



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

HL 2KRQ R



NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Bureau of Labor Statistics
OF THE
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
FOR THE YEAR 1895

ack
Mar 26 1896

BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR,
ALBANY, N. Y.

SEC. 13

SHELF

NO. 4

Class HFB 865

Book A
v. 9



New York State
Bureau of Labor Statistics
ALBANY

This book treats also of

.....
.....
.....

Subject

Page

Subject

Page



DUPLICATE
SEP 27 1919
GOV. DOCS.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Bureau of Labor Statistics

OF THE

Compliments of

B. R. Lacy,

Commissioner.

B. R. LACY, COMMISSIONER.

L. D. TERRELL, CHIEF CLERK.

WINSTON:

M. I. & J. C. STEWART, PUBLIC PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

PRESSES OF STEWARTS' PRINTING HOUSE.

1895.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Introduction.....	III
Cotton and Woolen Factories.....	1
Letter from Bureau's Agent.....	60
The Factory Girl.....	62
Letters from Factorymen.....	64
Agricultural Statistics.....	77
Views of Farmers.....	180
Reports of Laboring Men.....	223
Letters from Laboring Men.....	284
Tobacco Factories.....	303
Letters from Tobacco Factorymen.....	318
Miscellaneous Factories.....	321
Letters from Miscellaneous Factorymen.....	330
Railroads.....	336
Organized Labor.....	346
Fishing Industry.....	371
Newspapers.....	386
Bureaus of Labor, etc.....	399

INTRODUCTION.

RALEIGH, N. C., November 30th, 1895.

To His Excellency, ELIAS CARR,

Governor of North Carolina,

RALEIGH, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Pursuant to law, I herewith submit this the Ninth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. It gives me pleasure to say that this is a decided improvement on the last. I cannot give too much credit to my Chief Clerk, Mr. L. D. Terrell, who, by efficiency and faithfulness combined with the knowledge he acquired while in the employment of the Government in Washington, has proven himself to be the “right man in the right place.” There is no doubt that this bureau is doing a great deal of good in a quiet way, and as it is becoming better known and its objects understood, it is meeting with the endorsement of both capital and labor. It is true there are some who cannot see the good of anything that does not put money in their pockets, and others whose only criterion is a dollar, and judge everything from that hard, cold standard. Yet, I am glad to say, the large majority of our people, both rich and poor, judge a man by his character alone, and welcome any means that will tend to make our people broader and better, and this work, if properly prosecuted, will do a great deal toward broadening and educating them to understand that the State has rights that even wealth has to respect, and making the poor man feel that he possesses some part of the government, which is the only way to make him a good citizen. To the superficial observer there may seem to be a conflict of statements between this report, as to the number of cotton mills in the State, and that of the very efficient Agricultural Department, but if examined it will be seen that we agree. We report only one hun-

dred and fifty-six mills in operation while that department reports one hundred and seventy-six. There are at least six mills that answer our blanks as one, though numbered one, two and sometimes three, and have in some instances different directors and stock-holders, for example: The Oneida Mills appear in the August Bulletin of the Agricultural Department as Nos. 1, 2 and 3, while our blanks are filled out as if there was only *one* mill.

I desire to call your special attention to "Notes of interest that have happened among the cotton mills of North Carolina during the season of 1895." These notes were gathered by Mr. Terrell, within a short time during the season, and show very clearly that we are progressing rapidly in this particular industry.

According to the act establishing this bureau, chapter 113, laws of 1887, it is my duty to make recommendations that are calculated to promote the efficiency of the Bureau. On account of that clause I would respectfully recommend that the salary of both the Commissioner and that of his Chief Clerk be increased so that the very best talent can be obtained for this work, and that the appropriation be made \$5,000.00 per annum to collect and collate the figures and facts necessary to the making of an accurate report. I would also recommend that a law be passed restricting the mills in the State to an eleven-hour day; also that no children be allowed to work in any factory until they reach the age of twelve years, and those children between the ages of twelve and fourteen only allowed in factories when they have a certificate showing that they have been to school at least twelve weeks during the year, and that the Commissioner of Labor be empowered to see that these laws are enforced. I do not think we need any law to compel questions to be answered, as the mill owners are open to argument and are answering remarkably well when an agent waits on them; and I am glad to say that there are only two or three that need such a law.

It is almost impossible to get blanks answered through the mail, therefore, I again sent an agent to the cotton mills, and he was very often met by the remark, "we have no time to fill your blank, come again," or "we will fill it and send by mail, we are too busy

now;" some said "we have answered by mail;" but the blanks somehow were lost in the mail, they never arrived at this office.

The letter from one agent, Mr. Womble, appears in another place, and shows the mills in the light that an outsider views their treatment of employees. It is over his own signature.

We do not desire, nor will we array one class against another, but these people bring stringent laws on themselves. The same trouble has been experienced with the tobacco men, only worse. Last year the tobacco men complained that our blanks did not suit their business, and thought if I had a set of questions prepared especially for their line of labor I would have no trouble. We got out blank No. 4, but were doomed to disappointment, as only five per cent. answered, some few answered very fully, showing that *some* are not ashamed or afraid to show how they are treating their fellowman, and had nothing to hide. To those who have taken the trouble to answer, I desire to return my thanks, and to those who have not, say—that if you get the Massachusetts or New York law compelling you to answer, you have nobody but yourselves to blame.

The tables are especially valuable for their accuracy. They have been very carefully compiled, and if they show an incorrect result it is due to the answers on the blanks, and not from any mistake on our part. The Agricultural tables show some things that will be doubted, such as the wages of farm labor being \$8.75, when the general impression is that it is not over \$7.50, but we do not make the figures, only tabulate them as they are returned on our blanks. We have given figures and facts as they are given to us, without any coloring or bias of our own.

Very respectfully,

B. R. LACY,

Commissioner

CHAPTER I.

COTTON AND WOOLEN FACTORIES.

This chapter has been very carefully compiled, and the figures are as they have been furnished on the blanks, and are substantially correct. Mr. Womble, our agent, visited almost all the mills in the State, and as a general thing was courteously received. He especially complimented the following three: "Virginia," Swepsonville; Odell Manufacturing Company, Concord, and Cleveland Mills, Nos. 1 and 2, Lawnview. On his visit to Swepsonville he was given every facility to find out everything concerning the labor, or rather, anything he desired to know; his opportunities to investigate into the religious, moral and educational standing and condition of operatives could not be surpassed. Mr. Baker, the owner, has the very best interests of those working for him at heart.

Mr. Lonnie E. Cates, son of Esquire H. M. Cates, who resides about a half mile from Swepsonville, and who has never attended any other school, but the one at Swepsonville, is thoroughly grounded in the rudimentary branches, is conversant with three or four different languages and is a proficient stenographer. He recently attended one of Mr. Tom Dixon's lectures and in spite of the rapid oratorical delivery of this most gifted man, he took his lecture down verbatim, and same was published in the Burlington News

The Odell Manufacturing Company, of Concord, N. C., and Cleveland Mills, of Cleveland county, N. C., are other concerns, which pay particular attention to the moral, religious and secular condition of their operatives. They try in every way to elevate them. This plan, if embodied in the management of every mill, and carried out, would result in the greatest benefit to both the employer and employee. It is the very essence of perfection to

not let the operatives think that you are endeavoring to assist them in a eleemosynary sense, but that you are simply following out the precepts of the Scripture "to do as you would be done by." When a conscientious Christian gentleman undertakes to run a cotton mill, his employees soon ascertain that the mill is not run on a profit basis alone, and greatly appreciate this fact; the result is a very marked improvement in the condition of the employees both as regards morals and religious conditions and last, but not least, contentment, as the Scriptures say "Godliness with contentment, is great gain." His letter gives a very clear idea of this branch of labor. There are 156 cotton and woolen mills in active operation in the state, and 11 in course of construction. The above number of mills show that there are 913,458 spindles, and 24,858 looms; this is a very good showing when you consider the fact that in 1870 there were only 30,000 spindles in the entire State.

By consulting the following tables you will find there are 15,752 persons employed in the mills, and the amount of capital employed to be about \$15,000,000, or about nine hundred and fifty-two and one-third dollars invested to each employee—of these there are 4,888 men, 6,175 women and 4,689 children, of which 1,558 are under the age of 14.

The mills have consumed 123,658,775 pounds of cotton, or about 309,147 bales, weighing 400 pounds each. Twenty-six counties have produced 79,473,949 pounds of yarn; thirteen counties have produced 87,742,655 yards of domestics; six counties have produced 51,737,547 yards of plaids; two counties—Forsyth and Cabarrus—have produced 18,424,200 yards of woolen goods—Forsyth leading with 18,000,000 yards alone. This is a decided improvement on last year's report, the bracketing mills and using tracing numbers, makes the table easier to study and understand.

I desire to call special attention to the very courteous letters following these tables. They were written by practical men of expe-

rience, and deserve special notice. Following will be found circular-letter No. 1, sent in quest of the following information: Questions will be found in the heading of each table:

[Circular-letter.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,

RALEIGH, November 1, 1895.

DEAR SIR:—In collecting material for the Ninth Report of this Bureau, I desire such information in reference to the condition of the laboring classes in North Carolina as is sought to be elicited by the questions contained in the enclosed blank, and I beg of you not to throw this blank aside because you answered very much the same questions last year, but on the contrary, answer just as accurately as possible, so that the condition of the laborer in the State may be truthfully stated.

The duties of the Commissioner of Labor as prescribed by the laws of our State are to collect information upon the subject of labor, its relation to capital, hours of labor, etc. You are aware of the fact that labor and capital are *very* closely united, and whatever is best for one is also best for the other. They must advance together, or together fall into adversity.

The law requires me to ascertain the moral, mental and financial condition of the laborer, both male and female. The best remedy for removing the evils that may exist in retarding their progress in every way, and I earnestly desire your co-operation.

Should this circular fall into the hands of employer or laborer, I shall be grateful to either for replies carefully made and forwarded to me in the enclosed pre-paid envelope. Facts I am after; these teach lessons found in nothing else, and in aiding me in this important work you will do me a personal kindness and the State a valuable service.

It is not the intention of this Bureau to publish statistics in regard to the business of *individuals*, and *positively* nothing of a private nature will be made public, and I trust you will recognize in the coming report of this Bureau, that it is a vehicle for the expression of views upon economic questions and affairs of State. Open to all, and closed to none.

Assuring you of my earnest desire to serve the best interest of all and to promote harmony and good will between employer and employee, I beg to be,

Respectfully,

B. R. LACY,
Commissioner.

TABLE No. 1.

CLASS OF GOODS MANUFACTURED, SPINDLES, LOOMS, HOURS
OF WORK, ETC.

TABLE No. 1—SHOWING CLASS OF GOODS MANU-

COUNTY.	BY WHOM GIVEN.	CLASS OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	No. of Spn dles.	No. of Looms
Alamance	Secretary.....	Ginghams and Yarns.....	1,600	168
Alamance	1 Superintendent	Ginghams and Yarns.....		
Alamance	Dyer.....	Ginghams and Yarns.....		
Alamance	2 Book-keeper.....	Plaids.....	3,788	250
Alamance	3 Treasurer.....	Ginghams.....	7,168	252
Alamance	4 Treasurer.....	Plaids and Cheviots.....	8,500	484
Alamance	5 Superintendent	Warps and Yarns.....	6,200	
Alamance	Mn. & Sec-Treas.	Warps and Yarns.....		
Alamance	6 Gen. Manager.....	Plaids.....	960	94
Alamance	7 Part'er & Man'gr	Cotton Cloth.....	6,500	304
Alamance	8 Gen. Supt.....	Plaids.....	3,072	58
Alamance	Spinner.....	Plaids.....		
Alamance	Owner.....	Colored Cottons.....	3,120	146
Alamance	9 Superintendent	Colored Cottons.....		
Alamance	Weaver.....	Colored Cottons.....		
Alamance	10 Proprietor.....	Cotton and Domestic.....	4,424	383
Alamance	Partner.....	Cotton Goods.....	3,584	202
Alamance	11 Superintendent	Cotton Goods.....		
Alamance	Spinner.....	Cotton Goods.....		
Alamance	12 Gen. Manager.....	Ginghams.....		140
Alamance	Weaver.....	Ginghams.....		
Alamance	Proprietor.....	Ginghams.....	4,608	740
Alamance	13 Weaver.....	Ginghams.....		
Alamance	Spinner.....	Ginghams.....		
Alamance	14 Superintendent	Cheviots.....	3,264	147
Alamance	Spinner.....	Cheviots.....		
Alamance	15 Gen. Supt.....	Plaids, Shirts and Stripes.....	3,552	186
Alamance	16 Boss Weaver.....	Plaids, Shirts and Stripes.....		
Alamance	Spinner.....	Plaids, Shirts and Stripes.....		
Alamance	17 Gen. Manager.....	Cotton Plaids.....	950	48
Alamance	Weaver.....	Cotton Plaids.....		
Alamance	18 Su. & Gn. Ma'gr.	Woolen Goods, &c.....	1,500	26
Alamance	Weaver.....			
Alamance	19 Su. & Gn. Ma'gr.	Plaids, Checks, &c.....	2,230	160
Alamance	Weaver.....	Plaids, Checks, &c.....		
Alamance	20 Sec. & Treasurer	Checks, Plaids, &c.....		101
Alamance	Superintendent	Checks, Plaids, &c.....		
Alamance	21 Gen. Manager.....	Cot'n Goods of various kinds.....	3,120	150
Alamance	Spinner.....	Cot'n Goods of various kinds.....		
Alamance	22 Sec. & Treasurer	Jeans, woolen yarn & bl'nk'ts.....	476	13
Alexander	23 Manager.....	Brown shirting.....	800	30
Anson	24 Superintendent	Tran and floss silk.....	1,450	
Anson	25 Sec. & Treasurer	Cotton yarns.....	670	
Anson	Superintendent	Cotton yarns.....		
Buncombe	26 Supt. & Manager	Woolen.....	212	8
Buncombe	27 Sec. & Treasurer	Colored cotton.....	8,448	240
Burke	28 Manager.....	Hose and half-hose.....		
Burke	29 Supt & Manager	Cotton goods.....	3,500	

FACTURED, SPINDLES, LOOMS, HOURS OF WORK, ETC.

Power used.	No. of horse power.	Em- ploy ma- chin- ist?	Wages per day.	Engin- eer wages per day.	Fire- man.	Capital em- ployed.	Pounds of cotton or wool con- sumed during year.	Pounds of yarn produced.
Steam.....	150	no	\$	\$	\$1 25	\$ 40,000	200,000	170,000
Steam.....		no	2 00					
Steam.....		no						
Steam.....	225	no	1 00	90			721,066	637,557
Steam.....	300	no	1 25	1 00	200,000	*276,000	118,263	
Water & Steam	450	yes	2 25	1 25	1 00	500,000	1,494,303	1,375,909
Water.....		no						
Water.....		no						
Water & Steam	50	no			65		166,400	
Water & Steam		no	1 00				1,200,000	1,050,000
Water.....	168	no					600,000	486,000
Water.....		no						
Steam.....	150	no						
Steam.....		no		2 00	75		600,000	560,000
Steam.....		no						
Steam.....	250	no			75		945,000	939,000
Steam & Water		no	1 00				651,910	556,351
Steam & Water.	100	no					700,000	600,000
Steam & Water		no						
Steam.....	50	no		1 00		40,000		
Steam.....		no						
Steam.....	300	no			1 00			
Steam.....		no						
Steam.....		no						
Steam.....		no	1 00	75				
Steam.....	150	no						
Water.....	246	no					620,000	568,000
Water.....		no						
Water.....		no						
Water.....	50	no					700,000	595,000
Water.....		no						
Water.....	35	no					650,000	
Water.....		no						
Water.....	50	no					400,000	382,000
Water.....		no						
Steam.....	35	no						
Steam.....		no		1 50	75			
Water.....	160	yes	1 00		80		550,000	484,000
Water.....		yes			75			
Water & Steam	50	yes	1 00			7,200		
Steam.....	50	no		1 50	75	50,000	400,000	
Steam.....	50	yes	2 00	90			silk 2,400	silk 2,400
Steam.....	150	no		1 00	65	108,000	623,584	170,400
Steam.....		no						
Water.....	40	no				35,000	300,000	
Steam.....	360	yes	2 25	2 50	1 00	250,000	1,700,000	
Steam.....	40	no			1 00			
Steam.....	80	yes	1 50	1 50	75	40,000	3000000	

* This produced since March 1st.

TABLE No. 1—ALAMANCE, ALEXANDER, ANSON,

COUNTY.		CLASS OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Yards of Domestic	Yards Plaids.	Days in operation during year.	Hours constituting a day's work.
Alamance		Ginghams and yarns.....	252,000			11
Alamance	1	Ginghams and yarns.....			300	11
Alamance		Ginghams and yarns.....				
Alamance	2	Plaids.....			201	11
Alamance	3	Ginghams.....	3,539,050		305	11
Alamance	4	Plaids and cheviots.....	none	7,083,713	301	11
Alamance		Warps and yarns.....				11
Alamance	5	Warps and yarns.....			177	
Alamance	6	Plaids.....			260	12
Alamance	7	Cotton cloth.....	4,500,000		300	11
Alamance	8	Plaids.....		900,000	300	11
Alamance		Plaids.....				
Alamance		Colored cottons.....				11
Alamance	9	Colored cottons.....			300	
Alamance		Colored cottons.....				
Alamance	10	Cotton and domestic.....	6,894,000		300	11
Alamance		Cotton goods.....	2,440,020			11
Alamance	11	Cotton goods.....	2,500,000		300	
Alamance		Cotton goods.....				
Alamance	12	Ginghams.....	2,242,500		299	11
Alamance		Ginghams.....				
Alamance		Ginghams.....				11
Alamance	13	Ginghams.....			300	
Alamance		Ginghams.....				
Alamance	14	Cheviots.....				11
Alamance		Cheviots.....			313	
Alamance	15	Plaids, shirtings and stripes.....		3,366,000	283	11
Alamance	16	Plaids, shirtings and stripes.....			300	11½
Alamance		Plaids, shirtings and stripes.....				
Alamance	17	Cotton plaids.....		1,785,000	300	11½
Alamance		Cotton plaids.....				
Alamance	18	Woolen goods, &c.....			295	11½
Alamance		Plaids, Checks, &c.....		1,200,000	300	11
Alamance	19	Plaids, Checks, &c.....				
Alamance		Checks, plaids, &c.....		1,976,000		11
Alamance	20	Checks, plaids, &c.....		1,900,000	250	
Alamance		Cot'n goods of various kinds.....		2,607,825	300	11
Alamance	21	Cot'n goods of various kinds.....				
Alamance	22	Jeans, woolen yarn & bl'nk'ts.....			220	10
Alexander	23	Brown shirting.....	1,000,000		300	12
Anson	24	Tran. and floss silk.....			308	11
Anson		Cotton yarns.....				12
Anson	25	Cotton yarns.....			280	
Buncombe	26	Woolen.....			309	11
Buncombe	27	Colored cotton.....			300	11
Burke	28	Hose and half-hose.....			204	11
Burke	29	Cotton goods.....			250	12

BUNCOMBE AND BURKE COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

AVERAGE WAGES PER DAY OF					EMPLOYED.			PROPORTION OF WAGES P'D.		How often wages paid in full?
Men skilled	Men unskilled	Women skilled	Women unskilled	Children	No. Men employed	Women.	Children.	Cash.	Trade	
\$ 1 50	\$ 1 00	\$ 1 00	\$ 50	\$ 10	40	50	30	all		weekly
								all		weekly
								all		weekly
1 00	75	75	60	35	52	60	70	all		weekly
1 50	75	80	60	37½	86	62	23	all		weekly
1 50	75	80	60	37½	240	130	30	all		weekly
1 00		60		30	30	32	27	all		weekly
	63							all		weekly
2 00	75		75	30	21	22	5	all		weekly
1 00	75	90		50	100	119	15	all		weekly
85	70	75	55	30	35	30	10	all		weekly
								all		weekly
1 00		85	60	25	38	42	18	all		weekly
								all		weekly
90	70	90		50	140	144	16	all		weekly
1 00		1 00		50	75	125	15	all		weekly
								all		weekly
1 00		90			35	16	16	all		weekly
				30				all		weekly
								all		weekly
1 00	75	75	55	25				all		weekly
								all		weekly
1 00	75	80	45	25	50	30	20	all		weekly
90	75	80	55	30	73	46	20	all		weekly
		75						all		weekly
1 00	75	75	45	25	18	32	10	all		weekly
								all		weekly
95	60	65	45	20	12	20	12	all		weekly
								all		weekly
90	80	75	55	20	40	36	20	all		weekly
								all		weekly
1 00		80			23	27		all		weekly
								all		weekly
2 00	90		50		61	64		all		s-monthly
								all		s-monthly
75	60	40		30	6	5	4	all		yearly
1 25	80	90	65	30	18	20	13	all		weekly
1 15		40	35	25	4	17	20	all		monthly
1 00		55		20	15	30	28	all		weekly
								all		weekly
1 75	95	1 00	75	30	7	18	6	all		weekly
2 00	1 00							all		s-monthly
90	50	75	40	25	6	15	8	all		weekly
1 00	80	75	50	30	18	28	15	all		weekly

TABLE NO. 1—ALAMANCE, ALEXANDER, ANSON,

COUNTY.	CLASS OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Are employees paid for over-time?	Wages increased or decreased past year?	No. of children under 14 years.	
				Boys.	Girls.
Alamance)	Ginghams and yarns	yes	same	5	5
Alamance) 1	Ginghams and yarns	yes	same	5	.....
Alamance)	Ginghams and yarns	yes	same	.....	.....
Alamance) 2	Plaids	yes	same	.....	5
Alamance) 3	Ginghams	yes	same	6	6
Alamance) 4	Plaids and cheviots	yes	same	10	20
Alamance) 5	Warps and yarns	yes	same	12	15
Alamance)	Warps and yarns	yes	same	.....	.....
Alamance) 6	Plaids	yes	same	2	2
Alamance) 7	Cotton cloth	yes	same	5	5
Alamance) 8	Plaids	yes	same	5	4
Alamance)	Plaids	yes	same	.....	.....
Alamance)	Colored cottons	yes	same	.....	.....
Alamance) 9	Colored cottons	yes	same	6	8
Alamance)	Colored cottons	yes	same	.....	.....
Alamance) 10	Cotton and domestic	yes	same	8	8
Alamance)	Cotton goods	yes	same	4	4
Alamance) 11	Cotton goods	yes	same	.....	.....
Alamance)	Cotton goods	yes	same	.....	.....
Alamance) 12	Ginghams	yes	same	1	2
Alamance)	Ginghams	yes	same	.....	.....
Alamance)	Ginghams	yes	same	.....	.....
Alamance) 13	Ginghams	yes	same	3	7
Alamance)	Ginghams	yes	same	.....	.....
Alamance) 14	Cheviots	yes	increased	5	5
Alamance)	Cheviots	yes	increased	.....	.....
Alamance) 15	Plaids, shirtings and stripes	yes	increased	3	2
Alamance)	Plaids, shirtings and stripes	yes	same	5	3
Alamance) 16	Plaids, shirtings and stripes	yes	same	.....	.....
Alamance)	Cotton plaids	yes	same	3	5
Alamance) 17	Cotton plaids	yes	same	.....	.....
Alamance) 18	Woolen good, &c	yes	same	4	6
Alamance)	Plaids, checks, &c	yes	same	.....	.....
Alamance) 19	Plaids, checks, &c	yes	same	3	9
Alamance)	Checks, plaids, &c	yes	same	.....	.....
Alamance) 20	Checks, plaids, &c	yes	same	.....	.....
Alamance)	Cot'n goods of various kinds	yes	same	.....	.....
Alamance) 21	Cot'n goods of various kinds	yes	same	.....	.....
Alamance) 22	Jeans, woolen yarn & bl'nk'ts	yes	same	1	.....
Alexander) 23	Brown shirting	yes	same	.....	.....
Anson) 24	Tran. silk and floss silk	yes	increased	6	16
Anson)	Cotton yarns	yes	same	.....	.....
Anson) 25	Cotton yarns	yes	same	.....	.....
Buncombe) 26	Woolen	yes	same	.....	2
Buncombe) 27	Colored cotton	yes	increased	.....	.....
Burke) 28	Hose and half-hose	yes	.....	1	2
Burke) 29	Cotton goods	yes	same	4	.....

BUNCOMBE AND BURKE COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

What age should children work full time.	Is employment regular?	Time allowed for dinner	Sanitary condition.		Favor factory inspection by State Inspector.	Means of escape in case of fire?	How many accidents during year?	Who inspects buildings, machinery, &c.
			Factory.	Employees houses				
depends	yes	30	good	good	don't care	doors	none	secretary
	yes		good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
	yes		good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
	yes	45	good	good			none	superinten't
15	yes	30	good	good	no objet'n	no	none	superinten't
15	yes	30	good	good	no objet'n	no	none	superinten't
	yes	40	good	good		yes	none	superinten't
	yes		good	good	no	no	none	in. inspector
	yes	30	good	good		yes	none	gen. man'ge.
14	yes	40	good	good	no	one story	none	bo's & ma'grs
depends	yes	35	good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
12	yes		good	good	yes	yes	none	superinten't
14	yes		good	good	no		none	superinten't
12 or 14	yes	40	good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
12	yes		good	good		yes	none	superinten't
depends	yes	30	good	good	no	none ne'd	none	supt. & pro'r
12	yes	40	good	good	no	yes	none	supt. & bos's
12 or 14	yes		good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
14	yes		good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
	yes	30	good	good	no	one story	none	superinten't
14	yes		good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
16	yes		good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
depends	yes	45	good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
12	yes		good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
14	yes	30	good	good	no	yes	none	pro. & supt...
12 or 14	yes		good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
depends	yes	35	good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
	yes	35	good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
12	yes		good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
depends	yes	45	good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
14	yes		good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
14	yes	45	good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
	yes		good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
depends	yes	35	good	good	no	none ne'd	none	superinten't
12 or 14	yes		good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
	yes	30	good	good			none	superinten't
16	yes		good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
depends	yes	40	good	good	no	none ne'd	none	superinten't
depends	yes		good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
15	no	40	good	good	yes	yes	none	superinten't
14	yes	40	good	good	no	none ne'd	none	manager
14	yes	45	good	good	no	no	none	superinten't
depends	yes		good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
depends	yes	40	good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
	yes		good	good		yes	none	superinten't
14	yes	40	good	good			none	
	yes	40	good	good	no	no	none	superinten't
depends	yes	45	good	good	no objet'n	none ne'd	none	superinten't

TABLE NO. 1—ALAMANCE, ALEXANDER, ANSON,

COUNTY.	CLASS OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	How often machinery, buildings, &c, inspected.	Have employees religious and educational facilities?	Do they avail themselves of them?
Alamance	Ginghams and yarns	as nec'ssary	yes	partially
Alamance	1 Ginghams and yarns	daily	yes	some
Alamance	Ginghams and yarns	daily	yes	yes
Alamance	2 Plaids	daily	yes	
Alamance	3 Ginghams	daily	yes	yes
Alamance	4 Plaids and cheviots	daily	yes	yes
Alamance	5 Warps and yarns	daily	yes	
Alamance	6 Warps and yarns	no st'ed t'm		partially
Alamance	7 Plaids	daily	yes	yes
Alamance	8 Cotton cloth	daily	yes	yes
Alamance	9 Plaids	daily	yes	no
Alamance	10 Plaids		yes	m'st of them
Alamance	Colored cottons		yes	
Alamance	9 Colored cottons	daily	yes	not much
Alamance	Colored cottons	daily	yes	yes
Alamance	10 Cotton and domestic	daily	yes	yes
Alamance	Cotton goods	daily	yes	yes
Alamance	11 Cotton goods	daily	yes	yes
Alamance	Cotton goods	daily	yes	yes
Alamance	12 Ginghams	daily	yes	yes
Alamance	Ginghams	daily	yes	yes
Alamance	Ginghams	daily	yes	
Alamance	13 Ginghams	daily	yes	yes
Alamance	Ginghams	daily	yes	yes
Alamance	14 Cheviots	daily	yes	no
Alamance	Cheviots	daily	yes	yes
Alamance	15 Plaids, shirtings and stripes	daily	yes	yes
Alamance	Plains, shirtings and stripes	daily	yes	yes
Alamance	16 Plaids, shirtings and stripes	daily	yes	yes
Alamance	Cotton plaids	daily	yes	yes
Alamance	Cotton plaids	daily	yes	yes
Alamance	18 Woolen goods, &c	daily	yes	yes
Alamance		daily	yes	yes
Alamance	19 Plaids, checks, &c	daily	yes	yes
Alamance	Plaids, checks, &c	weekly	yes	yes
Alamance	20 Checks, plaids, &c	daily	yes	yes
Alamance	Checks, plaids, &c	daily	yes	yes
Alamance	21 Cot'n goods of various kinds	regular	yes	yes
Alamance	Cot'n goods of various kinds	daily	yes	yes
Alamance	22 Jeans, woolen yarn & bl'nk'ts	no st'ed t'm	yes	yes
Alexander	23 Brown shirting	constantly	yes	yes
Anson	24 Tran. silk and floss silk	daily	yes	yes
Anson	25 Cotton yarns	daily	yes	yes
Anson	Cotton yarns	daily	yes	yes
Buncombe	26 Woolen	daily	yes	yes
Buncombe	27 Colored cotton			
Burke	28 Hose and half-hose	at all times	yes	yes
Burke	29 Cotton goods	daily	yes	yes

BUNCOMBE AND BURKE COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Li- bra- ry at mill for use of em- ploy- ees?	Are em- ployees impr'ving?		Per cent. read and write.		Finan- cial condi- tion.	Is it im- pr'v- ing?	Is th're a sch'l at or near mill?	By whom supported?	Open day or nig't	Average attendance.
	Men- tal- ly?	Mor- ally?	Adults.	Child- ren.						
no					good	yes	yes	subscript'n	day	
no	yes	yes	90	all	fair	yes	yes	public	day	good
no	yes	yes		all	slow	yes	yes	free	day	good
no	yes	yes	95	90	good	yes	yes		day	
no	yes	yes	‡	‡	good	yes	yes	co. & sub.	day	good
no	yes	yes			good	yes	yes	co. & sub.	day	good
	yes	yes	80	20	good	yes	yes	co. fund.	day	20
no		yes					yes	co. fund.	day	25
no	yes	yes	75 to 80	50	good	yes	yes	pub. school	day	
no	yes	yes			good	yes	yes	county	day	
no	yes	yes	50	60	fair	yes	yes	pub. fund.	day	
no	yes	yes	95	50	good	yes	yes	pub. fund.	day	poor
no							yes			
no			all	50	fair	no	yes	state	day	
no	yes	yes	m'st of th'm	all	good	no	yes	free	day	good
no	yes	yes	90		good	yes	yes	free sub.	day	
no	yes	yes			good	yes	yes	county	day	
no	yes	yes	95	80	good	yes	yes	public	day	50
no	yes	yes			fair	no	yes	public	day	30
no	yes	yes	all	all	good	yes	yes	pub. & sub.	day	
no	yes	yes	all	all	good	yes	yes	public	day	60
no					good		yes			
no	yes	yes	95	85	good	yes	yes	public	day	mi't beter
no	yes	yes	85	50	good	yes	yes	public	day	50
no	yes	yes	80	50	good	yes	yes	state & co.	day	5
no	yes	yes	90	50	good	yes	yes	state	day	
no	yes	yes	80	65	good	yes	yes	sub. & pub.	day	42
no	yes	yes	95	80	good	yes	yes	sub. & pub.	day	50
no	yes	yes	90	75	fair	yes	yes	sub. & pub.	day	60
no	yes	yes	80	50	good	yes	yes	public	day	good
no	yes	yes	95	85	good	yes	yes	public	day	50
no	yes	yes	95	85	good	yes	yes	public	day	good
yes	yes	yes	80	50	fair	yes	yes	public	day	20
no	yes	yes	80	80	good	yes	yes	public	day	
no	yes	yes	80	80	good	yes	yes	public	day	50
no	yes	yes	all		good		yes	state & co.	day	
no	yes	no	95		good	yes	yes	public	day	fair
no	yes	yes	all	all	good	yes	yes	pub. & sub.	day	about 60
no	yes	yes	100	all	good	yes	yes	state & sub.	day	50
no	yes	yes	100	100	good	yes	yes	public		
no	yes	yes	80	73	fair	yes	yes	state	day	
no	yes	yes	100	95	good	yes	yes	county	day	
no	yes	yes	‡	‡	good	yes	yes	subscript'n	day	
no	yes	yes	80	85	mod't	no	yes	free	day	
no	yes	yes					yes	free	day	
no	yes	yes					yes	free	d&n	
no							yes	free	day	
no	yes	yes	80	65	fair		yes	free	day	

TABLE NO. 1—CABARRUS, CALDWELL, CATAWBA, CHATHAM, CLEVELAND AND FORSYTH COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	BY WHOM GIVEN.	CLASS OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	No. of Spindles.	No. of Looms
Cabarrus.....30	Sec. & Treasurer.	Sheeting and gingham.....	25000	1,125
Cabarrus.....31	President.....	Sheeting.....	2000	260
Cabarrus.....32	President.....	Ginghams, domestics, &c.....	25000	1,325
Cabarrus.....33	Sec. & Treasurer.	Sheeting.....	10000	260
Caldwell.....34	Gen. Manager.....	Carpet works.....	2700	
Caldwell.....35	Gen. Manager.....	Woolen goods.....	500	20
Caldwell.....36	Supt. & Manager.....	Cotton yarns and plaids.....	2500	50
Catawba.....37	Sec. & Treasurer.	Cotton yarns.....	9000	
Catawba.....38	Sec. & Treasurer.	Cotton yarns.....	5300	
Catawba.....39	Sec. & Treasurer.	Cotton yarns.....	2900	
Catawba.....40	Sec. & Treasurer.	Cotton yarns.....	5000	
Catawba.....41	Sec. & Treasurer.	Cotton yarns.....	1000	
Catawba.....42	Su. & Gn. Ma'gr.	Warps and yarns.....	3500	
Chatham.....43	Gen. Manager.....	Yarn.....	4400	
Chatham.....43	Superintendent.....	Yarn.....		
Cleveland.....44	Gen. Manager.....	Ball twine and yarns.....	3000	
Cleveland.....45	Sec. & Treasurer.	Yarn.....	4000	
Cleveland.....46	Superintendent.....	Carpet warp, &c.....	5200	
Cleveland.....47	P't Own'r & M'gr	Yarns.....	3600	
Cleveland.....48	Sec. & Treasurer.	Sheeting, yarns, &c.....	21640	646
Craven.....49	Sec. & Treasurer.	Hosiery.....		
Craven.....49	Boss Knitter.....	Hosiery.....		
Cum'rl'nd.....50	Sec. & Treasurer.	Cotton warps and yarns.....	3500	
Cum'rl'nd.....50	Superintendent.....	Cotton warps and yarns.....		
Cum'rl'nd.....50	Carder.....	Cotton warps and yarns.....		
Cum'rl'nd.....51	Agent.....	Wool rolls.....		
Cum'rl'nd.....53	Proprietor.....	Southern plaids.....	22000	77
Cum'rl'nd.....53	Superintendent.....	Southern plaids.....		
Cum'rl'nd.....52	Spinner.....	Southern plaids.....		
Cum'rl'nd.....52	President.....	Sheeting, yarn and batting.....	3056	62
Cum'rl'nd.....52	Spinner.....	Sheeting, yarn and batting.....		
Cum'rl'nd.....54	Sec. & Manager.....	Shirting, cottonades, &c.....	14000	395
Cum'rl'nd.....55	Sec-T'r & Gn. M'r	Plaids, bags, &c.....	3300	88
Cum'rl'nd.....55	Superintendent.....	Plaids, bags, &c.....		
Davidson.....56	Bookkeeper.....	Warps and domestics.....	8750	377
Davidson.....56	Superintendent.....	Warps and domestics.....		
Davidson.....56	Spinner.....	Warps and domestics.....		
Davidson.....57	Su. & Gn. Ma'gr.	Cotton rope, &c.....	1600	
Durham.....58	Sec. & Treasurer.	Sheetings.....	12000	340
Durham.....59	Sec. & Treasurer.	Wide sheeting.....	10000	180
Durham.....60	Sec. & Treasurer.	Fine muslin, &c.....	11000	360
Edgecombe.....61	Supt. Tres. & Sec	Warps and yarns.....	8200	
Edgecombe.....62	Spinner.....	Warps and yarns.....		
Forsyth.....63	Weaver.....	Cassimeres and woolen goods.....	648	38
Forsyth.....63	Su. & Gen M'g'r.	Cassimeres and woolen goods.....		
Forsyth.....64	Dyer.....	Plaids, sheeting, &c.....	5184	180
Forsyth.....64	Superintendent.....	Plaids, sheeting, &c.....		

LAND, CRAVEN, CUMBERLAND, DAVIDSON, DURHAM, EDGECOMBE
TIES—CONTINUED.

Power used.	No. horse power.	Em- ploy ma- chin- ist?	Wages per day.	Engi- eer wages per day.	Fire- man.	Capital employed.	Pounds of cotton or wool con- sumed during year.	Pounds yarn pro- duced.
Steam.....	1000	yes	\$	\$	\$	\$500,000		
Steam.....		yes	1 25	1 50	1 00		1,500,000	
Steam.....	1000	yes	2 50	1 50	1 00	500,000	3,278,377	
Steam.....	315	yes	1 25	1 50	1 25	126,000	1,500,000	
Water.....	100	no				65,000	800,000	
Water.....	50	no				45,000		
Water.....	100	no				50,000	350,000	
Steam.....	300	no		1 00	65	150,000	2,700,000	
Steam & water.	160	no			1 00	105,000	1,350,000	
Steam.....	75	no			75	50,000	450,000	
Steam.....	150	no		1 00	75	60,000	1,553,000	
Water.....	75	no				50,000	400,000	
Water.....	100					65,000	560,000	
Water.....	200	yes	1 60			36,000	720,000	6,000,000
Water.....		yes						
Water.....	200	no skl	1 00			50,000	480,000	420,000
Steam.....		yes	1 50	1 00		60,000	450,000	445,000
Water.....	230	yes	1 25			120,000	1,600,000	1,400,000
Water.....	75	no				40,000	400,000	875,000
Steam.....	1100	yes	3 50	3 50		500,000	5,104,000	22,900,000
Steam.....	100	yes	2 50	2 50	80	40,000		
Steam.....		yes						
Water & steam.	100	no		1 15		45,000	550,000	487,500
Water & steam.		no						
Water & steam.		no						
Water.....	100	yes	1 25			5,500		
Steam & water.	75	yes	1 00	75	75	35,000	220,000	197,190
Steam & water.		yes						
Steam & water.		yes						
Water.....	66	yes	1 50			75,000	313,493	7,500
Water.....		yes						
Water.....	400	yes	1 50		1 25	25,000		150,000
Water.....	189	yes	1 25		75	40,000	600,000	400,000
Steam & water.		yes		1 25				
Steam.....	350		2 00	1 50	85			1,800,000
Steam.....		yes					2,000,000	
Steam.....		yes						
Water & steam.	60	yes	1 25	75		40,000	375,000	
Steam.....	400	yes	1 50	1 25	1 00	150,000	1,200,000	
Steam.....	300	no		1 75	1 00	175,000	900,000	
Steam.....	400	no					2,000,000	1,750,000
Steam.....	300	yes	2 75	2 75	1 40	165,000	357,000	303,450
Steam.....		yes						
Steam.....	45	yes	1 50	2 00	1 00			
Steam.....		yes					250,000	
Steam.....	200	yes	1 25	1 00	1 00		900,000	
Steam.....		yes						800

TABLE NO. 1—CABARRUS, CALDWELL, CATAWBA, CHATHAM, CLEVELAND AND FORSYTH COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	CLASS OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Yards of domestics	Yards Plaids.	Yards woolen goods.	Days in operation during year.
Cabarrus...30	Sheeting and gingham				300
Cabarrus...31	Sheeting	800,000			300
Cabarrus...32	Ginghams, domestics, &c.			18,000,000	301
Cabarrus...33	Sheeting	5,000,000			300
Caldwell...34	Carpet works				300
Caldwell...35	Woolen goods				308
Caldwell...36	Cotton yarns and plaids				384
Catawba...37	Cotton yarns				300
Catawba...38	Cotton yarns				313
Catawba...39	Cotton yarns				300
Catawba...40	Cotton yarns				313
Catawba...41	Cotton yarns				308
Catawba...42	Warps and yarns				310
Cnatham } 43	Yarn				300
Chatham } 43	Yarn				
Cleveland...44	Ball twine and yarns				300
Cleveland...45	Yarn				300
Cleveland...46	Carpet warp, &c.				
Cleveland...47	Yarns				300
Cleveland...48	Sheeting, yarns, &c.				313
Craven } 49	Hosiery				250
Craven } 49	Hosiery				
Cum'rl'nd } 50	Cotton warps and yarns				309
Cum'rl'nd } 50	Cotton warps and yarns				
Cum'rl'nd } 50	Cotton warps and yarns				
Cum'rl'nd...51	Wool rolls				273
Cum'rl'nd } 52	Southern plaids		1,380,330		213
Cum'rl'nd } 52	Southern plaids				
Cum'rl'nd } 52	Southern plaids				
Cum'rl'nd } 53	Sheeting, yarn and batting	840,785			242½
Cum'rl'nd } 53	Sheeting, yarn and batting				
Cum'rl'nd...54	Shirting, cottonades, &c.	4,850,000			302
Cum'rl'nd } 55	Plaids, bags, &c.		1,000,000		300
Cum'rl'nd } 55	Plaids, bags, &c.				
Davidson } 56	Warps and domestics	6,000,000			300
Davidson } 56	Warps and domestics				
Davidson } 56	Warps ann domestics				
Davidson...57	Cotton rope, &c.				300
Durham...58	Sheeting				300
Durham...59	Wide sheeting				
Durham...60	Fine musling, &c.	4,250,000			303
Edgecombe...61	Warps and yarns				310
Edgecombe...62	Warps and yarns				
Forsyth } 63	Cassimers and woolen goods				
Forsyth } 63	Cassimers and woolen goods			424,200	300
Forsyth } 64	Plaids, sheeting, &c.				300
Forsyth } 64	Plaids, sheeting, &c.	2,860,000			

LAND, CRAVEN, CUMBERLAND, DAVIDSON, DURHAM, EDGECOMBE
TIES—CONTINUED.

H's con- stit- uting a day's work	Average wages per day of					Employed.			Proportion of wages paid		How often wages paid in full?
	Men skilled	Men un- skilled	Wo- men skilled	Wo- men un- skilled	Chil- dren.	No. men em- ploy- ed	Wo- men.	Chil- dren.	Cash.	Trade.	
11½	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$						monthly
11½	1 40	75	90	65	30	84	96	30	all		weekly
11½	1 50	75	1 00	75	30				all		monthly
11½	1 40	75	90	65	35				all		weekly
12		75		40	30				all		weekly
12	1 00	75	80	60	30	14	28	9	all		weekly
	1 00	75	75	55	30	20	30	12	all		weekly
12	1 25	75	50	45	30	80	120	30	all		weekly
12	1 25	75	50	45	30	40	60	35	all		weekly
12	1 00	70	50	45	30	10	30	20	all		weekly
12		75		55	30	40	60	25	all		weekly
12	1 00	80	73	50	30	12	28	18	all		s-monthly
12	1 00	75	75	50	30	18	30	20	all		s-monthly
	1 50	60	50	40	40	14	70	26	50pr c	50pr c	monthly
12											monthly
12	70		50		35	21	20	24	all		s-monthly
12	85	50	50		30	25	25	15	½	½	weekly
12	1 05	70	75	40	20	42	46	44	all		monthly
12	1 00	75	75	55	25	18	30	12	all		weekly
12	1 25	80	80	60	30				all		weekly
10½	1 25	75	75	55	30	10	30	6	all		weekly
											weekly
12	1 00	75	50	40	30	8	40	10	all		monthly
									all		monthly
									all		monthly
12	75								all		w'n needed
11½	1 25	75	60	45	25	15	40	15	½	½	daily
											daily
											daily
12	75		60		30	9	25	15	all		monthly
									all		monthly
11½	1 00	70to 90	80	40to 45	45	100	190	120	½	some	monthly
	1 40	65	60	40	30	35	40	60	all		monthly
12½									Amt pd ex	all	monthly
11½									times		weekly
	1 00	75	75	65	30	102	133	46	all		weekly
									all		weekly
12	1 50	65	45		30	15	20	20	all		weekly
11½	1 00	75	90	50	35	150	125	25	all		weekly
11½	1 25	75	1 00	50	35	75	75	25	all		weekly
11						150	200	75	all		weekly
11	75		50		35	20	25	35	all		s-monthly
									all		s-monthly
						30	30	10	all		s-monthly
12	1 00	75	90	50	35				all		s-monthly
	1 00	75	75	50	30				all		s-monthly
11½						45	82	14	all		s-monthly

TABLE NO. 1—CABARRUS, CALDWELL, CATAWBA, CHATHAM, CLEVELAND AND FORSYTH COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	CLASS OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Are employees paid for overtime?	Wages increased or decreased past year?	No. of children under 14 years.	
				Boys.	Girls.
Cabarrus.....30	Sheeting and gingham	yes	same		
Cabarrus.....31	Sheeting	yes	same	6	6
Cabarrus.....32	Ginghams, domestics, &c.	yes	increased		
Cabarrus.....33	Sheeting	yes	same		
Caldwell.....34	Carpet works	yes	same	3	3
Caldwell.....35	Woolen goods	yes	same	4	5
Caldwell.....36	Cotton yarns and plaids	yes	same	1	3
Catawba.....37	Cotton yarns	yes	same	6	12
Catawba.....38	Cotton yarns	yes	same	8	8
Catawba.....39	Cotton yarns	yes	same		
Catawba.....40	Cotton yarns	yes	same	8	7
Catawba.....41	Cotton yarns	yes	same	4	4
Catawba.....42	Warps and yarns	yes	same	4	6
Chatham } 43	Yarn	yes	same	8	6
Chatham } 43	Yarn	yes	same		
Cleveland.....44	Ball twine and yarns	yes	same		
Cleveland.....45	Yarn	yes		8	7
Cleveland.....46	Carpet warp, &c.	yes	same		
Cleveland.....47	Yarns	yes	same	3	5
Cleveland.....48	Sheeting, yarns, &c.	yes	same		
Craven } 49	Hosiery	yes	same	2	4
Craven } 49	Hosiery	yes	same		
Cum'ri'nd } 50	Cotton warps and yarns	yes	same	3	3
Cum'ri'nd } 50	Cotton warps and yarns	yes	same		
Cum'ri'nd } 50	Cotton warps and yarns	yes	same		
Cum'ri'nd.....51	Wool rolls	yes	increased		
Cum'ri'nd } 52	Southern plaids	yes	same	3	2
Cum'ri'nd } 52	Southern plaids	yes	same		
Cum'ri'nd } 53	Sheeting, yarn and batting	yes	same	5	10
Cum'ri'nd } 53	Sheeting, yarn and batting	yes	same		
Cum'ri'nd.....54	Shirting, cottonades, &c.	yes	decreased	55	65
Cum'ri'nd } 55	Plaids, bags, &c.	yes	increased	5	5
Cum'ri'nd } 55	Plaids, bags, &c.	yes	same		
Davidson } 56	Warps and domestics	yes	same	5	5
Davidson } 56	Warps and domestics	yes	same		
Davidson } 56	Warps and domestics	yes	same		
Davidson.....57	Cotton rope, &c.	yes	same		
Durham.....58	Sheetings	yes		8	4
Durham.....59	Wide sheeting	yes		7	3
Durham.....60	Fine muslin, &c.	yes	same	15	10
Edgecombe.....61	Warps and yarns	yes	same	3	3
Edgecombe.....62	Warps and yarns	yes	same		
Forsyth } 63	Cassimeres and woolen goods	yes	same		
Forsyth } 63	Cassimeres and woolen goods	yes	same		
Forsyth } 64	Plaids, sheeting, &c.	yes	same		
Forsyth } 64	Plaids, sheeting, &c.	yes	same		

LAND, CRAVEN, CUMBERLAND, DAVIDSON, DURHAM, EDGECOMBE
TIES—CONTINUED.

What age should children work full time?	Is employment regular?	Time allowed for dinner?	Sanitary condition.		Favor factory inspection by State Inspector?	Means of escape in case of fire?	How many accidents during year?	Who inspects buildings, machinery, &c.
			Factory.	Employees houses				
.....	yes	40	good	good	no	no	none	ins. inspector.
depends	yes	30	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
depends	yes	40	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
depends	yes	30	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
depends	yes	45	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
12	yes	45	good	good	no object'n	yes	none	superintend't
12 or 14	yes	45	good	good	yes	yes	none	superintend't
12	yes	30	good	good	no object'n	yes	none	superintend't
12 or 14	yes	30	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
depends	yes	30	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
.....	yes	35	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
12 or 14	yes	45	good	good	yes	yes	none	superintend't
14	yes	45	good	good	no object'n	yes	none	superintend't
depends	yes	30	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
12 to 14	yes	.....	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
14	yes	45	good	good	.....	yes	none	superintend't
12	yes	45	good	good	no	no	none	superintend't
depends	yes	.....	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
depends	yes	45	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
depends	yes	45	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
12	yes	45	good	good	no object'n	yes	none	superintend't
12 or 14	yes	45	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
depends	yes	40	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
depends	yes	.....	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
12 or 14	yes	.....	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
.....	yes	.....	good	good	no	.....	none	owner
depends	yes	45	good	good	no object'n	yes	none	proprietor.
12 or 14	yes	.....	good	good	yes	yes	none	proprietor.
14	yes	.....	good	good	yes	yes	none	proprietor.
12	yes	45	good	good	no object'n	yes	none	superintend't
.....	yes	.....	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
14	yes	45	good	good	no	yes	none	manager.
.....	yes	45	good	good	no object'n	yes	none	superintend't
14	yes	.....	good	fair	yes	yes	none	superintend't
.....	yes	40	good	good	.....	no	none	superintend't
12	yes	.....	good	good	not nec'ry	no	none	superintend't
.....	yes	.....	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
12	yes	30	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
.....	yes	40	good	good	no	.....	none	superintend't
.....	yes	40	good	good	no	none ne'y	none	superintend't
12	yes	40	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
14	yes	45	good	good	no object'n	yes	none	superintend't
12 to 14	yes	.....	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
depends	yes	40	good	good	no	yes	none	foreman
depends	yes	.....	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
whn. d'sd.	yes	45	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
whn. d'sd.	yes	.....	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't

TABLE NO. 1—CABARRUS, CALDWELL, CATAWBA, CHATHAM, CLEVELAND AND FORSYTH COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	CLASS OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	How often machinery, buildings, &c. inspected?	Have employees religious or educational facilities?	Do they avail themselves of them?
Cabarrus.....30	Sheeting and gingham.....	twice a year	yes	yes
Cabarrus.....31	Sheeting.....	daily	yes	yes
Cabarrus.....32	Ginghams, domestic, &c.....	daily	yes	yes
Cabarrus.....33	Sheeting.....	daily	yes	yes
Caldwell.....34	Carpet works.....	daily	yes	yes
Caldwell.....35	Woolen goods.....	constantly	yes	yes
Caldwell.....36	Cotton yarns and plaids.....	at all times	yes	yes
Catawba.....37	Cotton yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
Catawba.....38	Cotton yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
Catawba.....39	Cotton yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
Catawba.....40	Cotton yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
Catawba.....41	Cotton yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
Catawba.....42	Warps and yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
Chatham } 43	Yarn.....	daily	yes	yes
Chatham } 43	Yarn.....	daily	yes	yes
Cleveland.....44	Ball twine and yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
Cleveland.....45	Yarn.....	daily	yes	yes
Cleveland.....46	Carpet warp, &c.....	daily	yes	yes
Cleveland.....47	Yarn.....	daily	yes	yes
Cleveland.....48	Sheeting, yarns, &c.....	daily	yes	yes
Craven } 49	Hosiery.....	weekly	yes	
Craven } 49	Hosiery.....	weekly	yes	yes
Cum'rl'nd } 50	Cotton warps and yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
Cum'rl'nd } 50	Cotton warps and yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
Cum'rl'nd } 50	Cotton warps and yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
Cum'rl'nd.....51	Wool rolls.....	daily	yes	yes
Cum'rl'nd } 52	Southern plaids.....	daily	yes	yes
Cum'rl'nd } 52	Southern plaids.....	daily	yes	yes
Cum'rl'nd } 52	Southern plaids.....	daily	yes	yes
Cum'rl'nd } 53	Sheeting, yarn and batting.....	daily	yes	yes
Cum'rl'nd } 53	Sheeting, yarn and batting.....	daily	yes	yes
Cum'rl'nd.....54	Shirting, cottonades, &c.....	daily	yes	yes
Cum'rl'nd } 55	Plaids, bags, &c.....	daily	yes	no
Cum'rl'nd } 55	Plaids, bags, &c.....	weekly	no	no
Davidson } 56	Warps and domestics.....	weekly	yes	
Davidson } 56	Warps and domestics.....	daily	yes	yes
Davidson } 56	Warps and domestics.....	daily	yes	yes
Davidson.....57	Cotton rope, &c.....	constantly	yes	no
Durham.....58	Sheetings.....	constantly	yes	yes
Durham.....59	Wide sheeting.....	constantly	yes	yes
Durham.....60	Fine muslin, &c.....	daily	yes	yes
Edgecombe.....61	Warps and yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
Edgecombe.....62	Warps and yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
Forsyth } 63	Cassimeres and woolen goods.....	daily	yes	yes
Forsyth } 63	Cassimeres and woolen goods.....	daily	yes	yes
Forsyth } 64	Plaids, sheeting, &c.....	daily	yes	yes
Forsyth } 64	Plaids, sheeting, &c.....	daily	yes	yes

LAND, CRAVEN, CUMBERLAND, DAVIDSON, DURHAM, EDGECOMBE
TIES—CONTINUED.

Li- bra- ry at mill for use of em- ploy- ees?	Are em- ployees improving		Per cent. read and write.		Finan- cial condi- tion.	Is it im- pr'v- ing?	Is there a sch'l at or near mill?	By whom supported?	Open day or nig't	Average attendance.
	Men- tally	Mor- ally	Adults.	Child- ren						
no	yes	yes			good	yes	yes	grad'd sch'l	day	
no	yes	yes	95	75	good	yes	yes	free & sub	day	
no	yes	yes	1	all	good	yes	yes	free	day	
no	yes	yes	90	90	good	yes	yes	free & sub	day	
no	yes	yes	75	75	good	yes	yes	free & sub	day	
no	yes	yes	75	50	fair	yes	yes	free	day	
no	yes	yes	75	50	fair		yes	free	day	
no	yes	yes	95	95	good	yes	yes	free	day	
no	yes	yes	95	75	good	yes	yes	free	day	
yes	yes	yes	98	100	good	yes	yes	free	day	fair
yes	yes	yes	75	50	fair	yes	yes	state	day	
no	yes	yes	90	90	fair	yes	yes	free & sub	day	
no	yes	yes	80	75	good	yes	yes	free & sub	day	
yes	yes	yes	95	100	good	normal	yes	pub & priv't	day	good
no	yes	yes	90	90	fair	yes	yes	pub & priv't	day	good
no	yes	yes	90	50	good	yes	yes	public	d&n	25
no	yes	no	50	75	good	yes	yes	taxation	d'ly	fair
yes	yes	yes	95	85	good	yes	yes	1/4 by mill	d'ly	25
no	yes	yes	75	65	good	yes	yes	free	d'ly	good
no	yes	yes	90	45	good	yes	yes	free	d'ly	
no					fair	no	yes	free	day	
no	yes	yes	90	80	poor	no	yes	state	day	fair
no	yes	yes	50	50	good	yes	yes	county	day	
no	yes	yes	50	50	fair	yes	yes	county	d&n	75
no	yes	yes	50	40	poor	no	yes	county	day	fair
no			all		good	yes	yes	free	day	ordinary
no	yes	yes	75	all	good	yes	yes	free	day	25
no	yes	yes	75	100	fair	yes	yes	free	day	25
no	yes	yes	75	all	fair	yes	yes	free	day	good
no	yes	yes	80	50	good	yes	yes	free	day	30
no	yes	yes	80	50	mod't same	yes	yes	free	day	30 or 40
no	yes	yes	60	40	fair	yes	yes	free	day	
no			75	25	good		yes	county	day	40
no	no	no	40	10			no		day	
no			80	60	good		yes	sub. & free	day	85
no	yes	yes	95	95	fair	no	yes	sub. & free	day	40
no	yes	yes			fair	no	yes	sub. & free	day	
no	yes	yes	75	50	fair	yes	yes	free	day	25 or 30
yes	yes	yes	all	all	good	yes	yes	public	day	150
no	yes	yes	90	90	good	yes	yes	public	day	31
no	yes	yes	25	10	good	yes	yes	public	both	poor
no	yes	yes	80	95	good	yes	yes	state	day	good
no	yes	yes	80	90	fair	same	yes	state	day	fair
no	yes	yes	all	all	good	yes	yes	free	day	
no	yes	yes	all	all	good	yes	yes	free	day	good
no	yes	yes	all	all	good	yes	yes	free	day	65
no	yes	yes	95	95	good	yes	yes	free	day	50

TABLE NO. 1—FRANKLIN, GASTON, GUIL-

COUNTIES.	BY WHOM GIVEN.	CLASS OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	No. of spin-dies.	No. of looms.
Franklin)	Manager	Cotton warps.....	2,000	
Franklin) .65	Spinner.....	Cotton warps.....		
Franklin)	Spinner.....	Cotton warps.....		
Franklin) .66	Sec. & Treasurer.	Cotton warps.....	2,080	
Gaston.....	.67 Superintendent..	Yarns and cloth.....	10,000	136
Gaston.....	.68 Sec. & Treasurer.	Brown shirting.....	4,036	128
Gaston.....	.69 Sec. & Treasurer.	Cotton yarns.....	5,000	
Gaston.....	.70 Sec. & Treasurer.	Brown shirting.....	2,080	60
Gaston.....	.71 Sec. & Treasurer.	Brown sheeting.....	2,688	80
Gaston.....	.72 Treasurer.....	Yarns, plaids, &c.....	15,000	320
Gaston.....	.73 Manager.....	Cotton yarns.....	1,200	
Gaston)	Sec. & Treasurer.	Brown sheetings.....	5,568	269
Gaston) .74	Superintendent..	Brown sheetings.....		
Gaston)	Weaver.....	Brown sheetings.....		
Gaston.....	.75 Supt. & Manager	Yarns and sheeting.....	10,000	130
Gaston.....	.76 Sec. & Treasurer.	Cotton yarns.....	6,000	
Gaston.....	.77 Owner & Manag'r	Cotton yarns.....	2,085	
Gaston.....	.78 Owner.....	Sheeting.....	3,500	130
Gaston)	Proprietor	Yarns and warps.....	2,300	
Gaston) .79	Spinner.....	Yarns and warps.....		
Gaston)	Sec. & Treasurer.	Cotton yarns.....	2,000	
Gaston) .80	Gen. Manager.....	Cotton yarns.....		
Gaston)	Spinner.....	Cotton yarns.....		
Gaston) .81	Gen. Agent.....	Skein and warps.....	2,000	
Gaston)	Superintendent..	Skein and warps.....		
Gaston)	Sec., Tre. & Supt	Cotton yarns.....	6,072	
Gaston) .82	Superintendent..	Cotton yarns.....		
Gaston)	Spinner.....	Cotton yarns.....		
Gaston)	Sec. & Treasurer.	Cotton yarns.....	2,080	
Gaston) .83	Spinner.....	Cotton yarns.....		
Gaston)	Superintendent..	Cotton yarns.....		
Gaston)	Sec., Tre. & M'g'r	Cotton yarns.....	4,000	
Gaston) .84	Spinner.....	Cotton yarns.....		
Gaston)	Spinner.....	Cotton yarns.....		
Gaston) .85	President.....	Cotton yarns.....	2,450	
Gaston) .86	Manager.....	Yarns, plaids, &c.....	6,400	104
Guilford)	Treasurer.....	Plaids and checks.....	1,600	900
Guilford) .87	Weaver.....	Plaids and checks.....		
Guilford)	Superintendent..	Plaids and checks.....		
Guilford)	Treasurer.....	Plaids, stripes, &c.....		112
Guilford) .88	Superintendent..	Plaids, stripes, &c.....		
Guilford)	Weaver.....	Plaids, stripes, &c.....		
Guilford) .89	Supt. & Gen Mg'r	Cotton plaids.....	1,750	101
Guilford)	Weaver.....	Cotton plaids.....		
Guilford) .90	Sec. & Treasurer.	Finishers of cotton goods, &c.....		
Halifax)	Gen. Manager.....	Knit goods.....		
Halifax) .91	Sec. & Treasurer.	Hosiery.....		
Halifax)	Superintendent..	Hosiery.....		

FORD AND HALIFAX COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Power used.	No. horse power.	Em- ploy ma- chin- ist?	Wages per day.	Engin- eer wages per day.	Fire- man.	Capital employed	Pounds of cotton or wool con- sumed during year.	Pounds yarn produced.
water	50	no	\$	\$	\$	\$	600,000	528,000
water		no						
water		no						
steam								
steam	375	yes	2 50	2 00	1 00	300,000	10,720,021	1,040,000
steam	200	no		1 00	1 00	75,000		400,000
steam	150	no		1 00	75	62,000	517,500	450,000
steam	100			1 00		65,000	470,000	
steam	100	no		1 00	75	75,000	424,000	
water	700	yes				500,000	2,378,945	2,002,044
water	50	no						
steam	400			1 25	85	125,000	945,000	
water	400	no						
steam								
steam	150	no		1 10	75	90,000	1,200,000	
steam	190	no		1 50		80,000	1,050,000	
water	75	no				30,000	560,000	480,000
steam	75	no		1 25	75			
water & steam	120	no				40,000	315,000	268,000
water & steam		no						
water	80	no				50,000	783,000	657,000
water		no			75			
water								
water & steam	62	yes	1 25	1 50	1 00	65,000	36,000	36,000
water & steam		yes						
water	140	yes	1 35			112,000	1,350,000	1,188,000
water		yes						
water		yes						
steam	75	no		1 15	1 15	55,000	506,000	
steam		no						
steam		no						440,000
water	75	no				45,000	400,000	350,000
water		no						
water		no						
steam		no		1 50	1 00	54,000	1,242,100	1,080,000
water	400	yes	3 00		1 25		1,450,800	
steam & water	250	yes	1 50	1 00	75	60,000	1,800,000	1,600,000
steam & water		yes						
steam & water		yes						1,650,000
steam	50	no		1 00		50,000	338,000	
steam		no						
steam		no						
water	50	no					600,000	
water		no						
steam	200	yes	2 50	2 50	1 00		80,000	
steam	40	yes	3 00	75		58,000		
steam		yes						
steam								

TABLE No. 1—FRANKLIN, GASTON, GUILFORD

COUNTIES.	CLASS OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Yards of domestics	Yards plaids.	Yards woolen goods.	Days in operation during year.
Franklin }	Cotton warps.....				300
Franklin } 65	Cotton warps.....				
Franklin }	Cotton warps.....				
Franklin.....66	Cotton warps.....				
Gaston.....67	Yarns and cloth.....	1,521,000			150
Gaston.....68	Brown shirting.....	2,000,000			300
Gaston.....79	Cotton yarns.....				156
Gaston.....70	Brown shirting.....	1,300,000			300
Gaston.....71	Brown sheeting.....	3,348,000			300
Gaston.....72	Yarns, plaids, &c.....		4,698,711		305
Gaston.....73	Cotton yarns.....				248
Gaston }	Brown sheetings.....	3,750,000			300
Gaston } 74	Brown sheetings.....				
Gaston }	Brown sheetings.....				
Gaston.....75	Yarns and sheeting.....	1,900,000			300
Gaston.....76	Cotton yarns.....				300
Gaston.....77	Cotton yarns.....				312
Gaston.....78	Sheeting.....				203
Gaston }	Yarns and warps.....				300
Gaston } 79	Yarns and warps.....				
Gaston }	Cotton yarns.....				313
Gaston } 80	Cotton yarns.....				
Gaston }	Cotton yarns.....				
Gaston }	Skein and warps.....				300
Gaston }	Skein and warps.....				
Gaston }	Cotton yarns.....				300
Gaston } 82	Cotton yarns.....				
Gaston }	Cotton yarns.....				
Gaston }	Cotton yarns.....				300
Gaston } 88	Cotton yarns.....				
Gaston }	Cotton yarns.....				
Gaston }	Cotton yarns.....				300
Gaston } 84	Cotton yarns.....				
Gaston }	Cotton yarns.....				
Gaston.....85	Cotton yarns.....				300
Gaston.....86	Yarns, plaids, &c.....				300
Guilford }	Plaids and checks.....		3,250,000		300
Guilford } ..87	Plaids and checks.....				
Guilford }	Plaids and checks.....		3,200,000		
Guilford }	Plaids, stripes, &c.....		1,981,000		300
Guilford } ..88	Plaids, stripes, &c.....				
Guilford }	Plaids, stripes, &c.....				
Guilford }	Cotton plaids.....		1,530,000		300
Guilford } 89	Cotton plaids.....				
Guilford }	Finishers of cotton goods, &c.....				313
Halifax }	Knit goods.....				300
Halifax } ..91	Hosiery.....				
Halifax }	Hosiery.....				

FORD AND HALIFAX COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Hrs con- stit- uting a day's work	Average wages per day of					Employed.			Proportion of wages paid.		How often wages paid in full?
	Men skilled	Men un- skilled	Wo- men skilled	Wo- men un- skilled	Chil- dren.	No. men em- ploy- ed.	Wo- men.	Chil- dren.	Cash.	Trade.	
12	\$ 95	\$	\$ 75	\$ 55	\$ 25	18	28	20	all	.....	weekly
									all	.....	weekly
									all	.....	weekly
12	1 25	75	75	80	35	78	123	87	all	.....	weekly
12	75		60		40	32	30	16	all	.....	weekly
12	2 00	75	75	35	35	20	40	20	all	.....	weekly
12	1 25	75	75		40	50	20	20		.....	weekly
11		75	75	50	40	50	30	20	all	.....	weekly
12									all	.....	weekly
12	75	50	65	40	25	8	16	12	all	.....	s-monthly
11½		85	85	55	30	85	60	30	all	.....	monthly
									all	.....	monthly
11½		75	75	50	30	45	50	60	all	.....	monthly
12	1 50	75	75	50	30	20	60	20	all	.....	monthly
12	95	60	70	50	25	17	28	18	all	.....	s-monthly
12	1 00	75	80	60	30	20	30	18	all	.....	monthly
11½		60		55		10	40		all	.....	monthly
	65		55						all	.....	monthly
11	65		50		30	23	25	15	all	.....	weekly
		60							all	.....	weekly
									all	.....	weekly
	1 25	1 00	60	50	35	20	15	15	all	.....	s-monthly
11½									all	.....	s-monthly
11	1 00	60	65	40	35	30	45	29	all	.....	s-monthly
									all	.....	s-monthly
									all	.....	s-monthly
11½	1 00	70	55	45	36	15	12	80	all	.....	s-monthly
									all	.....	s-monthly
	1 00								all	.....	s-monthly
12½	75		50		25	10	30	25	all	.....	wh. desired
									all	.....
									all	.....	wh. desired
12	1 50 to 2 00	75 to 85	55 to 60	45 to 55	35 to 45				all	.....	s-monthly
12	1 00	65	66	30	25	100	88	31	all	.....	s-monthly
11½	1 00	80	75	60	30	20	48	26	all	.....	weekly
									all	.....	weekly
									all	.....	weekly
12	1 50	80 to 1 00		60 to 1 00		23	37		all	.....	s-monthly
			75		25			2	all	.....	s-monthly
								2	all	.....	s-monthly
11½	95		75		25	26	30	14	all	.....	weekly
		75		45					all	.....	weekly
11	2 00	75		50		94	11	5	all	.....	weekly
10		75	75	50	35	15	120	42	all	.....	s-monthly
	1 00								all	.....	weekly
									all	.....	weekly

TABLE No. 1—FRANKLIN, GASTON, GUILFORD

COUNTIES.	CLASS OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Are employees paid for over time.	Wages increased or decreased past year?	No. of children under 14 years.	
				Boys.	Girls.
Franklin	Cotton warps.....	yes	same	3	5
Franklin } .65	Cotton warps.....	yes	same		
Franklin } .66	Cotton warps.....	yes	same		
Franklin	Cotton warps.....	yes	same		
Gaston.....67	Yarns and cloth.....	yes	increased	12	8
Gaston.....68	Brown shirting.....	yes	increased	5	4
Gaston.....69	Cotton yarns.....	yes	increased	3	3
Gaston.....70	Brown shirting.....	yes	same	8	7
Gaston.....71	Brown sheeting.....	yes	same	2	2
Gaston.....72	Yarns, plaids, &c.....	yes	decreased		
Gaston.....73	Cotton yarns.....	yes	same	2	4
Gaston } .74	Brown sheetings.....	yes	same	5	5
Gaston } .75	Brown sheetings.....	yes	same		
Gaston } .76	Yarns and sheeting.....	yes	same	4	4
Gaston.....77	Cotton yarns.....	yes	same	5	5
Gaston.....78	Cotton yarns.....	yes	same	4	6
Gaston.....79	Sheeting.....	yes	same	3	5
Gaston } .80	Yarns and warps.....	yes	increased		
Gaston } .81	Yarns and warps.....	yes	increased		
Gaston } .82	Cotton yarns.....	yes	increased	4	6
Gaston } .83	Cotton yarns.....	yes	increased	3	6
Gaston } .84	Cotton yarns.....	yes	increased		
Gaston } .85	Skein and warps.....	yes	same	5	5
Gaston } .86	Skein and warps.....	yes	same	4	6
Gaston } .87	Cotton yarns.....	yes	increased	24	5
Gaston } .88	Cotton yarns.....	yes	increased	25	5
Gaston } .89	Cotton yarns.....	yes	increased		
Gaston } .90	Cotton yarns.....	yes	same	4	3
Gaston } .91	Cotton yarns.....	yes	same	2	3
Gaston } .92	Cotton yarns.....	yes	same	3	2
Gaston } .93	Cotton yarns.....	yes	increased	7	8
Gaston } .94	Cotton yarns.....	yes	same		
Gaston } .95	Cotton yards.....	yes	same	10	10
Gaston.....85	Cotton yarns.....	yes	same		
Gaston.....86	Yarns, plaids, &c.....	yes	same	25	6
Guilford } .87	Plaids and checks.....	yes	same	3	3
Guilford } .88	Plaids and checks.....	yes	same	3	5
Guilford } .89	Plaids and checks.....	yes	same	4	6
Guilford } .90	Plaids, stripes, &c.....	yes	same		
Guilford } .91	Plaids, stripes, &c.....	yes	same	1	1
Guilford } .92	Plaids, stripes, &c.....	yes	same	1	1
Guilford } .93	Cotton plaids.....	yes	same	6	8
Guilford } .94	Cotton plaids.....	yes	same		
Guilford } .95	Finishers of cotton goods, &c.....	yes	same		
Halifax } .96	Knit goods.....	yes	same	10	10
Halifax } .97	Hosiery.....	yes	same	4	6
Halifax } .98	Hosiery.....	yes	same		

FORD AND HALIFAX COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

What age should children work full time?	Is employment regular?	Time allowed for dinner.	Sanitary condition.		Favor factory inspection by State Inspector?	Means of escape in case of fire.		How many accidents during year?	Who inspects buildings, machinery, &c.
			Factory.	Employees' houses					
depends	yes	40	good	good	no object'n	none	ne'd	none	superintendent
depends	yes	.....	good	good	no	none	ne'd	none	superintendent
12	yes	.....	good	good	no	none	ne'd	none	superintendent
14	yes	45	good	good	no	yes		none	superintendent
14	yes	30	good	good	no	yes		none	superintendent
14	yes	45	good	good	no	yes		none	superintendent
depends	yes	35	good	good	no	no		none	superintendent
.....	yes	30	good	good	no	no'e	nec'y	none	superintendent
.....	yes	45	good	good				none	.....
depends	yes	45	good	good	no	no'e	nec'y	none	manager.
any age	yes	30	good	good	yes	yes		none	superintendent
depends	yes	.....	good	good	yes	yes		none	superintendent
12	yes	.....	good	good	not nec'y	yes		none	superintendent
depends	yes	25	good	good	not nec'y	none	ne'd	none	superintendent
depends	yes	40	good	good	yes	yes		none	superintendent
12	yes	30	good	good	no object'n	yes		none	owner.
wh. ne'y	yes	45	good	good	no	yes		none	superintendent
.....	yes	45	good	good		no'e	nec'y	none	superintendent
14	yes	.....	good	good	yes	yes		none	superintendent
14	yes	45	good	good	no object'n	yes		none	superintendent
12 to 14	yes	.....	good	good	depends	no		none	superintendent
depends	yes	.....	good	good	yes	yes		none	superintendent
12 to 14	yes	45	good	good	no	no		none	proprietors.
12	yes	.....	good	good	no	yes		none	superintendent
depends	yes	45	good	good	no	no		none	superintendent
12 or 14	yes	.....	good	good	no	no		none	superintendent
.....	yes	.....	.....	.....				none	superintendent
14	yes	85	good	good	no	yes		none	superintendent
12	yes	.....	good	good		yes		none	superintendent
12 or 14	yes	.....	good	good	no	yes		none	superintendent
depends	yes	45	good	good	no	yes		none	superintendent
12	yes	.....	good	good	yes	yes		none	superintendent
.....	yes	.....	good	good	yes	no		none	superintendent
12 or 14	yes	45	good	good	no	no		none	superintendent
.....	yes	60	good	good	no	yes		none	insurance age't
12 or 14	yes	45	good	good	no object'n	yes		none	superintendent
.....	yes	.....	good	good	no	yes		none	superintendent
14	yes	.....	good	good	yes	yes		none	superintendent
14 to 16	yes	45	good	good	no	yes		none	superintendent
15	yes	.....	good	good	no	yes		none	superintendent
15 or 16	yes	.....	good	good	no	yes		none	superintendent
depends	yes	45	good	good	no	yes		none	superintendent
12 or 14	yes	.....	good	good	no	yes		none	superintendent
.....	yes	40	good	good	yes				superintendent
12 to 13	yes	60	good	good				none	.....
14	yes	.....	good	good	yes	yes		none	superintendent
.....	yes	.....	good	good	yes	yes		none	superintendent

TABLE No. 1—FRANKLIN, GASTON, GUILFORD

COUNTIES.	CLASS OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	How often machinery, buildings, &c. inspected?	Have employees religious and educational facilities?	Do they avail themselves of them?
Franklin)	Cotton warps.....	daily	yes	yes
Franklin) .65	Cotton warps.....	daily	yes	yes
Franklin)	Cotton warps.....	daily	yes	yes
Franklin.....66	Cotton warps.....			
Gaston.....67	Yarns and cloth.....	weekly	yes	yes
Gaston.....68	Brown shirting.....		yes	no
Gaston.....79	Cotton yarns.....	weekly	yes	yes
Gaston.....70	Brown shirting.....	constantly	yes	yes
Gaston.....71	Brown sheeting.....	weekly	yes	yes
Gaston.....72	Yarns, plaids, &c.....		yes	yes
Gaston.....73	Cotton yarns.....	constantly	yes	yes
Gaston)	Brown sheetings.....	daily	yes	yes
Gaston) .74	Brown sheetings.....	daily	yes	yes
Gaston)	Brown sheetings.....	constantly	yes	yes
Gaston.....75	Yarns and sheetings.....	daily	yes	yes
Gaston.....76	Cotton yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
Gaston.....77	Cotton yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
Gaston.....78	Sheeting.....	daily	yes	yes
Gaston)	Yarns and warps.....	constantly	yes	yes
Gaston) .79	Yarns and warps.....	daily	yes	yes
Gaston)	Cotton yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
Gaston) .80	Cotton yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
Gaston)	Cotton yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
Gaston) .81	Skein and warps.....	weekly	yes	no
Gaston)	Skein and warps.....	daily	yes	no
Gaston)	Cotton yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
Gaston) .82	Cotton yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
Gaston)	Cotton yarns.....		yes	yes
Gaston)	Cotton yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
Gaston) .83	Cotton yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
Gaston)	Cotton yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
Gaston)	Cotton yarns.....	constantly	yes	yes
Gaston) .84	Cotton yarns.....	daily	no	yes
Gaston)	Cotton yarns.....		yes	yes
Gaston.....85	Cotton yarns.....	daily	yes	no
Gaston.....86	Yarns, plaids, &c.....	twice a ye'r	yes	yes
Guilford)	Plaids and checks.....	constantly	yes	yes
Guilford) .87	Plaids and checks.....	daily	yes	yes
Guilford)	Plaids and checks.....	daily	yes	yes
Guilford)	Plaids, stripes, &c.....	daily	yes	yes
Guilford) .88	Plaids, stripes, &c.....	daily	yes	yes
Guilford)	Plaids, stripes, &c.....	daily	yes	yes
Guilford) .89	Cotton plaids.....	daily	yes	no
Guilford)	Cotton plaids.....	daily	yes	yes
Guilford) .90	Finishers of cotton goods, &c.....	weekly	yes	yes
Halifax)	Knit goods.....		yes	yes
Halifax) .91	Hosiery.....	daily	yes	yes
Halifax)	Hosiery.....	daily	yes	yes

FORD AND HALIFAX COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Li- bra- ry at mill for use of em- ploy- ee-?	Are em- ployees impr'ving?		Per cent. read and write.		Finan- cial condi- tion.	Is it im- pr'v- ing?	Is th're a sch'l at or near mill?	By whom supported.	Open day or nig't	Average attendance.
	Men- tally.	Mor- ally.	Adults.	Chil- dren.						
no	yes	yes	75	all	good	yes	yes		day	30
no	yes	yes	all	all	good	yes	yes	free	day	20 or 30
no	yes	yes	all	all	fair	yes	yes	free	day	
no	yes	yes	75	25	good	yes	yes	company	day	50
no	yes	yes	75		fair	yes	yes	patrons	day	
no	yes	yes	75	25	good	yes	yes	employers	day	40
no	yes	yes	100	66	good	yes	yes	patrons	day	
no	yes	yes	all	50	good	yes	yes	free & sub.	day	good
						yes			day	50 or 60
yes	yes		95	all			yes	free	day	
no	yes	yes	75	75	good	yes	yes	state	day	50
no	yes	yes	75	75	good	yes	yes	state	day	45 or 50
	yes	yes	75	75	fair	yes	yes	free	day	
no	yes	yes	90	75	good	yes	yes	free & sub.	day	good
no	yes	yes	90	75	fair	yes	yes	free & sub.	day	50 or 60
no	yes	yes	65	50	fair	yes	yes	free	day	
no	yes	yes			good	yes	yes	free	day	
no	yes	yes	100		good	yes	yes	county	day	good
no	yes	yes	95		fair	yes	yes	free	day	
no	yes	yes	80	85	good	yes	yes	state	day	
no	yes	yes	75	80	fair	yes	yes	free	day	
no					good	yes	yes	county	day	
no	yes	yes	75	85	good	yes	yes	state & free	day	
no	yes	yes	80	75	fair	yes	yes	free	day	
no	yes	yes	85	90	good	yes	yes	free & sub.	day	32
no	yes	yes	85	90	good	yes	yes	free & sub.	day	30 to 35
no					fair		yes	free & sub.	day	
no	yes	yes	89	75	good	yes	yes	free	day	fair
no					fair	yes	yes	free	day	
no	yes	yes	90	80	good	yes	yes	free	day	good
no	yes	yes	50	50	fair	yes	yes	free	day	
no			75	75	poor	no	yes	free	day	10
no	yes	yes	60	50	fair	no	yes	free	day	
	yes	yes	75	90	good	yes	yes	state	day	
no	yes	yes	75	95	good	yes	yes	county	day	80
no	yes	yes	90	85	good	yes	yes	free	day	fair
no	yes	yes	80	90	fair	no	yes	state	day	good
no	yes	yes	90	80	fair	no	yes	free	day	50
no			majority				yes	county	day	175
no	yes	yes	90	100	poor	no	yes	state	day	not best
no	yes	yes	80	all	fair		yes	free	day	moderate
no	yes	yes	85	50	fair	yes	yes	co. & sub.	day	good
no	yes	yes	85	50	fair	no	yes	free	day	
no	yes	yes	majority		good	yes	yes	city	day	8
no			all	all			yes			
no	yes	yes	90	85	fair	yes	yes	state	day	75
no	yes	yes	90	80	fair	no	yes	state	day	good

TABLE No. 1—HENDERSON, IREDELL, LENOIR, LINCOLN, MECK-
TANK AND RANDOLPH

COUNTIES.	BY WHOM GIVEN.	CLASS OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	No. of spin-dies	No. of looms.
Henderson. 92	Manager.....	Cotton hose.....		
Iredell..... 93	Superintendent	Shirtings.....	5,400	180
Iredell..... 94	Superintendent	Brown sheeting and yarns.....	3 750	106
Iredell..... 95	Supt. & Manager	Cotton yarns.....	1,500	
Lenoir }..... 96	Knitter.....	Hosiery.....		
Lenoir }..... 96	Su. Sec. & Treas.	Hosiery.....		
Lincoln..... 97	Gen. Manager.....	Warps and yarns.....	6,000	
Lincoln..... 98	Prop'r & Man'gr.	Cotton and woolen yarns.....	2,000	4
Lincoln..... 99	Owner.....	Cotton yarns, &c.....	5,000	
Lincoln..... 100	Sec. & Treasurer.	Cotton yarns, &c.....	5,208	
Lincoln..... 101	Partner.....	Cotton yarns, &c.....	5,000	
Mecklenburg	Sec. & Trsasurer.	Fine yarns.....	10,000	
"..... 102	Spinner.....	Cotton yarns.....		
"..... 102	Superintendent.	Cotton yarns.....		
"..... 102	Sec. & Treasurer.	Yarns.....	11,616	6,200
"..... 103	Superintendent.	Yarns.....		
"..... 103	Spinner.....	Yarns.....		
"..... 104	Manager.....	Towels and toweling.....		100
"..... 104	Weaver.....	Towels and toweling.....		
"..... 105	Su. & Gen. M'g'r	Ginghams.....	4,550	420
"..... 105	Weaver.....	Ginghams.....		
"..... 105	Weaver.....	Ginghams.....		
"..... 106	Sec. & Treasurer	Cotton yarns.....	7,920	
"..... 107	Treasurer.....	Sheetings.....	9,000	250
"..... 108	Sec. & Treasurer	Cotton yarns.....	64,000	
"..... 109	Proprietor.....	Hosiery.....		138
"..... 110	Sec. & Treasurer	Yarns and white goods.....	5,000	120
"..... 111	Superintendent.	Yarns.....	5,378	
"..... 112	Sec. & Treasurer	Cotton yarns.....	2,800	
"..... 113	Gen. Manager.....	Cotton yarns.....	3,800	
M'tgomery 114	Superintendent.	Yarns.....	4,000	
M'tgomery 115	Gen. Manager.....	Cotton yarns.....	2,000	
M'tgomery 116	Owner.....	Spun wool.....	380	
Moore..... 117	Sec. & Treasurer	Skein yarns.....	3,000	
Moore..... 117	Superintendent.	Skein yarns.....		
Moore..... 117	Spinner.....	Skein yarns.....		
Nash..... 118	President.....	Warp and yarns.....	25,600	
Nash..... 118	Spinner.....	Warp and yarns.....		
New Hanover	President.....	Shirting and towels.....	5,700	226
"..... 119	Superintendent.	Shirting and towels.....		
"..... 119	Weaver.....	Shirting and towels.....		
Pasq'tank 120	Secretary.....	Cotton twine, &c.....	1,000	
R'ndiph..... 121	Sec. & Treasurer	Bags, warps and yarns.....	25,048	40
R'ndiph..... 121	Weaver.....	Bags, warps and yarns.....		
R'ndiph..... 122	Supt. & Manager	Colored cotton.....		68
R'ndiph..... 122	Weaver.....	Colored cotton.....		
R'ndiph..... 123	Sec. & Treasurer	Shirting.....	78,012	245
R'ndiph..... 123	Superintendent.	Shirting.....		
R'ndiph..... 123	Spinner.....	Shirting.....		

LENBURG, MONTGOMERY, MOORE, NASH, NEW HANOVER, PASQUO-
COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Power used.	No. of horse power.	Em- ploy ma- chin- ist?	Wages per day.	Engi- ner wages per day.	Fire- man.	Capital em- ployed.	Pounds of cotton or wool con- sumed during year.	Pounds of yarn produced.
Steam.....	20	yes	\$ 1 25	\$	\$	15,000		
Steam.....	300	yes	1 00		1 00	125,000	500,000	
Steam.....	95	no		1 25	50	75,000	570,000	484,500
Water.....	75	no				40,000	500,600	440,588
Steam & water	100			2 00	75			
Steam & water		yes	2 00			30,000		
Steam.....	250	no		1 25	75	50,000	1,080,000	875,000
Steam.....	50	no		75	75	25,000	270,000	237,600
Water.....	225	no				175,000		880,000
Water.....	150	no				65,000	465,000	406,875
Water.....	300	no				85,000		
Steam.....	350			2 50	1 00	175,000	5,000,000	
Steam.....		no						
Steam.....		no						576,000
Steam.....	500	yes	2 00	2 00	1 25	200,000	1,638,000	1,343,160
Steam.....		yes						
Steam.....		yes						
Steam.....	40				1 25			
Steam.....								
Steam.....	300	yes	2 00	2 00	1 00	130,000	850,000	704,000
Steam.....								
Steam.....		yes						
Steam.....	200	no		2 25	1 00	128,800	2,000,000	1,750,000
Steam.....	300	yes	2 00	2 00	1 25	131,500	1,246,000	
Steam.....		no		1 75	1 00	100,000		
Steam.....	25	yes	1 50	1 50		45,000		200,000
Steam.....	150	yes	1 50	1 50		90,000	760,000	
Steam.....	150	no		1 33 1/4	75	90,000	570,000	500,000
Steam.....	75	no		1 50	75	50,000	650,000	563,196
Steam.....	150	no				75,000	300,000	
Water.....	150	no				100,000	46,000	
Water.....	50	no				30,000		
Water.....		no				25,000		
Steam.....	75	yes	2 00	2 00	1 00	50,000	800,000	680,000
Steam.....		yes						
Steam.....		yes						
Steam & water	1,000	yes	3 00	3 00		315,000	3,600,000	3,060,000
Steam & water		yes						
Steam.....	200	yes	2 70	2 70	1 25	200,000	800,000	680,000
Steam.....		yes						
Steam.....		yes						
Steam.....	35			1 00		18,000	100,000	
Steam & water	160	no		1 00		60,000	587,000	
Steam & water		no			75			
Steam.....	30	no		1 00		80,000		
Steam.....		no						
Steam & water	250	yes	2 00	1 00		50,000	1,200,000	1,056,000
Steam & water		yes						
Steam & water		yes						

TABLE NO. 1—HENDERSON, IREDELL, LENOIR, LINCOLN, MECK-
TANK AND RANDOLPH

COUNTIES.	CLASS OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Yards of domestics	Yards Plaids.	Days in operation during year.	Hours constituting a days work
Henderson 92	Cotton hose				10
Iredell 93	Shirtings	2,000,000		180	
Iredell 94	Brown sheeting and yarns	1,382,000		212	12
Iredell 95	Cotton yarns			300	12
Lenoir } 96	Hosiery			275	10
Lenoir } 96	Hosiery				
Lincoln 97	Warps and yarns			309	11½
Lincoln 98	Cotton and woolen yarns			300	12
Lincoln 99	Cotton yarns, &c.			313	12
Lincoln 100	Cotton yarns, &c.			314	11½
Lincoln 101	Cotton yarns, &c.				12
Mecklenburg	Fine yarns			300	
" 102	Cotton yarns				11½
" 102	Cotton yarns				
" 103	Yarns			310	
" 103	Yarns				11½
" 103	Yarns				
" 104	Towels and toweling			302	11
" 104	Towels and toweling				
" 105	Ginghams			296	11½
" 105	Ginghams				
" 106	Cotton yarns			313	12
" 107	Sheetings			310	12
" 108	Cotton yarns			300	11½
" 109	Hosiery			300	10
" 110	Yarns and white goods			300	11
" 111	Yarns			310	12
" 112	Cotton yarns			286	12
" 113	Cotton yarns			300	12
M'tgomery 114	Yarns			300	12
M'tgomery 115	Cotton yarns			230	12
M'tgomery 116	Spun wool			260	12
Moore } 117	Skein yarns			300	11½
Moore } 117	Skein yarns				
Moore } 117	Skein yarns				
Nash } 118	Warps and yarns			313	11½
Nash } 118	Warps and yarns				
New Hanover	Shirting and towels	4,000,000		313	11
" 119	Shirting and towels				
" 119	Shirting and towels				
Pasq'tank 120	Cotton twine, &c.			325	10
R'ndlph } 121	Bags, warps and yarns			210	11½
R'ndlph } 121	Bags, warps and yarns				
R'ndlph } 122	Colored cotton		782,500		11½
R'ndlph } 122	Colored cotton			200	
R'ndlph } 123	Shirting	352,000		300	11
R'ndlph } 123	Shirting				
R'nnlph } 123	Shirting				

LENBURG, MONTGOMERY, MOORE, NEW HANOVER, PASQUO-
COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

AVERAGE WAGES PER DAY OF					EMPLOYED.			PROPORTION OF W'GES P'D.		How often wages paid in full?
Men skilled	Men un-skilled	Wo-men un-skilled	Wo-men un-skilled	Chil-dren.	No. men em-ployed	Wo-men.	Chil-dren.	Cash.	Trade.	
\$ 61	30			25				‡	‡	monthly
1 25	65	1 00	50	25	85	35	23	all		s-monthly
80	60	60	40	30	18	50	22	all		weekly
90	65	75	50	30	20	36	18	all		weekly
1 50	90	75	60	25	6	28	20	all		weekly
								all		weekly
1 25	75	65	50	35	80	75	20	all		monthly
75		40		25	5	15	5	all		weekly
1 00		60		35	40	60	30	all		s-monthly
60		50		32½	14	16	25	all		monthly
1 00	75	60	55	35	30	50	80	all		s-monthly
								all		s-monthly
1 00		75	65	25				all		s-monthly
					26	33	28	all		s-monthly
1 25	75	65	50	40	60		60	all		weekly
								all		weekly
								all		weekly
1 40		1 25			35	8		all		weekly
								all		weekly
1 00	75	80	60	30	20	36	8	all		weekly
								all		weekly
								all		weekly
1 50	75	75	50	40	68	79	81	all		weekly
75 to 1 50	80 to 70	80 to 70	50	35	66	87	43	all		weekly
80		60		30 to 60	80	20	15	all		weekly
83½		75		40	10	40	80	all		weekly
1 25		60		35	‡	‡	‡	all		weekly
75		65		40	30	21	13	all		s-monthly
1 00	75	75	50	25	28	35	26	all		weekly
1 00	75	75	50	30	18	30	26	all		weekly
70	50	40	35	30	14	55		all		weekly
90	50	75	40	25	16	20	13	all		weekly
75		65		40	8	18	10	all		weekly
1 00	50	45		25	17	32	24	all		weekly
								all		weekly
1 75	1 00	75	60	30				all		weekly
					12	22	23	all		weekly
1 13	75	60	40	30	74	77	34	all		s-monthly
								all		s-monthly
								all		s-monthly
	90		50	30	6	16	6	all		monthly
1 50	75	75	40	30	12	30	6	all		wh. cal'd f'r
								all		wh. cal'd f'r
1 25	65	80		30	17	15	13	all		weekly
								all		weekly
1 00	75	55		30	40	120	18	all		wh. want'd
								all		wh. want'd
								all		wh. want'd

TABLE NO. 1—HENDERSON, IREDELL, LENOIR, LINCOLN, MECK-
TANK AND RANDOLPH

COUNTY.	CLASS OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Are employees paid for overtime?	Wages increased or decreased past year?	No. of children under 14 years.	
				Boys.	Girls.
Henderson 92	Cotton hose	yes	increased		
Iredell 93	Shirtings	yes	same	7	8
Iredell 94	Brown sheeting and yarns	yes	same	3	4
Iredell 95	Cotton yarns	yes	same	3	5
Lenoir } 96	Hosiery	yes	same	1	2
Lenoir }	Hosiery	yes	same		
Lincoln 97	Warps and yarns	yes	increased	5	5
Lincoln 98	Cotton and woolen yarns	yes	same	1	
Lincoln 99	Cotton yarns, &c.	yes	increased	10	10
Lincoln 100	Cotton yarns, &c.	yes	same	7	5
Lincoln 101	Cotton yarns, &c.	yes			
Mecklenburg }	Fine yarns	yes			
" }	Cotton yarns	yes	decreased		
" }	Cotton yarns	yes	same	2	6
" }	Yarns	yes	same	10	10
" }	Yarns	yes	same	9	9
" }	Yarns	yes	same		
" }	Towels and toweling	yes	same		
" }	Towels and toweling	yes	same		
" }	Ginghams	yes	same	3	
" }	Ginghams	yes	same	2	
" }	Ginghams	yes	same		
" 106	Cotton yarns	yes	same	31	50
" 107	Sheetings	yes	same	8	4
" 108	Cotton yarns	yes	same	4	2
" 109	Hosiery	yes	same		
" 110	Yarns and white goods	yes	increased		
" 111	Yarns	yes	same	2	
" 112	Cotton yarns	yes	same	6	6
" 113	Cotton yarns	yes	same	3	9
M'tgomery 114	Yarns	yes	same		
M'tgomery 115	Cotton yarns	yes	same	3	5
M'tgomery 116	Spun wool	yes	same		2
Moore }	Skein yarns	yes	same	5	5
Moore }	Skein yarns	yes	same	5	
Moore }	Skein yarns	yes	same		
Nash }	Warp and yarns	yes	same	4	6
Nash }	Warp and yarns	yes	same		
New Hanover }	Shirting and towels	yes	same		
" }	Shirting and towels	yes	same		
" }	Shirting and towels	yes	same		
Pasq'tank 120	Cotton twine, &c.	yes	same		
R'ndlph }	Bags, warps and yarns	yes	same	3	3
R'ndlph }	Bags, warps and yarns	yes	same		
R'ndlph }	Colored cotton	yes	increased	2	2
R'ndlph }	Colored cotton	yes	increased		
R'ndlph }	Shirting	yes	same	7	9
R'ndlph }	Shirting	yes	same		
R'ndlph }	Shirting	yes	same		

LENBURG, MONTGOMERY, MOORE, NASH, NEW HANOVER, PASQUO-
COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

What age should children work full time.	Is employment regular?	Time allowed for dinner	Sanitary condition.		Favor factory inspection by State Inspector.	Means of escape in case of fire?	How many accidents during year?	Who inspects buildings, machinery, &c.
			Fac-tory.	Em-ploy-ees houses				
12	yes	60	good	good	yes	yes	none	
12	yes	45	good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
12	yes	45	good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
	yes	45	good	good	no object'n	yes	none	manager
14	yes	45	good	good	yes	yes	none	superinten't
12 to 14	yes	45	good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
12	yes	30	good	good	d'n't obj't	n'n'e nec'y	none	gen. man'ger
depends	yes	30	good	good	no	n'n'e nec'y	none	owner
depends	yes	45	good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
12	yes	30	good	good	yes	yes	none	superinten't
	yes	45	good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
	yes	45	good	good				superinten't
	yes		good	good	yes	yes	none	superinten't
12 or 14	yes		good	good	yes	yes	none	superinten't
12	yes	30	good	good	yes	yes	none	in. company
12	yes		good	good	no object'n	yes	none	superinten't
	yes			yes	yes			superinten't
	yes	45	good	good	no object'n	yes	none	
	yes		good	good	yes	yes	none	superinten't
14	yes	45	good	good	yes	yes	none	superinten't
12	yes		good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
	yes		good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
13	yes	30	good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
12	yes		good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
depends	yes	45	good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
12	yes	45	good	good	no	yes	none	ins. men
	yes	45	good	good		unneces'y	none	superinten't
13 or 14	yes	40	good	good	no	n'n'e nec'y	none	superinten't
12 or 14	yes	45	good	good	no object'n	yes	none	superinten't
14	yes		good	good	no object'n	yes	none	superinten't
depends	yes	45	good	good	not ne'ed	yes	none	superinten't
12 or 14	yes	45	good	good	yes	yes	none	manager
	yes	45	good	good	no object'n	yes	none	owner
depends	yes	40	good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
14	yes		good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
12	yes		good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
14	yes	45	good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
	yes		good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
14	yes	45	good	good	no object'n	yes	none	superinten't
15	yes		good	good	yes	yes	none	superinten't
16	yes		good	good	yes	yes	none	superinten't
16	yes	45	good	good	yes	yes	none	manager
	yes	40	good	good	no object'n	yes	none	superinten't
12 or 14	yes		good	good	yes	yes	none	superinten't
depends	yes	35	good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
14	yes		good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
depends	yes	45	good	good	no object'n	yes	none	superinten't
14	yes		good	good	yes	yes	none	superinten't
	yes		good	good	yes	yes	none	superinten't

TABLE NO. 1—HENDERSON, IREDELL, LENOIR, LINCOLN, MECK-
TANK AND RANDOLPH

COUNTY.	CLASS OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	How often machinery, buildings, &c. inspected.	Have employees religious and educational facilities?	Do they avail themselves of them?
Henderson..92	Cotton hose		yes	partially
Iredell.....93	Shirtings	daily	yes	no
Iredell.....94	Brown sheeting and yarns...	weekly	yes	yes
Iredell.....95	Cotton yarns.....	constantly	yes	yes
Lenoir } ..96	Hosiery	daily	yes	yes
Lenoir } ..96	Hosiery	daily	yes	yes
Lincoln.....97	Warps and yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
Lincoln.....98	Cotton and woolen yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
Lincoln.....99	Cotton yarns, &c.....	daily	yes	yes
Lincoln.....100	Cotton yarns, &c.....	daily	yes	yes
Lincoln.....101	Cotton yarns, &c.....	daily	yes	yes
Mecklenburg }	Fine yarns.....	ev'ry 2 w'ks	yes	yes
" }	Cotton yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
" }	Cotton yarns.....		yes	yes
" }	Yarns		yes	no
" }	Yarns	stat'd times	yes	yes
" }	Yarns	constantly	no	yes
" }	Towels and toweling		yes	
" }	Towels and toweling		yes	
" }	Ginghams	daily	yes	no
" }	Ginghams	daily	yes	yes
" }	Ginghams	daily	yes	yes
".....106	Cotton yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
".....107	Sheetings.....	weekly	yes	yes
".....108	Cotton yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
".....109	Hosiery	daily	yes	yes
".....110	Yarns and white goods.....	4 times y'r	yes	yes
".....111	Yarns	constantly	yes	yes
".....112	Cotton yarns.....	constantly	yes	yes
".....113	Cotton yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
M'tgomery114	Yarns	constantly	yes	yes
M'tgomery115	Cotton yarns.....	constantly	yes	yes
M'tgomery116	Spun wool	daily	yes	yes
Moore } ..117	Skein yarns	daily	yes	no
Moore } ..117	Skein yarns	daily	yes	yes
Moore } ..117	Skein yarns	daily	yes	yes
Nash } ..118	Warps and yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
Nash } ..118	Warps and yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
New Hanover }	Shirting and towels	constantly	yes	yes
" }	Shirting and towels	daily	yes	yes
" }	Shirting and towels	daily	yes	yes
Pasq'tank 120	Cotton twine, &c.....	daily	yes	yes
R'ndlph } 121	Bags, warps and yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
R'ndlph } 121	Bags, warps and yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
R'ndlph } 122	Colored cotton.....	daily	yes	yes
R'ndlph } 122	Colored cotton.....	daily	yes	yes
R'ndlph } 123	Shirting	daily	yes	yes
R'ndlph } 123	Shirting	daily	yes	yes
R'ndlph } 123	Shirting	daily	yes	yes

LENBURG, MONTGOMERY, MOORE, NASH, NEW HANOVER, PASQUO-
COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Li- bra- ry at mill for use of em- ploy- ees?	Are em- ployees impr'ving?		Per cent. read and write.		Finan- cial condi- tion.	Is it im- pr'v- ing?	Is th're a sch'l at or near mill?	By whom supported?	Open day or nig't	Average attendance.
	Men- tal- ly?	Mor- ally?	Adults.	Chil- dren.						
no	yes	.....	100	100	good	yes	yes	.....	both	.....
no	little	no	80	50	good	yes	yes	town	day	fair
no	yes	some	all	.....	good	yes	yes	public	day	.....
no	yes	yes	95	75	good	yes	yes	free	day	.....
no	yes	yes	95	95	poor	no	yes	free	day	fair
no	yes	yes	108	100	good	no	yes	free	day	fair
yes	yes	yes	90	65	good	yes	yes	free	day	.....
no	yes	yes	75	.....	fair	yes	yes	free	day	.....
.....	yes	yes	4	4	fair	yes	yes	free	day	.....
no	yes	yes	100	90	fair	yes	yes	state	day	fair
no	.....	.....	75	75	.....	.....	yes	free	day	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	good	.....	yes	co. & priv't	day	40
no	.....	.....	.....	.....	good	no	yes	free	day	good
no	yes	yes	80	80	fair	yes	yes	free	day	good
no	yes	yes	4	4	fair	yes	no	city	day	n't ve'y go'd
no	yes	yes	80	80	fair	yes	no	free	day	.....
no	.....	.....	all	all	fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
no	.....	.....	all	all	.....	.....	yes	city	day	.....
no	no	.....	75	75	fair	no	yes	subscript'n	day	.....
no	yes	.....	.....	.....	.....	no	yes	subscript'n	day	.....
no	yes	yes	all	all	poor	no	yes	subscript'n	day	.....
no	yes	yes	.....	.....	good	yes	yes	county	both	.....
no	yes	yes	95	90	poor	no	yes	public	day	25
no	no	yes	all	10	fair	yes	yes	subscript'n	day	.....
no	.....	yes	all	.....	fair	no	no	city	day	.....
no	yes	.....	4	.....	good	.....	yes	public	day	.....
no	yes	yes	95	.....	good	yes	yes	public	day	.....
no	yes	yes	80	90	good	yes	yes	state	day	.....
no	yes	yes	95	60	good	yes	no	state	day	30
yes	yes	yes	50	50	good	yes	yes	free	day	.....
no	yes	yes	80	50	fair	no	yes	free	day	.....
no	yes	yes	75	50	fair	no	yes	state	day	.....
no	yes	yes	60	70	fair	yes	yes	state	day	10
no	yes	yes	75	75	fair	yes	yes	free & sub	day	good
no	yes	yes	70	50	good	yes	yes	free & sub	day	moderate
no	yes	yes	80	90	fair	no	yes	free	day	fair
no	yes	yes	75	90	good	yes	yes	free	day	fair
no	yes	yes	80	75	.....	.....	yes	state	day	fa'ly good
no	yes	.....	75	75	fair	no	no	.....	.....	.....
no	yes	yes	80	85	poor	no	yes	free	day	fair
no	yes	yes	all	all	fair	.....	yes	free	day	.....
no	yes	yes	90	75	fair	yes	yes	free	day	.....
no	yes	yes	85	90	fair	yes	yes	county	day	75
no	yes	yes	80	50	fair	yes	yes	county	day	140
no	yes	yes	80	50	good	yes	yes	free	day	good
no	yes	yes	90	95	good	yes	yes	community	day	good
no	yes	yes	90	95	good	yes	yes	community	.....	good
no	yes	yes	55	60	fair	yes	yes	community	day	good

TABLE NO. 1—RANDOLPH, RICHMOND, ROCKINGHAM,

COUNTY.	BY WHOM GIVEN.	CLASS OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	No. of Spin dies.	No. of Looms
R'ndlph	Sec. & Treasurer	Colored cotton goods, &c.....	5,000	200
R'ndlph	124 Superintendent..	Colored cotton goods, &c.....		
R'ndlph	Spinner.....	Colored cotton goods, &c.....		
R'ndlph	125 Sec. & Treasurer	Yarns and sheeting.....	1,800	52
R'ndlph	Superintendent..	Yarns and sheeting.....		
R'ndlph	Sec. & Treasurer	Warps and Yarns.....	4,000	
R'ndlph	126 Superintendent..	Warps and Yarns.....		
R'ndlph	Spinner.....	Warps and Yarns.....		
R'ndolph	127 Tre. & Gen. Man.	Plaids, sheetings, &c.....	1,180	391
R'ndlph	Gen. Manager.....	Coarse yarns.....	1,800	
R'ndlph	128 Spinner.....	Coarse yarns.....		
R'ndlph	129 Sec. & Treasurer	Plaids, cottonades, &c.....	6,000	250
R'ndlph	Sec. & Treasurer	Plaids, cottonades, &c.....		
R'ndlph	130 Superintendent..	Hosiery.....	108	
R'ndlph	Boss Knitter.....	Hosiery.....		
R'ndlph	131 Proprietor.....	Cotton yarns.....	1,000	
R'ndlph	Carder.....	Cotton yarns.....		
Richm'd	132 Owner.....	Cotton yarns.....	2,500	
Richm'd	Spinner.....	Cotton yarns.....		
Richm'd	133 Book-keeper.....	Cheviots, plaids, &c.....	6,000	300
Richm'd	134 Superintendent..	Plaids and shirting.....	6,112	300
Richm'd	Sec. & Treasurer	Cotton yarns.....	2,304	
Richm'd	135 Spinner.....	Cotton yarns.....		
Richm'd	Sec. & Treasurer	Cotton yarns.....	3,024	
Richm'd	136 Spinner.....	Cotton yarns.....		
Richm'd	Spinner.....	Cotton yarns.....		
Richm'd	Prop & Gen Man	Cotton yarns.....	2,500	
Richm'd	137 Spinner.....	Cotton yarns.....		
Richm'd	.....	Cotton yarns.....		
Richm'd	Sec. & Treasurer	Cotton yarns, &c.....	4,950	185
Richm'd	138 Superintendent..	Cotton yarns, &c.....		180
Richm'd	Weaver.....	Cotton yarns, &c.....		
Richm'd	139 Pres. & Treas.....	Cotton warps, &c.....	4,160	
Richm'd	Superintendent..	Cotton warps, &c.....		
R'kingm	140 Sec. & Treasurer	Blankets and woolen goods..	3,000	32
R'kingm	Sec & Gn. Ma'gr.	Plaids and checks.....	5,600	102
R'kingm	141 Weaver.....	Plaids and checks.....		
R'kingm	Spinner.....	Plaids and checks.....		
R'kingm	142 Manager & Supt	Fine sheeting.....	20,000	600
R'kingm	Spinner.....	Fine sheeting.....		
Rowan	143 Sec. & Treasurer	Half hose.....	108	
Rowan	144 Agent.....	Ginghams and cheviots.....	15,800	503
Rowan	Spinner.....	Ginghams and cheviots.....		
Rowan	145 Sec. & Treasurer	Warps and yarns.....	10,000	
Rowan	Weaver.....	Warps and yarns.....		
Rowan	146 President.....	Sheeting.....	3,000	48
Ruth'rford	147 Secretary.....	Yarns.....	2,140	
Surry	148 Weaver.....	Blankets, flannels, &c.....	1,000	35
Surry	149 Partner.....	Blankets, flannels, &c.....		

ROWAN, RUTHERFORD AND SURRY COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Power used.	No. horse power.	Em- ploy ma- chin- ist?	Wages per day.	Engin- eer wages per day.	Fire- man.	Capital employed.	Pounds of cotton or wool con- sumed during year.	Pounds yarn pro- duced.
Steam & water.	200	yes		\$ 1 00	\$ 75	\$108,000	1,000,000	
Steam & water.		yes	\$ 2 00					850,000
Steam & water.		yes						
Steam & water.	62½	yes	1 75	1 00	75	32,000	860,000	
Steam & water.		yes						30,000
Water.	125	yes	1 00			75,000		
Water.		yes					1,608,790	
Water.		yes						688,780
Steam & water.	450	yes	1 50	1 00	75	200,000	1,985,600	
Water.	100	yes	1 25			38,000	230,000	
Water.		yes		1 25				200,000
Steam & water.	140	no		75	70	100,000	1,358,900	
Steam.		no						1,113,290
Steam.	15			50		8,000		
Steam.		no						
Steam.	50	no		75		6,000	12,000	
Steam.		no						10,200
Water.	75					45,000	400,000	
Water.		no						386,000
Water.	225	yes	2 50			125,000	1,044,188	
Water.	320	yes	1 75		80		1,050,000	
Water.	90	no				85,000	412,380	948,000
Water.		no						366,560
Water.	110	no				48,000	612,500	
Water.								535,934
Water.		no						
Water.	100	no				40,000	500,000	
Water.								440,000
Water.		no				75,000	450,600	
Water.	250	no						396,528
Water.		no						
Water.	125	yes	1 50				348,852	
Water.		yes						
Water.	100	no					368,532	307,088
Water.	106	no					1,065,000	280,342
Water.		no						
Water.		no						
Steam.	550	yes	2 50	2 50	75	120,000	2,000,000	
Steam.		yes						1,800,000
Steam.	30	no				21,000		
Steam.	400	yes				250,000	1,000,000	85,000
Steam.		yes	2 00	1 50	1 00			
Steam.	250	no		1 25		130,000	1,864,484	1,680,000
Steam.		no			75			
Steam.	150	yes	1 25	1 50	75		2,000,800	
Steam.	225	yes	1 50	1 50	1 00	36,400	607,500	540,000
Steam.	80	yes	2 50	1 25	75			
Steam.		yes				61,011 42	120,000	

TABLE No. 1—RANDOLPH, RICHMOND, ROCKINGHAM,

COUNTY.		CLASS OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Yards of Domestic	Yards Plaids.	Days in operation during year.	Hours constituting a day's work.
R'ndlp		Colored cotton goods, &c.		2,400,000	300	11½
R'ndlp	124	Colored cotton goods, &c.				
R'ndlp		Colored cotton goods, &c.				
R'ndlp	125	Yarns and sheeting.	90,000		300	11½
R'ndlp		Yarns and sheeting.				
R'ndlp		Warps and yarns.			285	11½
R'ndlp	126	Warps and yarns.				
R'ndlp		Warps and yarns.				
R'ndlp	127	Plaids, sheetings, &c.			300	11½
R'ndlp		Coarse yarns.			260	11½
R'ndlp	128	Coarse yarns.				
R'ndlp		Plaids, cottonades, &c.		3,480,000	300	11½
R'ndlp	129	Plaids, cottonades, &c.		3,000,000		
R'ndlp		Hosiery.			313	12
R'ndlp	130	Hosiery.				
R'ndlp		Cotton yarns.			150	12
R'ndlp	131	Cotton yarns.				
Richm'd		Cotton yarns.			268	11½
Richm'd	132	Cotton yarns.				
Richm'd	133	Cheviots, plaids, &c.		3,515,464	307	11
Richm'd	134	Plaids and shirting.	4,500,000		305	11
Richm'd		Cotton yarns.			300	11½
Richm'd	135	Cotton yarns.				
Richm'd		Cotton yarns.			300½	12
Richm'd	136	Cotton yarns.				
Richm'd		Cotton yarns.				
Richm'd		Cotton yarns.			300	11
Richm'd	137	Cotton yarns.				
Richm'd		Cotton yarns.				
Richm'd		Cotton yarns, &c.	1,432,800		300	11
Richm'd	138	Cotton yarns, &c.				
Richm'd		Cotton yarns, &c.				
Richm'd	139	Cotton warps, &c.				11½
Richm'd		Cotton warps, &c.			156	
R'kingm	140	Blankets and woolen goods.			275	11
R'kingm		Plaids and checks.			300	11
R'kingm	141	Plaids and checks.				
R'kingm		Plaids and checks.				
R'kingm	142	Fine sheeting.	9,000,000			11
R'kingm		Fine sheeting.				
Rowan	143	Half hose.			312	10
Rowan		Ginghams and cheviots.	6,000,000		300	11
Rowan	144	Ginghams and cheviots.				
Rowan		Warps and yarns.			300	11
Rowan	145	Warps and yarns.				
Rowan	146	Sheeting.	3,000,500		300	11½
Ruth'rford	147	Yarns.			300	12
Surry		Blankets, flannels, &c.			313	11
Surry	148	Blankets, flannels, &c.				

ROWAN, RUTHERFORD AND SURRY COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

AVERAGE WAGES PER DAY OF					EMPLOYED.			PROPORTION OF W'GERS P'D.		How often wages paid in full?
Men skilled	Men unskilled	Women skilled	Women unskilled	Children	No. Men employed	Women	Children	Cash.	Trade	
\$ 1 50	\$ 75	\$ 1 00	\$ 50	\$ 25	80	185	7	all		weekly
								all		monthly
								all		monthly
1 25	75	75	40		11	47		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	wh. wanted
65		50		25	15	40	9	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	wh. wanted
								all		weekly
								all		weekly
								all		weekly
65-75		55-65		25	103	133	57	all		weekly
1 25	75	40		30	8	16	8	all		wh. cal'd fr
								all		wh. cal'd fr
1 00		60		30	125	126	18	all		weekly
		60		25	1	35	6	all		weekly
75								all		weekly
75		65			8	18		all		weekly
								all		weekly
65		55		20	18	26	20	all		weekly
								all		weekly
65	65	65	65	65				all		monthly
90-275	75	90	60		65	65	180	all		monthly
60		50		25	11	12	27	all		monthly
								all		monthly
60		50		25	12	21	30	all		monthly
								all		monthly
75		50		20	8	10	30	all		monthly
								all		monthly
80	60	75	45	30	46	68	30	all		monthly
								all		monthly
1 00	60	50		30	21	20	33	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	monthly
								all		monthly
1 00	75	75	50	25	10	18	8	all		s-monthly
1 50	75	75	55	30	14	18	10	all		weekly
								all		weekly
								all		s-monthly
65	47	60	40	30	45	330	22	all		s-monthly
								all		s-monthly
1 25					5	40	30	all		weekly
1 50		75		40	50	250	50	all		weekly
	75		55					all		weekly
90		60		30	60	80	60	all		monthly
								all		monthly
1 00	75	75	60	30	38	68	30	all		weekly
1 25	75	40-55			25	20	25		all	monthly
1 00	75	65	40		24	20		all		monthly
								all		monthly

TABLE NO. 1—RANDOLPH, RICHMOND, ROCKINGHAM,

COUNTIES.	CLASS OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Are employees paid for overtime?	Wages increased or decreased past year?	No. of children under 14 years.	
				Boys.	Girls.
R'ndlp	Colored cotton goods, &c.....	yes	same	3	4
R'ndlp	Colored cotton goods, &c.....	yes	same		
R'ndlp	Colored cotton goods, &c.....	yes	same		
R'ndlp	Yarns and sheeting.....	yes	same		
R'ndlp	Yarns and sheeting.....	yes	same		
R'ndlp	Warps and yarns.....	yes		3	6
R'ndlp	Warps and yarns.....	yes	same		
R'ndlp	Warps and yarns.....	yes	same		
R'ndlp	Plaids, sheetings, &c.....	yes	same	20	20
R'ndlp	Coarse yarns.....	yes	same	2	6
R'ndlp	Coarse yarns.....	yes	same		
R'ndlp	Plaids, cottonades, &c.....	yes	increased	10	8
R'ndlp	Plaids, cottonades, &c.....	yes	increased		
R'ndlp	Hosiery.....		same	3	3
R'ndlp	Hosiery.....	yes	same		
R'ndlp	Cotton yarns.....	yes	same		
R'ndlp	Cotton yarns.....	yes	same		
Richm'd	Cotton yarns.....	yes	same	2	6
Richm'd	Cotton yarns.....	yes	same		
Richm'd	Cheviots, plaids, &c.....	yes	increased		
Richm'd	Plaids and shirting.....	yes	same	40	40
Richm'd	Cotton yarns.....	yes	same	7	5
Richm'd	Cotton yarns.....	yes	same		
Richm'd	Cotton yarns.....	yes	same	8	7
Richm'd	Cotton yarns.....	yes	same		
Richm'd	Cotton yarns.....	yes	same		
Richm'd	Cotton yarns.....	yes	same	5	7
Richm'd	Cotton yarns.....	yes	same		
Richm'd	Cotton yarns.....	yes	same		
Richm'd	Cotton yarns, &c.....	yes	same	4	8
Richm'd	Cotton yarns, &c.....	yes	same		
Richm'd	Cotton yarns, &c.....	yes	same		
Richm'd	Cotton warps, &c.....	yes			3
Richm'd	Cotton warps, &c.....	yes	same		
R'kingm	Blankets and woolen goods.....	yes	same	2	2
R'kingm	Plaids and checks.....	yes	same	2	1
R'kingm	Plaids and checks.....	yes	same		
R'kingm	Plaids and checks.....	yes	same		
R'kingm	Fine sheeting.....	yes	increased	10	8
R'kingm	Fine sheeting.....	yes	increased		
Rowan	Half hose.....	yes	same	2	
Rowan	Ginghams and cheviots.....	yes	same	6	6
Rowan	Ginghams and cheviots.....	yes	same		
Rowan	Warps and yarns.....	yes	same	6	4
Rowan	Warps and yarns.....	yes	same		
Rowan	Sheeting.....	yes	same	3	7
Ruth'ford	Yarns.....	yes	same	5	4
Surry	Blankets, flannels, &c.....	yes	same		
Surry	Blankets, flannels, &c.....	yes	same		

ROWAN, RUTHERFORD AND SURRY COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

What age should children work full time?	Is employment regular?	Time allowed for dinner?	Sanitary condition.		Favor factory inspection by State Inspector?	Means of escape in case of fire?	How many accidents during year?	Who inspects buildings, machinery, &c.
			Fac-tory.	Em-ploy-ees houses				
14	yes	30	good	good	yes	yes	none	superintend't
14	yes	.....	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
depends	yes	.....	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
12	yes	45	good	good	no object'n	yes	none	ins. agent.....
14	yes	.....	good	good	no	none ne'y	none	superintend't
14	yes	40	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
14	yes	.....	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
14	yes	.....	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
15	yes	40	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
depends	yes	35	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
12	yes	.....	good	good	no	none ne'y	none	proprietor.....
14	yes	40	good	good	no object'n	yes	none	superintend't
14	yes	.....	good	good	yes	none ne'd	none	superintend't
.....	yes	45	good	.....	no	yes	none	superintend't
12	yes	.....	good	good	no object'n	yes	none	superintend't
.....	no	45	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
.....	no	.....	good	good	yes	yes	none	superintend't
12 or 14	yes	40	good	good	no	yes	none	owner.....
12	yes	.....	good	.....	yes	yes	none	superintend't
14	yes	60	good	good	no object'n	yes	none	superintend't
12	yes	45	good	good	yes	yes	none	superintend't
12	yes	35	good	good	no	not ne'y	none	secy and treas
.....	yes	.....	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
12	yes	35	good	good	no	no	none	secy and treas
12	yes	.....	good	good	no	no	none	superintend't
.....	yes	.....	good	good	no	no	none	manager.....
depends	yes	30	good	good	no	no	none	superintend't
12	yes	.....	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
depends	yes	.....	good	good	no	no	none	superintend't
14	yes	45	good	good	no object'n	yes	none	superintend't
12 to 14	yes	.....	good	good	.....	yes	none	superintend't
12	yes	.....	good	good	yes	yes	none	superintend't
14	yes	40	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
12 or 14	yes	.....	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
14	yes	45	good	good	no object'n	yes	none	superintend't
.....	yes	45	good	good	no object'n	yes	none	superintend't
14	yes	.....	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
.....	yes	.....	good	good	yes	yes	none	superintend't
14	yes	35	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
13	yes	.....	good	good	.....	yes	none	superintend't
depends	yes	45	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
depends	yes	45	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
12	yes	.....	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
.....	yes	40	prf'ct	good	.....	yes	none	superintend't
depends	yes	.....	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
depends	yes	30	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
depends	yes	40	good	good	no	yes	none	superintend't
16	yes	45	good	good	no	none ne'd	none	machinist.....
.....	yes	.....	good	good	no	yes	none	machinist.....

TABLE NO. 1—RANDOLPH, RICHMOND, ROCKINGHAM,

COUNTIES.	CLASS OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	How often machinery, buildings, &c. inspected?	Have employes religious and educational facilities?	Do they avail themselves of them?
R'ndlph }	Colored cotton goods, &c.....	daily	yes	yes
R'ndlph }	124 Colored cotton goods, &c.....	daily	yes	yes
R'ndlph }	Colored cotton goods, &c.....	daily	yes	yes
R'ndlph }	125 Yarns and sheeting.....	daily	yes	yes
R'ndlph }	Yarns and sheeting.....	daily	yes	yes
R'ndlph }	Warps and yarns.....	daily	yes	no
R'ndlph }	126 Warps and yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
R'ndlph }	Warps and yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
R'ndlph }	127 Plaids, sheetings, &c.....	daily	yes	yes
R'ndlph }	Coarse yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
R'ndlph }	128 Coarse yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
R'ndlph }	Plaids, cottonades, &c.....	daily	yes	yes
R'ndlph }	129 Plaids, cottonades, &c.....	daily	yes	yes
R'ndlph }	Hosiery.....	daily	yes	yes
R'ndlph }	130 Hosiery.....	daily	yes	yes
R'ndlph }	Cotton yarns.....	weekly	yes	yes
R'ndlph }	131 Cotton yarns.....	weekly	yes	yes
Richm'd }	Cotton yarns.....	constantly	yes	yes
Richm'd }	132 Cotton yarns.....	daily		
Richm'd }	133 Cheviots, plaids, &c.....	daily	yes	yes
Richm'd }	134 Plaids and shirting.....	daily	yes	yes
Richm'd }	Cotton yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
Richm'd }	135 Cotton yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
Richm'd }	Cotton yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
Richm'd }	136 Cotton yarns.....	daily	yes	no
Richm'd }	Cotton yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
Richm'd }	Cotton yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
Richm'd }	137 Cotton yarns.....	daily	yes	no
Richm'd }	Cotton yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
Richm'd }	Cotton yarns, &c.....	constantly	yes	yes
Richm'd }	138 Cotton yarns, &c.....	daily	yes	yes
Richm'd }	Cotton yarns, &c.....	daily	yes	yes
Richm'd }	Cotton warps, &c.....	daily	yes	yes
Richm'd }	139 Cotton warps, &c.....	daily	yes	yes
R'kingm }	140 Blankets and woolen goods.....	daily	yes	yes
R'kingm }	Plaids and checks.....	daily	yes	yes
R'kingm }	141 Plaids and checks.....	daily	yes	no
R'kingm }	Plaids and checks.....	daily	yes	yes
R'kingm }	142 Fine sheeting.....	daily	yes	no
R'kingm }	Fine sheeting.....	daily	yes	yes
Rowan }	543 Half hose.....	daily	yes	yes
Rowan }	144 Gingham and cheviots.....	daily	yes	yes
Rowan }	Gingham and cheviots.....	daily	yes	yes
Rowan }	145 Warps and yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
Rowan }	Warps and yarns.....	often	yes	yes
Rowan }	146 Sheetting.....	daily	yes	yes
Ruth'rford }	147 Yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
Surry }	148 Blankets, flannels, &c.....	daily	yes	yes
Surry }	Blankets, flannels, &c.....	daily	yes	yes

ROWAN, RUTHERFORD AND SURRY COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Li- bra- ry at mill for use of em- ploy- ees?	Are em- ployees impr'ving?		Per cent. read and write.		Finan- cial condi- tion.	Is it im- pr'v- ing?	Is th're a sch'l at or near mill?	By whom supported.	Open day or nig't	Average attendance.
	Men- tally.	Mor- tally.	Adults.	Child- ren.						
no	yes	yes			good	yes	yes	free	day	
no	yes	yes	90	85	fair	yes	yes	free	day	fair
no	yes	yes	95	90	fair	no	yes	free	day	fair
no	yes	yes	90		good	yes	yes	subscript'n	day	50
no	yes	yes	90		fair	yes	yes	subscript'n	day	50 or 75
no	yes	yes	75	50	good	yes	yes	free & sub.	day	fair
no	yes	yes	90	75	fair	yes	yes	free & sub.	day	good
no	yes	yes	75	50	fair	yes	yes	free & sub.	day	75
no	yes	yes	80	75	fair	yes	yes	free & sub.	day	fair
no	yes	yes	all	all	good	yes	yes	public	day	
no	yes	yes	90	80	fair	yes	yes	free	day	good
no	yes	yes			good	yes	yes	county	day	100
no	yes	yes	‡		good	yes	yes	county		100
no	yes	yes	all	all	fair		yes	free		fair
no	yes	yes	100	100	fair	no	yes	county	day	50
no	yes	yes	50		fair		yes	free	day	
no	yes	yes	50		poor	no	yes	free	day	
no	yes	yes	75	80	good	yes	yes	state	day	good
no	yes		50	65	poor	no	yes	free	day	
no	yes	yes	all	all	good	yes	yes	company	day	50
no	yes	yes	75	75	fair	yes	yes	company	day	60
no	yes	yes	85	60	good	yes	yes	state	day	good
no	yes	no			good	yes	yes	state	day	
no	yes	yes	75	50	good	yes	yes	state	day	good
no	no	no	‡	‡	poor	no	yes	state	day	
no	yes	yes	80	75	fair	yes	yes	free	day	20
no	yes	yes	75	75	fair	yes	yes	state	day	good
no	no	no	75	65	fair	yes	yes	free	day	
yes	yes		‡	‡	fair	yes	yes	free	day	good
no	yes	yes	80	80	good	yes	yes	free	day	
no	yes	yes	85	80	good	yes	yes	free	day	20
no					fair	yes	yes	free	day	
no	yes	yes	90	all		yes	yes	mill	day	80
no	yes	yes	95	100	fair	yes	yes	mill	day	80 or 85
no	yes	yes	80	all	good	yes	yes	free	day	20 to 30
no		yes			good	yes	yes	free	day	
no	yes	yes	all	all	mod't	no	yes	state	day	
no	yes	yes	all	all	fair	no	yes	free	day	
no	no	no	30	20	good	no	yes	grad'd sch'l	day	
no	yes	yes			poor	yes	yes	free	day	
no	yes	yes	85	80	good	yes	yes	pub. & sub	both	80
no	yes	yes			good	yes	yes	pub. & sub	day	
no	yes	yes	80	50	fair	no	yes	public	day	30
no	yes	yes	50							
no	yes		65	50	good	yes	yes	free	day	
no	yes	yes	80	80	good	yes	no	free	day	
no	yes	yes	all	all	good		yes	co. & mill	day	
no	yes	yes	98		good	yes	yes	state & sub	day	30
no	yes	yes	all		good	yes	yes	state & sub	day	

COUNTIES.	BY WHOM GIVEN.	CLASS OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	No. of spin- dies.	No. of looms.
Surry	Supt. & Manager	Blankets, jeans, &c.	1,000	23
Surry	Weaver	Blankets, jeans, &c.		
Surry	Supt. & Gen Mg'r	Cotton yarns, &c.	1,200	
Surry	Spinner	Cotton yarns, &c.		
Surry	Su. & Gn. Ma'gr.	Jeans, flannels, &c.	240	4
Surry	Weaver	Jeans, flannels, &c.		
Surry	Supt. & Gen Mgr.	Cotton yarns	1,600	
Surry	Spinner	Cotton yarns		
Surry	Proprietor	Warps and yarns.	2,500	
Surry	Spinner	Warps and yarns.		
Union	Sec. & Treasurer.	Cotton yarns	6,000	
Wake	Sec. & Treasurer.	Hosiery yarns	6,192	
Wake	Superintendent	Hosiery yarns		
Wake	Overseer	Ginghams	8,000	264
Wake	Overseer of card'gs	Ginghams		
Wake	Overseer & M'g'r	Colored goods.	3,000	154
Wake	Weaver	Colored goods		
Wayne	Book keeper	Hosiery yarns	3,400	
Wayne	Superintendent	Hosiery yarns		
Wilson	Sec. & Treasurer.	Yarns.	7,000	
Wilson	Superintendent	Yarns.		

WAYNE AND WILSON COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Power used.	No. horse power.	Em- ploy ma- chin- ist?	Wages per day.	Engin- eer wages per day.	Fire- man.	Capital employed	Pounds of cotton or wool con- sumed during year.	Pounds yarn produced.
water.....	30	no	\$	\$	\$	\$	65,000	.....
water.....		no	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
water.....	75	no	.....	.....	.....	60,000	350,000	280,000
water.....		no	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
water.....	30	no	.....	.....	.....	7,000	70,000	.....
water.....		no	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
water.....	75	no	.....	.....	.....	20,000	300,000	264,000
water.....		no	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
water.....	96	no	.....	.....	.....	.....	540,000	480,000
water.....		no	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
steam.....	225	no	.....	1 00	85	75,000	540,000	.....
steam.....	225	.....	.....	2 85	1 00	100,000	10,400	.....
steam.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
steam.....	400	yes	3 00	3 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....
steam.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,000	.....
steam.....		no	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
steam.....		no	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....
steam.....	100	.....	.....	75	.....	20,000	25,000	.....
steam.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
steam.....	225	.....	.....	2 00	75	100,000	1,150,000	1,000,000
steam.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 1—SURRY, UNION, WAKE,

COUNTIES.		CLASS OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Yards of domestics	Yards plaids.	Days in operation during year.	Hours constituting a days work.
Surry	} 149	Blankets, jeans, &c.....			250	12
Surry		Blankets, jeans, &c.....				
Surry	} 150	Cotton yarns, &c.....			300	11½
Surry		Cotton yarns, &c.....				
Surry	} 151	Jeans, flannels, &c.....			275	12
Surry		Jeans, flannels, &c.....				
Surry	} 152	Cotton yarns.....			300	12
Surry		Cotton yarns.....				
Surry	} 153	Warps and yarns.....			300	11½
Surry		Warps and yarns.....				
Union	} 154	Cotton yarns.....			300	12
Union		Cotton yarns.....				
Wake	} 155	Hosiery yarns.....			300	11
Wake		Hosiery yarns.....				
Wake	} 156	Ginghams.....			305	11
Wake		Ginghams.....				
Wake	} 157	Colored goods.....			308	11
Wake		Colored goods.....				
Wayne	} 158	Hosiery yarns.....				12
Wayne		Hosiery yarns.....			120	
Wilson	} 159	Yarns.....				12
Wilson		Yarns.....			313	

WAYNE AND WILSON COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

AVERAGE WAGES PER DAY OF					EMPLOYED.			PROPORTION OF W'GES P'D.		How often wages paid in full?
Men skilled	Men unskilled	Women skilled	Women unskilled	Children.	No. men employed	Women.	Children.	Cash.	Trade.	
\$ 75		45			4	4		all		monthly
75		55	40	25	6	12	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	monthly
75		45			6	8		all		s-monthly
50		45		30 to 35	6	10	4	all		monthly
50		40		25				all		monthly
60		50		25	14	18	21	all		s-monthly
1 to 1 00 1/2	75 to 1 00	50 to 83 1/2	25 to 40		50	40	10	all		weekly
8 00	70	60	30	35	80	18	10	all		weekly
1 00	65	85 to 90	50	40	55	70	20	all		weekly
60	30	40	30	25	20	34	21	all		weekly
1 00		50		25	20	15	15	all		weekly
					31	42	30	all		weekly
								all		weekly

TABLE No. 1—SURRY, UNION, WAKE,

COUNTIES.	CLASS OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	Are employees paid for over time.	Wages increased or decreased past year?	No. of children under 14 years.	
				Boys.	Girls.
Surry } 149	Blankets, jeans, &c.....	yes	same		
Surry } 149	Blankets, jeans, &c.....	yes	same		
Surry } 150	Cotton yarns, &c.....	yes	same	2	4
Surry } 150	Cotton yarns, &c.....	yes	same		
Surry } 151	Jeans, flannels, &c.....	yes	same		
Surry } 151	Jeans, flannels, &c.....	yes	same		
Surry } 152	Cotton yarns.....	yes	same		4
Surry } 152	Cotton yarns.....	yes	same		
Surry } 153	Warps and yarns.....	yes	same	1	6
Surry } 153	Warps and yarns.....	yes	same		
Union } 154	Cotton yarns.....	yes	same	3	
Wake } 155	Hosiery yarns.....	yes	increased	5	1
Wake } 155	Hosiery yarns.....	yes	increased		
Wake } 156	Ginghams.....	yes	decreased		
Wake } 156	Ginghams.....	yes	decreased	4	4
Wake } 157	Colored goods.....	yes	same	5	4
Wake } 157	Colored goods.....	no	decreased		
Wayne } 158	Hosiery yarns.....	yes	same	5	5
Wayne } 158	Hosiery yarns.....	yes	same		
Wilson } 159	Yarns.....	yes		2	3
Wilson } 159	Yarns.....	yes	same		

WAYNE AND WILSON COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

What age should children work full time?	Is employment regular?	Time allowed for dinner.	Sanitary condition.		Favor factory inspection by State Inspector?	Means of escape in case of fire.	How many accidents during year?	Who inspects buildings, machinery, &c.
			Factory.	Employees houses				
.....	yes	.....	good	good	no	yes	none	superintendent
.....	yes	40	good	good	no	yes	none	superintendent
depends	yes	45	good	good	no	yes	none	superintendent
12	yes	.....	good	good	yes	yes	none	proprietor.
.....	yes	40	good	good	not nec'y	none ne'd	none	manager.
.....	yes	.....	good	good	no	yes	none	owner.
12 to 14	yes	45	good	good	no	yes	none	superintendent
12	yes	.....	good	good	no	yes	none	superintendent
.....	yes	40	good	good	no	.....	none	proprietor
12	yes	.....	good	good	no	yes	none	proprietor
depends	yes	40	good	good	no	no	none	superintendent
15	yes	35	good	good	yes	yes	.....	superintendent
13	yes	.....	.....	.....	yes	yes	none	.....
15	yes	30	good	fair	yes	yes	none	.....
14	yes	.....	good	fair	.....	yes	none	.....
12 or 14	yes	40	good	good	no	yes	none	owners
14	yes	.....	bad	bad	yes	no	none	.....
depends	yes	45	good	.....	no	yes	none	superintendent
12 or 14	no	.....	good	good	yes	yes	none	superintendent
12	yes	45	good	good	.....	yes	.....	superintendent
12 or 14	yes	.....	good	good	no	yes	none	superintendent

TABLE NO. 1—SURRY, UNION, WAKE,

COUNTIES.		CLASS OF GOODS MANUFACTURED.	How often machinery, buildings, &c. inspected?	Have employ-ees religious or educational facilities?	Do they avail themselves of them?
Surry	149	Blankets, jeans, &c	daily	yes	yes
Surry		Blankets, jeans, &c	daily	yes	yes
Surry	150	Cotton yarns, &c.....	daily	yes	yes
Surry		Cotton yarns, &c.....	daily	yes	no
Surry	151	Jeans, flannels, &c.....	daily	yes	yes
Surry		Jeans, flannels, &c.....	daily	yes	yes
Surry	152	Cotton yarns	daily	yes	yes
Surry		Cotton yarns	daily	yes	yes
Surry	153	Warps and yarns.....		yes	no
Surry		Warps and yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
Union	154	Cotton yarns	daily	yes	no
Wake	155	Hosiery yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
Wake		Hosiery yarns.....		yes	yes
Wake	156	Ginghams		no	no
Wake		Ginghams		yes	yes
Wake	157	Colored goods.....	noreg. time	yes	yes
Wake		Colored goods.....		no	
Wayne	158	Hosiery yarns.....	daily	yes	no
Wayne		Hosiery yarns.....	daily	yes	yes
Wilson	159	Yarn	daily	yes	no
Wilson		Yarn	daily	yes	yes

WAYNE AND WILSON COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Li- bra- ry at mill for use of em- ploy- ees?	Are em- ployees improving		Per cent. read and write.		Finan- cial im- condi- tion.	Is it im- pr'o- ving?	Is th're a sch'l at or near mill?	By whom supported?	Open day or nig't	Average attendance.
	Men- tally	Mor- ally	Adults.	Chil- dren						
no	yes	yes	98	.....	fair	yes	yes	public	day	85
no	yes	yes	90	.....	good	yes	yes	state	day	30 or 40
no	yes	yes	65	65	fair	no	yes	state	day	23
no	no	no	50	50	poor	no	yes	free	day	10
no	yes	yes	all	all	good	yes	yes	state & co.	day	20
no	yes	yes	all	all	fair	yes	yes	state & co.	day	25 or 30
no	yes	yes	all	all	good	yes	yes	free	day	100
no	yes	yes	all	all	fair	no	yes	state	day	.....
yes	yes	yes	.....	.....	good	yes	yes	public	.....	23
yes	yes	yes	75	50	poor	no	yes	state	day	20
yes	yes	yes	80	80	.....	.....	yes	state	day	fair
no	yes	.....	all	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
no	.....	.....	95	95	.....	.....	yes	city	.....	.....
no	.....	.....	70	10	fair	.....	no	.....	.....	.....
no	.....	.....	75	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
no	yes	no	80	50	good	yes	yes	city	day	.....
no	no	no	60	25	bad	no	yes	city	day	few
no	yes	no	80	80	poor	no	yes	free	day	.....
no	no	no	75	80	poor	no	yes	state	day	poor
.....	yes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	yes	.....	.....	.....
no	yes	yes	75	80	fair	yes	yes	state	day	fair

TABLE NO. 2—AVERAGE LIST, SHOWING CAPITAL EMPLOYED,
WOOLEN FACTORIES IN

COUNTIES.	Mills.	No. of spin- dies	No. of looms.
Alamance.....	22	68,616	4,002
Alexander.....	1	800	30
Anson.....	2	2,120	.....
Buncombe.....	2	8,660	428
Burke.....	2	3,500	.....
Cabarrus.....	4	6,200	2,970
Caldwell.....	3	5,700	70
Catawba.....	6	25,700	.....
Chatham.....	1	4,400	.....
Cleveland.....	5	37,440	646
Craven.....	1	knit	ting
Cumberland.....	6	45,856	622
Davidson.....	1	8,750	377
Durham.....	4	34,606	880
Edgecombe.....	2	8,200	.....
Forsyth.....	2	5,832	218
Franklin.....	2	4,080	.....
Gaston.....	20	94,459	1,357
Guilford.....	4	3,350	1,113
Halifax.....	1	knit	ting
Henderson.....	1	knit	ting
Iredell.....	3	10,650	286
Lenoir.....	1	knit	ting
Lincoln.....	5	23,208	4
Mecklenburg.....	12	124,066	7,228
Montgomery.....	3	6,380	.....
Moore.....	1	3,000	.....
Nash.....	1	25,000	.....
New Hanover.....	1	5,700	226
Pasquotank.....	1	1,000	.....
Randolph.....	11	127,948	1,246
Richmond.....	8	31,560	865
Rockingham.....	3	28,600	734
Rowan.....	4	28,908	551
Rutherford.....	1	2,140	.....
Surry.....	6	7,540	62
Union.....	1	6,000	.....
Wake.....	3	17,192	418
Wayne.....	1	3,400	.....
Wilson.....	1	7,000	.....
State average.....	157	913,458	24,853

PRODUCTS CONSUMED AND PRODUCED FROM THE COTTON AND
NORTH CAROLINA.

Power used.	No. of horse power.	Em- ploy ma- chin- ist?	Wages per day.	Engin- eer wages per day.	Fire- man.	Capital em- ployed.	Pounds of cotton or wool con- sumed during year.	Pounds of yarn produced.
Steam.....	156	no	\$1 41½	\$1 30	\$86½	\$787,200	10,574,679	8,521,074
Steam.....	50	no		1 50	75	50,000	400,000	
Steam.....	100	no	2 00	95	65	108,000	625,984	172,800
	200		2 25	2 50	1 00	285,000	2,000,000	
Steam.....	60		1 50	1 50	87½	40,000	3,000,000	
Steam.....	771½	yes	1 66½	1 50	1 08½	1,121,000	5,778,377	5,300,000
Water.....	88½	no				160,500	1,150,000	
Water.....	143½	no		1 00	78½	480,000	7,013,000	
Water.....	200	yes	1 60			36,000	720,000	6,000,000
	401½	yes	1 81½	2 25		770,000	8,036,000	25,540,000
Steam.....	100	yes	2 50	2 50	80	40,000		
	144	yes	1 30	1 15	91½	225,500	1,583,493	1,142,190
Steam.....	350	yes	2 00	1 50	85		2,000,000	1,800,000
Steam.....	580		1 62½	1 50	1 00	255,000	2,375,000	1,750,000
Steam.....	300	yes	2 75	2 75	1 40	165,000	357,000	303,450
Steam.....	122½	yes	1 37½	1 50	1 00		1,150,000	800
Water.....	50	no					600,000	528,000
Steam.....	408	no	2 17	1 27	91	1,423,000	4,348,000	8,341,044
Steam.....	137½	no	2 00	1 50	87½	110,000	2,818,000	3,250,000
Steam.....	40	yes	3 00	75		58,000		
Steam.....	20	yes	1 25			15,000		
Steam.....	156½	no	1 00	1 25	75	240,000	1,570,600	925,088
Water.....	100	yes	2 00	2 00	75	30,000		
Water.....	195	no		1 00	75	400,000	1,815,750	1,899,475
Steam.....	208½	yes	1 80	1 83½	91½	710,100	13,014,000	5,636,356
Water.....	100	no				155,000	46,000	
Steam.....	75	yes	2 00	2 00	1 00	50,000	800,000	680,000
Steam & water	1,000	yes	3 00	3 00		315,000	3,600,000	3,060,000
Steam.....	200	yes	2 70	2 70	1 25	200,000	800,000	680,000
Steam.....	35			1 00		18,000	100,000	
Steam.....	143	yes	1 58½	92½	74	679,000	8,322,200	3,948,220
Water.....	341	no	1 62½		80	368,000	4,818,520	3,480,110
Water.....	252	no	2 50	2 50	75	120,000	3,433,532	2,086,342
Steam.....	207½		1 62½	1 41½	1 17	401,000	4,865,284	1,765,000
Steam.....	225	yes	1 50	1 50	1 00	36,400	607,500	540,000
Water.....	64½	no	2 50	1 25	75	6,188,142	1,445,000	1,024,000
Steam.....	225	no		1 00	85	75,000	540,000	
Steam.....	312½	no	3 00	2 92½	91½	100,000	75,400	
Steam.....	100			75		20,000	25,000	
Steam.....	225			2 00	75	100,000	1,150,000	1,000,000
Steam.....	441	yes	1 93½	1 61½	80½	14,339,342	123,668,775	79,473,949

TABLE No.

COUNTIES.	Mills.	Yards of domestics	Yards Plaids.	Yards woolen goods	Days in op- era- tion dur- ing year.	Hours consti- tuting a days work
Alamance.....	22	22,387,570	20,818,542		282	11
Alexander.....	1	1,000,000			300	12
Anson.....	2				294	11½
Buncombe.....	2				304½	11
Burke.....	2				227	11½
Cabarrus.....	4			18,000,000	300	11½
Caldwell.....	3				330½	12
Catawba.....	6				307½	12
Chatham.....	1				300	12
Cleveland.....	5				303½	12
Craven.....	1				250	10½
Cumberland.....	6	5,690,785	2,380,330		273½	12
Davidson.....	1	6,000,000			300	11½
Durham.....	4	4,250,000			305	11½
Edgecombe.....	2				310	11
Forsyth.....	2	2,860,000		424,200	300	11½
Franklin.....	2				300	12
Gaston.....	20	13,819,000	4,698,711		275½	11½
Guilford.....	4		9,861,000		303½	11½
Halifax.....	1				300	10
Henderson.....	1					10
Iredell.....	3	3,382,000			230½	12
Lenoir.....	1				275	10
Lincoln.....	5				306½	12
Mecklenburg.....	12				301½	11½
Montgomery.....	3				293½	12
Moore.....	1				300	11½
Nash.....	1				313	11½
New Hanover.....	1	4,000,000			313	11
Pasquotank.....	1				325	10
Randolph.....	11	442,000	10,462,500		265	11½
Richmond.....	8	5,932,800	3,516,464		262	12
Rockingham.....	3	9,000,000			287½	11
Rowan.....	4	9,000,500			303	11
Rutherford.....	1				300	12
Surry.....	6				289½	11½
Union.....	1				300	12
Wake.....	3				204½	11
Wayne.....	1				120	12
Wilson.....	1				313	12
State average.....	157	87,742,655	51,737,547	18,424,200	286½	11½

2—CONTINUED.

Average wages per day of					Employed.			Proportion of wages paid.		How often wages paid in full?
Men skilled	Men unskilled	Women skilled	Women unskilled	Children.	No. men employed.	Women.	Children.	Cash.	Trade.	
\$1 13½	\$1 06½	\$ 98½	\$ 55	\$ 32½	1175	1092	345	all	.....	weekly
1 25	80	90	65	30	18	20	13	all	.....	weekly
1 07½	47½	47½	35	22½	19	47	48	all	.....	weekly
1 87½	97½	1 00	75	30	7	18	6	all	.....	.....
95	65	75	45	27½	24	43	23	all	.....	weekly
1 43½	75	93½	66½	31½	84	96	30	all	.....	.....
1 00	75	77½	51½	30	34	58	21	all	.....	weekly
1 10	75	59½	48½	30	200	328	148	all	.....	weekly
1 50	60	50	40	40	14	70	26	½	.....	monthly
77	70	66	51½	28	106	121	95	all	.....	weekly
1 25	75	75	55	30	10	30	6	all	.....	weekly
1 02½	70½	62	41½	32	167	335	220	all	.....	monthly
1 00	75	75	65	30	102	133	46	all	.....	weekly
1 12½	75	95	50	35	277	370	130	all	.....	weekly
75	50	50	35	25	20	25	85	all	.....	s-monthly
1 00	75	82½	50	32½	75	112	24	all	.....	s-monthly
95	75	75	55	25	18	28	20	all	.....	weekly
1 16	71½	63	44½	33	633	627	466	all	.....	.....
1 36½	75½	72½	54	27	163	126	49	all	.....	weekly
1 00	75	75	50	35	15	120	42	all	.....	weekly
61	80	.....	25	25	.....	.....	.....	½	.....	monthly
98½	63½	78½	46½	28½	73	121	63	all	.....	weekly
1 50	90	75	60	25	6	28	20	all	.....	weekly
92	75	55	52½	32½	119	216	110	all	.....	monthly
1 04½ ⁵	72½	72½	53½	36½	386	389	380	all	.....	weekly
78½	50	60	37½	31½	38	93	23	all	.....	weekly
1 00	50	45	25	25	17	32	24	all	.....	weekly
1 75	1 00	75	60	30	12	22	23	all	.....	weekly
1 13	75	60	40	30	74	77	34	all	.....	s-monthly
.....	90	.....	50	30	6	16	6	all	.....	monthly
1 05	73½	65	33½	29	370	515	142	all	.....	weekly
79½	65	61	55	30½	181	222	300	all	.....	monthly
1 05	65½	70	48½	28½	69	366	40	all	.....	s-monthly
1 16½	75	70	57½	33½	198	438	170	all	.....	weekly
1 25	75	55	25	25	20	25	.....	all	.....	monthly
70½	75	49½	40	23½	60	67	31	all	.....	monthly
60	.....	50	25	25	50	40	10	all	.....	weekly
1 66½	70	65	35	37½	185	112	51	all	.....	weekly
60	80	40	30	25	20	15	15	all	.....	weekly
1 00	.....	50	25	31	42	30	all	.....	.....	weekly
1 10	70	65	50	30	4,888	6,175	3,311	all	.....	weekly

TABLE No.

COUNTIES.	Mills.	Are em- ploy- ees paid for over- time?	Wages increased or de- creased past year?	No. of children under 14 years.	
				Boys.	Girls.
Alamance.....	22	yes	same	96	121
Alexander.....	1	yes	same		
Anson.....	2	yes	same	6	16
Buncombe.....	2	yes			2
Burke.....	2	yes	same	5	6
Cabarrus.....	4	yes	same	6	11
Caldwell.....	3	yes	same	5	37
Catawba.....	6	yes	same	30	6
Chatham.....	1	yes	same	8	6
Cleveland.....	5	yes	same	11	12
Craven.....	1	yes	same	2	4
Cumberland.....	6	yes	same	71	85
Davidson.....	1	yes	same	5	5
Durham.....	4	yes		15	7
Edgecombe.....	2	yes	same	3	3
Forsyth.....	2	yes	same		
Franklin.....	2	yes	same	3	5
Gaston.....	20	yes	same	169	115
Guilford.....	4	yes	same	18	24
Halifax.....	1	yes	same	14	16
Henderson.....	1	yes	increased		
Iredell.....	3	yes	same	13	17
Lenoir.....	1	yes	same	1	2
Lincoln.....	5	yes	same	23	20
Mecklenburg.....	12	yes	same	80	99
Montgomery.....	3	yes	same	3	7
Moore.....	1	yes	same	5	5
Nash.....	1	yes	same	4	6
New Hanover.....	1	yes	same		
Pasquotank.....	1	yes	same		
Randolph.....	11	yes	same	53	61
Richmond.....	8	yes	same	66	76
Rockingham.....	3	yes	same	14	11
Rowan.....	4	yes	same	17	17
Rutherford.....	1	yes	same	5	4
Surry.....	6	yes	same	3	14
Union.....	1	yes	same	3	
Wake.....	3	yes	decreased	14	9
Wayne.....	1	yes	same	5	5
Wilson.....	1	yes	same	2	3
State average.....	157	yes	same	778	780

2—CONTINUED.

What age should children work full time.	Is employment regular?	Time allowed for dinner	Sanitary condition.		Favor factory inspection by State Inspector.	Means of escape in case of fire?	How many accidents during year?	Who inspects buildings, machinery, &c.
			Factory.	Employees houses				
14	yes	36	good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
14	yes	40	good	good	no	none ne'd	none	manager
depends	yes	42½	good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
14	yes	40	good	good	.....	yes	none	superinten't
depends	yes	42½	good	good	no objet'n	none ne'd	none	superinten't
depends	yes	35	good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
12	yes	45	good	good	yes	yes	none	superinten't
12	yes	35½	good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
12 or 14	yes	30	good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
depends	yes	45	good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
13	yes	45	good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
14	yes	45	good	good	no objet'n	yes	none	superinten't
12	yes	40	good	good	no	no	none	superinten't
.....	yes	40	good	good	no	n'ne nec'y	none	superinten't
14	yes	45	good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
depends	yes	42½	good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
depends	yes	40	good	good	no	none ne'd	none	superinten't
14	yes	40½	good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
14	yes	44	good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
14	yes	60	good	good	.....	yes	none	superinten't
12	yes	60	good	good	yes	yes	none	.....
12	yes	45	good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
14	yes	45	good	good	.....	yes	none	superinten't
12	yes	36	good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
12	yes	41½	good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
12	yes	45	good	good	yes	yes	none	superinten't
14	yes	40	good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
14	yes	45	good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
15	yes	45	good	good	yes	yes	none	superinten't
16	yes	45	good	good	yes	yes	none	manager
14	yes	40	good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
14	yes	42	good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
14	yes	55	good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
12	yes	40	good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
depends	yes	40	good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
12	yes	42½	good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
depends	yes	40	good	good	no	no	none	superinten't
14	yes	35	good	good	yes	yes	none	superinten't
14	yes	45	good	good	.....	yes	none	superinten't
12	yes	45	good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't
14	yes	42½	good	good	no	yes	none	superinten't

TABLE No.

COUNTIES.	Mills.	How often machinery, buildings, &c. inspected?	Have employees religious and educational facilities?	Do they avail themselves of them?
Alamance.....	22	daily	yes	yes
Alexander.....	1	constantly	yes	yes
Anson.....	2	daily	yes	yes
Buncombe.....	2	daily	yes	yes
Burke.....	2	daily	yes	yes
Cabarrus.....	4	daily	yes	yes
Caldwell.....	3	daily	yes	yes
Catawba.....	6	daily	yes	yes
Chatham.....	1	daily	yes	yes
Cleveland.....	5	daily	yes	yes
Craven.....	1	weekly	yes	yes
Cumberland.....	6	daily	yes	yes
Davidson.....	1	daily	yes	yes
Durham.....	4	daily	yes	yes
Edgecombe.....	2	daily	yes	yes
Forsyth.....	2	daily	yes	yes
Franklin.....	2	daily	yes	yes
Gaston.....	20	weekly	yes	yes
Guilford.....	4	daily	yes	yes
Halifax.....	1	daily	yes	yes
Henderson.....	1		yes	yes
Iredell.....	3	daily	yes	yes
Lenoir.....	1	daily	yes	yes
Lincoln.....	5	daily	yes	yes
Mecklenburg.....	12	daily	yes	yes
Montgomery.....	4	daily	yes	yes
Moore.....	1	daily	yes	yes
Nash.....	1	daily	yes	yes
New Hanover.....	1	daily	yes	yes
Pasquotank.....	1	daily	yes	yes
Randolph.....	11	daily	yes	yes
Richmond.....	8	daily	yes	yes
Rockingham.....	3	daily	yes	yes
Rowan.....	4	daily	yes	yes
Rutherford.....	1	daily	yes	yes
Surry.....	6	daily	yes	yes
Union.....	1	daily	yes	no
Wake.....	4	daily	yes	yes
Wayne.....	1	daily	yes	
Wilson.....	1	daily	yes	
State average.....	157	daily	yes	yes

2—CONTINUED.

Li- bra- ry at mill for use of em- ploy- ees?	Are em- ployees impr'ving?		Per cent. read and write.		Finan- cial condi- tion.	Is it im- pr'v- ing?	Is th're a sch'l at or near mill?	By whom supported.	Open day or nig't	Average attendance.
	Men- tally.	Mor- tally.	Adults.	Child- ren.						
no	yes	yes	90	70	fair	yes	yes	public	day	50
no	yes	yes	80	75	fair	yes	yes	state	day	
no	yes	yes	80	85	good	yes	yes	public	day	
no	yes	yes					yes	public	both	
no	yes	yes	80	65	fair		yes	public	day	
no	yes	yes	90	90	good	yes	yes	public	day	
no	yes	yes	75	50	fair	yes	yes	public	day	
no	yes	yes	90	90	good	yes	yes	public	day	fair
yes	yes	yes	95	100	good	yes	yes	private	day	good
no	yes	yes	90	70	good	yes	yes	public	day	fair
no	yes	yes	90	80	fair	no	yes		day	fair
no	yes	yes	75	50	fair	yes	yes	public	day	30
no	yes	yes	95	95	fair	no	yes	public	day	40
no	yes	yes	90	90	good	yes	yes	public	day	150
no	yes	yes	80	95	good	yes	yes	state	day	good
no	yes	yes	all	all	good	yes	yes	free	day	good
no	yes	yes	all	all	good	yes	yes	free	day	30
no	yes	yes	75	60	good	yes	yes	subscript'n	day	50
no	yes	yes	80	60	good	no	yes	free	day	good
no	yes	yes	90	85	fair	yes	yes	state	day	good
no	yes		100	100	good	yes	yes		day	
no	yes	yes	95	75	good	yes	yes	public	day	
no	yes	yes	95	95		no	yes	free	both	fair
no	yes	yes	75	75	fair	yes	yes	free	day	fair
no	yes	yes	95	90	fair	yes	yes	public	day	good
no	yes	yes	75	50	fair	no	yes	free	day	
no	yes	yes	70	65	fair	yes	yes	public	day	good
no	yes	yes	70	90	fair	no	yes	free	day	fair
no	yes	yes	80	75	fair	no	yes		day	fair
no	yes	yes	all	all	fair		yes	free	day	
no	yes	yes	90	75	good	yes	yes	free	day	good
no	yes	yes	75	70	fair	yes	yes	free	day	good
no	yes	yes	80	90	fair	yes	yes	free	day	20 or 30
no	yes	yes	80	50	good	yes	yes	public	day	80
no	yes	yes	all	all	good		yes	co. & mill	day	
no	yes	yes	90	80	fair	yes	yes	public	day	50
yes	yes	yes	80	20			yes	state	day	fair
no	yes	no	80	75	fair		yes	city	day	few
no		no	80	80	poor	no	yes		day	poor
no	yes	yes	75	80	fair	yes	yes	state	day	fair
no	yes	yes	95	75	fair	yes	yes	public	day	good

LETTER FROM THE BUREAU'S AGENT.

RALEIGH, N. C., November 15, 1895.

MR. B. R. LACY, Commissioner Labor, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—According to your instructions, I herewith submit this account of my visit to the mills in North Carolina. This experiment proves beyond contradiction that the means to procure the data required is by agents. When blanks were sent exclusively through the mails, which has been the prevailing custom prior to this year, only about fifteen per cent. of them were answered and returned. As I have visited every mill in operation in the State this year and obtained a report from them all, this, in itself, proves conclusively that by agents—and agents alone—can the information desired be obtained.

My trip, taking all into consideration, to say the least, was a pleasant one, owing, to a great extent, to the kind and courteous treatment received at the hands of the majority of mill men. In many cases I was voluntarily shown through the mills, and all questions that I asked were readily and cheerfully answered.

In several of the mills I found a number of improvements that did not exist last year. In some sections more comfortable houses have been built for the operatives; in others the lighting and ventilation of the mill has been improved.

Many mills that ran on half-time last year, owing to the prevailing "hard times," and "general financial depression," are, and have been this year, running night and day, and now have on hand more orders than they can possibly fill, many of them are building additions to their mills that are as large, and in many instances larger, than the old mill itself. In addition to this quite a number of new mills are going up, and I am glad to say that the majority of them are large buildings, well-lighted and ventilated, and are being equipped as rapidly as possible with the latest improved machinery. These mills are model mills and have all the modern improvements that are so sadly needed in the majority of our mills.

North Carolina now operates more spindles than any other Southern State, and is putting in at the present time, more spindles than any State in the Union.

So great has been the demand for cotton mill machinery the past year that Northern manufacturers have been unable to meet the demand, and as a consequence, many orders have been placed with English manufacturers.

From the present outlook it will take from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 pounds more of cotton next year to meet the demand of manufacturers than this year. In this special branch of industry our State is making rapid progress, and bids fair, ere long, to become the principal manufacturing State in the South.

The majority of our mills, in fact all of them, with only a few exceptions are managed well—as well perhaps as any elsewhere. There is room for improvement, however, in them all. More comfortable houses might be built, less hours worked, and the scale of wages raised. All of these and many other improvements might be made, with but little, if any material loss on the part of the proprietor. While the majority of the mills have been making “big” money this year, the wages of the operatives have remained practically the same. Of the many that cut wages last year, when the so-called “financial depression” reigned supreme, only a few have raised them to the standard that existed before the reduction was made. In the majority of our mills the wages paid are very low. Only a few of them pay fairly good wages, and in these the moral, educational and financial condition of the operatives and their children is much better than elsewhere.

As I have before stated, the majority of our mills are managed well, and have at their heads, honest, conscientious, christian gentlemen, who have done much and are still exerting their every effort to better the condition of their help, both morally, financially and educationally. These mills are an honor and a credit to the State. Among those most prominent in this respect I will mention the Odell Manufacturing Co., Concord, N. C., of which Capt. J. M. Odell is President. Capt. Odell is a Christian gentleman in the truest sense of the word. A few years ago when objections were raised to his employees attending an up-town church, of which he was a member, he withdrew from that church, built a church exclusively for his operatives, became its chief supporter, and a laborer and teacher therein. The example of this great and good man might be followed by many another mill man with credit to himself and inestimable benefit to his operatives.

Another model mill man is Major John Schenck, Secretary, Treasurer and General Supervisor of Cleveland Mills No. 1 & 2, Lawnview, Cleveland Co. At the office of this mill is a library comprising some 300 or more volumes, all of which are standard works, by our best and well-known authors. A young woman in this mill was pointed out to me that had read every book the library contained. The Major is as proud of his operatives, and takes as much interest in their welfare as though they were really and truly his own flesh and blood. He prides himself on having the most intelligent class of labor in the State. He has provided schools for his operatives and the children are made to attend. The result is, he has not a single man, woman or child in his mill but that can read and write, and many of them, owing to his efforts, are fairly well educated.

The Virginia Cotton Mill at Swepsonville, Alamance Co., is another well managed mill, and has at its head as Superintendent and General Manager Capt. E. M. Cook. Capt. Cook is a model mill man to say the least.

There are others that I might mention with favor, but time and space forbid.

Yours truly,

WALTER L. WOMBLE.

THE FACTORY GIRL.

I can see her now, with her tender smile
Reflecting her soul within.
I still hear the notes of her gentle voice
Amid the factory's din.
Yet the smile is but a vision,
For she has passed away,
And the sweet, sad notes of her musical voice
Are ringing no more today.

Yet no queen in regal splendor
Knew a throne so high;
No queen in her noontide glory
Had such faithful followers nigh;
No empress, with her wand of power,
Ruled her court as she
Whose voice is silent, whose smile is gone,
Yet still returns to me.

No ermine white her shoulders graced,
No crown sat on her brow;
Yet her soul was white as the falling snow,
And a crown she is wearing now;
No bejeweled fan she fluttered,
Tho' she herself a pearl
'Mid the soot and the grime of the whirring wheels
This queen, this factory girl.

Go to the spot where she lies sleeping,
'Neath the fallen autumn leaves;
Only a victim of the GREED for GOLD
Which infests the hearts of THIEVES.
See the mound on the sloping ground,
The small slab at its head
Telling the tale of a merciless strife
Which ends but with the dead.

Then plant a flower above her dust:
A flower white as snow,
That shall signify in silent words
The sum of human woe.
And an acorn place within the sod
Made rich by her chastening clay,
That a giant oak may reach to God,
Whose every leaf shall pray—

Pray that chains that gall, may some day fall,
From the limbs of the oppressed;
That the dawn of freedom come anon,
When mankind shall be blessed
With the hope of human happiness.
The banner of liberty unfurl,
And sever the thongs and right the wrongs
Of even the factory girl.

MARK MAVERICK.

LETTERS FROM FACTORYMEN.

BETTER FREE SCHOOLS AND LONGER TERMS.

HAW RIVER, ALAMANCE COUNTY, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—It is hard to say, without great study, what action of your department would best promote its usefulness and benefit the working people. Better free schools and longer terms would be a good start. After this, anything you could do to promote economy and thrift among the laboring people would do them great good. A large majority of them could accumulate property, with the use of economy and frugality.

B. S. ROBERTSON, Employer.

PROHIBIT CHILDREN UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE FROM WORKING IN
FACTORIES.

BURLINGTON, ALAMANCE COUNTY, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 20th received. Your agent visited this mill some time ago and was requested by my man in charge to call on me in Raleigh, which for some reason or other he has not done. I do not think any legislation is required for mill operatives; they are treated better, live better and dress better than any other laboring people, and if let alone, live in peace and harmony with their employees. We have had no trouble on that score and are constantly on the lookout for sober and moral people, discountenancing immorality, drunkenness, etc. My advice is: don't meddle with mill employees and employers, but if you must, then pass a law prohibiting children under 14 years from working in Cotton and Woolen Mills and *all other* manufacturing establishments.

This being a spinning mill, the wages (average) are probably not as high as in weaving mills, but are as high as in other mills of like kind.

I have answered all questions but one to the best of my knowledge and ability, and that one I do not think you should enquire into.

JUANITA COTTON MILLS, Employer.

BY G. ROSENTHAL, Secretary and Treasurer.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

GRAHAM, ALAMANCE COUNTY, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Have no suggestions to make, only think a compulsory educational law would be a step forward. Think such a law would prove a help to both employee, employer and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

L. BANKS HOLT, Employer.

 FACTORY EMPLOYEES GETTING BETTER OFF EACH YEAR.

 CONCORD, Cabarrus County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—What the working people need is *work* and I know of no place where they can get it better than in a cotton mill, and I know of no other enterprises in North Carolina that give employees more regular work and better wages.

Our factory help are generally poor, but they are getting better off every year, and quite a number have bought their own homes and have them paid for—and in our place the most of the young help go to church and Sunday School. Our factory school has over six hundred scholars.

J. M. ODELL, Employer.

 EDUCATION—CONTINUED AND LONG.

CUMBERLAND, Cumberland County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The questions on the reverse side I answered when your representative was here a few weeks ago.

As to the financial condition of cotton factory help, they are to-day, in my opinion, better off and freer from debt than 90 per cent. of the farmers in North Carolina. They get regular work; can utilize their many children from an early age, whose combined wages make a nice aggregate, and I find them inclined, as is human nature, to spend in proportion as they prosper, consequently they have plenty good food and a variety too, and good clothes.

They pay very little attention to education and do not seem to regard it as of much importance. Their generally low ebb of morals I attribute to this one feature. They do not seem, as a rule, to comprehend the great evil of speaking untruths, and if need be, of false swearing. Education, continued and long, would eventually eradicate this evil to a great extent. I do not approve of compulsory education, as a rule, hence am at a loss to suggest a plan that would seem to compel parents to give their progeny a certain amount of educational training. Increased education would undoubtedly mean increased morality.

W. K. PARKER.

 MAKE LOUNGERS AROUND THE MILLS GO TO WORK AND NOT DEPEND ON
THEIR WIVES AND DAUGHTERS.

FAYETTEVILLE, Cumberland County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The greatest trouble we have to contend with is the good-

for-nothing element that hang about the mill. They will not work themselves and depend on the labor of their daughters and wives to uphold them in their laziness. If this class could be made to go to work and support their families times would be much better.

JOSEPH HOLDEN.

MOVE THE "GRUMBLERS" FROM AROUND THE MILLS.

FAYETTEVILLE, Cumberland County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Notwithstanding hard times, we have given our labor regular work for past year. The laborer appears to be perfectly satisfied. Those that work have been able to do reasonably well. The greatest drawback to the mills are a few *mates* that gather around. These are the grumblers and originators of trouble. If we could protect the mills against this class, we believe the working class, or those who labor in the mill would be much benefitted, and would put an end to political, or labor questions constantly springing up.

A. A. MCKETHAN, JR.,

Secretary and Treasurer Fayetteville Cotton Mills, Employer.

GOOD SCHOOL AT EACH FACTORY.

GASTONIA, Gaston County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I can think of nothing that would benefit the working class more than a good school at each factory and force the children to go, and pay those who are old enough and able to work fair wages in cash and allow them to make the best trades they can for themselves, and not force them to buy goods from a company store at perhaps a big profit.

They want no legislation to improve their needs. They only want work and to be paid in cash. They will then take care of themselves.

GEO. A. GRAY, Superintendent and Employer.

EDUCATED LABORERS IN DEMAND.

GREENSBORO, Guilford County, N. C.

MR. B. R. LACY, Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 29th to hand. In reply we beg to say, we think that the increased number of mills now being erected in North Carolina will do more to regulate the uplifting of the laboring classes than legislation. We think that with greater opposition in the business it will require more skilled help, and educated laborers will be more in demand than the absolutely ignorant. We believe that contact with their fellow-men and fellow-women will cause them to try to elevate themselves, and better their condition. Our experience demonstrates to us that no matter

how apparently shiftless a man may be, when he enters our factory he soon seeks to emulate the example of those who hold themselves higher. The fact of constant employment gives a man a self-reliance that brings with it a longing for betterment of his own condition, both morally and intellectually. We believe there should be factory inspection laws compelling satisfactory sanitary precautions, and also proper fire escapes. We believe that in the matter of factory tenements, the interest of every mill corporation causes them to give well built and better ventilated houses to their operatives.

The main need to-day of the masses, as far as we can see, is the need of employment, and we believe that legislation that would bring manufacturers to the State would be far better than a legislation that would drive manufacturers from the State. Demand and supply will do more to regulate the condition of the laboring masses than all the legal restriction that you can surround them with.

Yours very truly,

J. W. LINDAN, Secretary and Treasurer.

STATE INSPECTION OF MILLS.

SCOTLAND NECK, Halifax County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Answering the above inquiries would say as far as our observation goes, not more than 10 per cent., and probably less, of our employees have a disposition to *save*. They all dress remarkably well and spend their money principally that way. We have been running five years and have *never had a death from any cause*, nor have we ever had an accident. Probably it might be well for the State to inspect all mills. We certainly have no objection so far as we are concerned. We pay *special* attention to the moral sentiment of our employees, and will not keep in our employ any one who is known to be immoral—man, woman or child. A great many of our employees send their children to school, and nearly all of them attend Sunday school and church. We encourage this as much as possible. We do not know what suggestions to make regarding your department. We do not well see how the State could do anything except keep *well informed* as to each mill, and if not properly managed *publish* them.

A. McDOWELL, Treasurer.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

WORTHVILLE, N. C., August 22d, 1895.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Commissioner of Labor, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Referring to your favor of recent date, I have to say that, under the conditions which now obtain in the South, particularly in North

Carolina, it appears to me it would be far better for the matter of cotton mill labor to be let alone by our Legislature.

I speak of this branch of labor, particularly, as it is one with which I am closely identified, being at this moment actively engaged in participating in the management of three mills in Randolph county, in consequence of which I am in constant touch with both sides of the question, and am familiar with the workings of the system as applied to this labor in our section of the State, and the only legislation, in my opinion, which would be of any material benefit to this class of labor, would be that of compulsory education. Such a law would, of course, embrace all classes, and I would be glad to see a measure passed requiring parents to send children of certain ages to the public schools during certain months of every year, although I am aware that such a law would be unpopular with many parents of mill labor, as it would deprive them of the earnings heretofore brought in by their school subjects, but without some such provision in our laws, many children of this class will continue to grow up without any, or very little of the benefits of our public school system. But in this connection I will say that, so far as my observation extends, I am led to believe this labor to be better paid, better housed, better fed and better clothed than most of the other classes of labor in our State, and their church and school facilities are quite equal to others, although the latter is not taken advantage of to the extent it should be. The people are happy and contented.

The sanitary arrangements of the cotton mill villages, and of the mill buildings are, almost as a whole, first class. The danger from fire, to the operatives, by reason of the modern excellent appliances, is reduced to a minimum, and the actual labor in a cotton mill is of a light and pleasant character, generally, and the only opening for the legislator, that I can see, would be to attack the matter of hours required for a day's work, and in regard to this I will say that the larger part of the labor done in the mills of my section is paid for "by the piece,"—for instance, the weaver is paid by the "cut," or number of yards of goods woven during the day; the speeder hand is paid for the number of "hanks" made, &c., &c. Thus the operative is paid for "what he does," and not by the day. This system has been in successful operation for a number of years, and is very satisfactory, as it puts matters on an equal footing, doing away, in this division, with the matter of hours, as it secures to the operative such wages as his intelligence and industry may develop. I have heard of no complaint from operatives on the score of long hours, and any criticism, or most of them in this particular, come from the self-constituted champion of the "poor down trodden" mill hand, the little aspiring politician, and others of his ilk, who, in the absence of honest labor for themselves, undertake to run the affairs of others.

I can see no reason for the interference of the Legislature. There is no case of oppression, to my knowledge, in the State, and any measure made by the Legislature, looking to the improvement of the cotton mill labor in

the State will, in my opinion, serve only to stir up strife between employer and operative, where peace, quiet and content now abide. In case dissatisfaction should arise in this matter of hours, it is my opinion that the operative and employer are better situated, and better qualified to discuss and arrange any differences than for the Legislature to undertake to make laws in respect thereto, and while I am aware that some of the politicians of the State are thinking that legislation on the subject would bring themselves into popularity with the mill operatives, I will venture to predict that the reverse effect would obtain, and the promoter of any bill which might compel them to work only a certain number of hours per day, would learn to his regret that he had taken the wrong road to find their friendship. As a rule, the operatives in this section of the State consider that their employer is one of their best friends, and legislative agitation is the surest way to disturb and break up this very desirable state of affairs. There is not the slightest necessity for such legislation, and such being a fact, any legislative action would surely result in harm to both operative and employer, for their interests are so closely identified that harm to one means harm to the other, or the reverse.

You have my permission to use what I have had to say above, in any manner you may see fit, if it should prove to be useful to you.

Yours very truly,

HAL M. WORTH,
Treasurer of the Worth Manufacturing Company.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES SURROUND THE MILL.

RANDLEMAN, Randolph County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I am glad I can report a much better condition of our mills than last year.

Our operatives are all satisfied and seem perfectly happy, making and saving money. A much better class are moving in and seeking employment. They are also buying lots and building houses. We aid them in this all we can. Our children attend church and Sunday school much better than ever. We have five Sunday schools in our town and a roll of 600 names. We have five churches—two Methodist Episcopal, one Baptist, one Methodist Protestant and one Christian. Upon the whole we are on the up-grade and I hope will keep going up.

J. H. FERREE,
Treasurer Randleman Manufacturing Company.

TOO LONG HOURS—A NATION OF DWARFS.

PEE DEE MANUFACTURING CO., ROCKINGHAM, Richmond Co., N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—You should correspond with the Labor Bureaus of all the Southern States, with a view of having them all work together for a ten-

hour law. If one State tries to pass it singly, the cry is that, they cannot afford to work only ten hours while their neighbors work eleven and twelve. If you get all the Bureaus to work for the law, each in their own State, and have it passed on conditions that it does not become operative until all the States have adopted it, I think we would eventually get it. Long hours in this day of fast machinery is seriously impairing the constitutions and health of the youths of our land. A few more generations and we will be a nation of dwarfs, if we do not reduce the working hours of the children especially.

WM. ENTWISTLE, Superintendent.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

RALPH, Wake County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—There should be a uniform system (throughout the whole State) in regard to the hours a person is required to labor. If owners would voluntarily agree on some plan, then legislation would not be required. If it is required that a law should be passed to enforce such a system, let it be thorough, and appoint inspectors to see that it is carried out to the letter.

Where there are school facilities child labor ought to be restricted to thirteen years. Schools should be provided, if possible, in every village, and parents required by law to send their children at least six months in the year.

The sanitary state of all mills and workshops should be regularly attended to, and all machinery so fenced off that accidents will be reduced to a minimum.

To increase the usefulness of the Bureau would be to see as much as possible yourself, or as you did last year, have one or two assistants to help you see and ask questions, from which source you can gather a lot of information. Hoping you will, and believing you can, make this Bureau a success, I am, yours respectfully,

H B. GREASON,
Superintendent.

NOT OVER ELEVEN HOURS.

RALEIGH, Wake County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—We have made full time this year, our hands are receiving highest market for wages; are paid once a week; seem to have all they want; look neat and well-kept, and dress well and seem happy and healthy, and some of them saving money.

More intelligence and good training, and religious influence would, we think, make them better hands and more particular about their work and more attentive, though we think our hands above the average in this

respect. We think all the mills should run not over eleven hours a day and avoid, if possible, taking children under twelve or thirteen years, but we deem legislation on the subject bad policy; let the employer and employee settle these things, this is a free country for all.

W. H. WILLIAMSON, Employer for Pilot Mills.

**NOTES OF INTEREST THAT HAVE HAPPENED AMONG THE COTTON
MILLS OF NORTH CAROLINA, SEASON 1895.**

The Cora Manufacturing Co. has begun building a new cotton factory at Haw River, Alamance county. A. W. Haywood, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Dilling Cotton Mills, at King's Mountain, N. C., contemplates the doubling of the capacity of their plant by adding 5,000 spindles.

The Kesler Manufacturing Co. is the name of a new cotton mill now being erected at Salisbury, N. C. N. B. McCanless, President; T. Kesler, Vice-President, and Mr. L. E. Steere, Secretary and Treasurer. The plant will have 5,000 spindles. The building will be 200x75 feet, two stories, with steam heat and electric light.

The Forest City, N. C., Mill has added eighteen more cards and 3,000 spindles, with looms to match. This will be used to weave brown sheeting.

Franklinton, N. C., is to have a new cotton mill. Mr. S. C. Vann of that place is Secretary and Treasurer. They placed the entire order for their machinery (except the pickers) with the Lowell Machine Shop, Lowell, Mass. The name of the mill will be "The Sterling."

Workmen began making brick for a new cotton mill to be erected at Hillsboro, N. C. James Webb, Jr., Mrs. Joseph Webb and Allen Ruffin own the greater part of the stock.

Sixty Crompton looms, and a lot of quilling and spinning machines, have been added to the Minneola Manufacturing Co., at Gibsonville, N. C.; also a new engine and an electric plant.

The Elmira Cotton Mills, at Burlington, N. C., have made an addition to their factory, which will be 152 by 100 feet.

Messrs. W. C. Heath & Brothers have bought the Monroe Cotton Mills, at public auction; they will operate the same. Stocked for \$75,000, and the plant contains 6,000 spindles.

A new cotton mill will be built at the locks of the Roanoke Navigation & Water Power Co.'s canal, near Weldon, N. C.

The directors of a new cotton mill to be erected at Big Mountain Creek, in Richmond county, are James Ingram, President; Gaston Baldwin and Rufus Bennett. The site is about thirteen miles from Rockingham, N. C. The directors reside at Malec, N. C. The mill to be known as "The Eno Cotton Mill." Capitalized for \$100,000.

Graham, N. C., is having a new mill built. It is 334 by 103 feet, will be two and perhaps three stories. The name will be Oneida Mill, No. 3. A single floor will hold nearly 800 looms. When completed, the spinning capacity will be increased to about 12,000, and the looms in proportion.

On September 12th, the South Union Mill of the Ledbetter Manufacturing Co., Rockingham, N. C., started up to run day and night. The Roberdel Manufacturing Co., at the same place, has added another 55-horse power boiler to the dye house.

A survey of the water-power at Big Island, Rutherford county, N. C., was recently made to ascertain the advisability of building an extensive cotton mill there. Mr. R. R. Haynes of that place is said to be very much interested in the enterprise.

A new weave mill of 300 looms will be put in the Wilmington, N. C., Cotton Mills at an early date. The present mill has 7,000 spindles and 225 looms, which they have been running day and night for six months. They have recently put in a 330-horse power triple compound condensing engine.

A. H. Motley, Jr., receiver for the Boyd Bag Mills, at Reidsville, N. C., has sold the entire plant, with 50 looms, to Mr. S. Bryant, Secretary and Treasurer of the National Falls Manufacturing Co., of Randleman, N. C. Mr. Bryant has not decided whether he will move the plant to Randleman or operate it at Reidsville.

A postoffice by the name of Mayodan has been established in Rockingham county, N. C., at Mayo Falls. A \$300,000 cotton factory has also been erected there, with Frank H. Fries, of Salem, N. C., as President. It is said to be in every respect a modern mill.

At Henrietta, N. C., the Henrietta Mill No. 2 will, at an early date, receive all the machinery for its 35,000-spindle plant. Henrietta Mills Nos. 1 & 2 will contain about 55,000 spindles and will be the most extensive mill in the State. Henrietta No. 2 is located about one mile from Henrietta No. 1, and in addition to its 35,000 spindles will operate 1,200 looms.

It is understood that a very high grade of yarn will be made at the new mill to be erected at Elizabeth City, N. C. The building will be a one-story brick, and will operate 10,000 spindles; will be well lighted and be of the latest improved machinery.

Mr. J. C. Rankin, of Mount Holly, N. C., has taken considerable stock in the Star Mill at Lowell, N. C., (formerly the Spencer Mountain Mill) and the number of spindles will be increased considerably. The additional machinery to be all new from northern machine shops.

At Rockingham, N. C., the Midway Mills have erected a tank to supply water for automatic sprinklers which are being put in. A considerable amount of new machinery has lately been put in and at work. Soon they intend to put in 2,000 spindles and more cards. They also intend to put in looms.

1,600 of Whitin's gravity spindles and eight Franklin cards have been placed in the Wadesboro Cotton Mill. This mill is spinning 16s, 18s, and 20s, and will soon reach 26s. They are also adding an intermediate, one slubber and fine speeder, which contains 144 spindles.

The Highland Park Manufacturing Co., of Charlotte, N. C., began building their new mill this fall. It will begin with 5,000 spindles, but as these will not furnish enough yarns for their 500 looms, they expect to enlarge the spinning plant soon. It is rumored that preferred stock will be issued for the new mill.

The Bessemer City Cotton Mill Co's empty building will probably now be filled with machinery, as it has been bought by Mr. S. J. Durham for \$24,000 at a trustee's sale. It is supposed that the Odells, of Concord, are behind this purchase and it will be made a great success.

N. B. Mills, William Cooper and L. C. Wagner are interested in a new cotton mill to be erected on the property formerly owned by the Buffalo Shoals Water Power Co. This property has recently been purchased by Mr. George H. Brown, of Statesville, N. C. It is said that \$50,000 of the \$100,000 stock has been subscribed.

F. M. Sniff will erect, at Henry Shoals, N. C., near Pine Bluff, a 3,000 spindle plant for the manufacture of cordage and ball thread.

Construction begins at once on a new mill to be known as the Henderson Cotton Mills, Henderson, N. C. The mill will start with 8,000 spindles and spin the finest yarn to be made. Organized with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Lumberton, N. C., is to have a new cotton mill. J. A. McAllister, of that place, is to be Secretary of the Company. The building will be 60 by 200 feet; 2,500 spindles with necessary complement for spinning yarns.

The Raleigh, N. C., Hosiery Mill has completed an addition which is 126 by 100 feet, and 4,600 more spindles have been put in. There will be room for 9,300, but the others will be put in later. The mill will then have 15,000 spindles. The mill was compelled to shut down for a few days in order that a new low-pressure cylinder of the engine might be connected. The new cylinder is 36 by 48 inches, and will give the engine 600-horse power. The mill is equipped with mule spindles, and is said to have seventy-five employees. It spins sizes from 5s to 20s in the present mill, and will spin as high as 30s in the new addition.

The Windsor, Lake Side and Aurora Cotton Mills, of Burlington, Alamance County, have all made additions this year of from 300 to 500 looms, respectively.

\$25,000 was the loss on the Allred Woolen Mill, near Mount Airy, N. C. No insurance. The fire originated in the picking-room from a hot box. Everything was destroyed, including the building, machinery, manufactured stock and 2,500 pounds of custom wool.

P. C. McCullen, President; George M. Scott, Vice-President, and D. B. Bradford, Secretary and Treasurer, of the Elizabeth City, N. C., Cotton Mills Co. It will be a 5,000 spindle mill.

The Wayne Cotton Mills, at Goldsboro, N. C., was lately purchased by Mr. W. K. Parker, of the Cumberland Mills, at Cumberland, N. C. He, later on, arranged with New York capitalists to greatly enlarge the plant. It has been incorporated and Sol Weil elected President; Charles Dewey, Vice-President, and E. B. Borden, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer. An entire equipment of new machinery will be put in. The company was organized with a capital of \$500,000. The officers, with Henry Weil and Henry Leigh, are the directors.

The new mill at Newton, N. C., is known as the Valdese Hosiery Mill. Dr. J. C. Whitesides and Major S. M. Finger own the greater part of the stock. It was formerly the Meyer Hosiery Mill, and was located at Valdese, N. C. They expect to make from 115 to 125 pairs of hose per day. The Newton Cotton Mill will supply the yarn.

Greensboro seems to be getting to the front in the Cotton Mill line. Now within sixty days three new mills have been organized there, and the last to come is the "Hucomuga." The officers are: J. S. Hunter, President; Rev. F. J. Murdock, Vice-President, and E. T. Garsed, Secretary and Treasurer. This mill was formerly owned by the Greensboro Co-Operative Mill Co.

The building to be occupied by the Proximity Manufacturing Co., of Greensboro, will be 380 by 80 feet in size. The building is being pushed very rapidly, and it is thought it will be ready by December 1st. The structure will be two stories high, and filled with a large equipment for spinning and weaving cotton goods.

Robert L. Steele, Manager of Steele's Mills Manufacturing Co., at Rockingham, N. C., is having the work on his new factory pushed rapidly. The size of the building is 408 by 105 feet. The wheel pit had to be sunk through solid rock, and the rock from this excavation will be used on the dam. The factory will contain 10,000 spindles and 500 looms.

Dr. Benbow, of Greensboro, will soon start the Crown Mills again on hosiery yarns. The mill contains 6,000 mule spindles.

Odell Mill, No. 4, at Concord, N. C., has recently had 200 new looms put in the basement, and part of them are running.

The Buffalo Thread Mills, at Concord, N. C., is now in operation with 3,100 spindles.

We have good news from several mills of late. The Roberdel is putting in new horizontal water wheels. The Mayodan Mills, at Madison, N. C., is nearing completion, and its President, Mr. F. H. Fries, is filling it with the most improved machinery. The Pilot Mills, at Raleigh, is adding some new machinery in the way of spindles and looms. New cottages will be built. The Raleigh Yarn Mill is filling up with new machinery in the way of spindles, and will have four pairs of Mason spinning mules with 4,608 spindles. At Lincolnton, N. C., the Labritory Cotton Mill is to spin and twist from 20s to 30s yarn, especially for the lace trade. The Lincoln Mill, at the same place, will make from 40s to 60s yarn from staple cotton. We understand this is all for Philadelphia trade.

CHAPTER II.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, ETC.

This chapter is composed of information gathered very much the same as last year, and shows plainly the condition of the farm laborer mentally, morally, socially and financially.

As the Eighth Report showed the general average of each county, so will this, and then at the close we give you the average for the State for three years, '93, '94 and '95. From the farmers we have gathered the facts as to the wages of farm laborers, men and women by the day and month, as will be seen on examination of the following table. The wages reported seem small compared with the wages of other classes of laborers who live in the towns and cities, and work at trades at which they have more or less skill, and who command and receive larger pay by reason of their surroundings and necessities.

The men and women in the country, that is on the farms, live very much cheaper than those in the town; for the simple reason that they are not presented with bills for house rent, etc. Their fire wood is obtained by simply going out and gathering it up—it is free; and in most every instance the landlord gives them a team to haul it up with, and charges nothing for it. Gardens, truck-patches and places to raise pigs and poultry, they have free of charge. We find, too, that the majority of tenant farmers are furnished with horse and plow to work their patches with free, and often work them in the landlord's time, for which he does not dock them. It does not seem that the wages are so small after these facts are considered. When farm products bring good prices to the farmer, the laborer receives good wages; when the prices are low, wages are low, and in the general depression of agriculture the farm hands must share with the landlord in his losses by submitting to a reduction of wages.

The wages of farm laborers fluctuate with the prices of farm products. We find that the wages of farm laboring men for the year 1893 was, on a general average, about \$9.50 per month through the entire State. The wages of women on the farm was.

\$5.50, and that of the children was \$3.20. The children receive this price during the busy season, which comprises about three months in the spring, and about the same in the fall. In 1894, the male wage-earners received on an average of \$9.00 per month, and the female help about \$5.00, a decrease from the year previous. In 1895 we still find a decrease in all the branches of help. Male hands get \$8.75; female, \$4.65, and children an average of \$2.90. This applies to the hands that are employed by the month, and those who work by the day receive about fifty cents and rations.

This chapter is different from the one in last year's report, in that it gives the average cost to produce farm products, such as cotton, corn, wheat, oats and tobacco. We find that the average cost to produce a bale of cotton (400 pounds), that is, "from the time the ground is broken until it is bagged," will run to \$22.50 throughout the State.

From these reports, the farmers themselves say that it will cost 5½ cents per pound to raise cotton in North Carolina.

Following this table you will find an itemized statement from two different parties as to the cost to produce the above products, and the cost to raise 500 pounds of lint cotton on one acre of ground with one horse. Also, following this introductory, you find circular letter No. 2 sent in quest of this information.

[Circular Letter.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,

RALEIGH, June, 1895.

DEAR SIR:—Please read the foregoing and give it your attention. Do not throw this letter aside because you *think* you replied to the same questions last year. To make this work a success, you and I must pull together. Will you help me?

Chapter 113, Laws of 1887, requires me as Commissioner of Labor Statistics, to "Collect information upon the subject of labor, its relation to capital, hours of labor and the earnings of laboring men and women, their educational, moral and financial condition," etc.

That I may discharge the duty put upon me by the Statute, and aid you in understanding the relation existing between capital and labor, I address to you this circular letter, with the earnest desire that you co-operate with me in this valuable work.

A very large percentage of the people of North Carolina are farmers: If the industries of the State are expected to prosper, then the farmer must be prosperous. I am not a farmer, but I am in full sympathy with them and will use every effort possible to aid them in bettering their condition. Let us join our forces, and if there is anything wrong let us find it out, and take steps to remove that wrong and put ourselves on the road to prosperity: That is one of the purposes of this Bureau.

I am especially anxious to find out, at the present price paid, how much labor there is in a bale of cotton, not the cost of the seed or the interest on the land, but simply the wages paid for each bale; also the same as to a bushel of wheat, oats, corn and a hundred pounds of tobacco. Will you kindly give me this data, and aid me in this important work? If so please so state on opposite side of question blank. You will not only do me a personal and official favor by so doing, but you will confer a great benefit on the State, whose servant I am.

Respectfully,

B. R. LACY,
Commissioner.

LUCIA, GASTON COUNTY, N. C., August 17, 1895

B. R. LACY, ESQ.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 15th inst. to hand, and below I comply with your request.

Cost of cotton crop for the year 1894, as follows:

To 28 days plowing (one horse) @ \$1 00.....	\$ 28 00
To 28 days hoeing @ 60c	6 60
To picking 4,400 lbs seed cotton @ 40c per 100 lbs	17 60
To hauling to gin	2 00
To hauling to market.....	2 00
To one sack acid.....	1 70
	————— \$ 57 90

By 88 bu. cotton seed @ 12½c.....	11 00
Made 3 bales weighing 1,490 lbs at a cost of.....	\$ 46 90
which is 3.15 cts. per lb or 4.19 cts. after deducting one-fourth for land—usual rent.	
Corn, 1894.	
To 8 days plowing (double plow) @ \$1 25.....	\$ 10 00
To 1 days hauling compost	1 50
To 42 days plowing (one horse) @ \$1 00.....	42 00
To 15 days hoeing @ 60c.....	9 00
To pulling and hauling fodder and tops.....	17 00
	\$ 79 50
By 3,500 bds. fodder & tops @ 75c (market price) \$	26 25
By 7 loads cut corn for ruffness @ \$3 00.....	21 00
By 20 bu. peas @ 60c.....	12 00
	\$ 59 25
Made 245 bu. at a cost of.....	\$ 20 25
at a cost of 8.24 cents per bu. or 12.35 cents per bu. after deducting one-third—the usual rent of land.	
Wheat, 1894.	
To 5½ days plowing (dbl. plow) @ \$1 25	\$ 6 88
To 2 days harrowing.....	2 50
To 5 bu. seed.....	4 50
To cutting and tying.....	5 25
Made 42½ bu. at a cost of.....	\$ 19 13
making a cost of 45 cents per bushel, or 67½ cents after deducting one-third for rent.	

I count the straw worth the hauling and threshing. I find that wheat is the most costly crop that I grow—having cost me all the way from 45 cents to \$3 00 per bushel. I find corn the most profitable crop I grow. It has cost me from 8.24 cents in 1894 to 27½ cents in 1888. Cotton has cost me from 3.15 cents in 1894 to 7½ cents in 1893 which was one-half cent more than I got for it. The next highest cost was 6 cents in 1889 but I sold that year for 9½ and 10 cents. I only work a one horse farm myself but have a tenant that also works one horse but I have never kept an account of the cost of his crops.

Very respectfully yours

J. R. CONNELL.

AULANDER, Bertie County, N. C., June 4th, 1895.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Commissioner Labor Statistics, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—From my own experience and observation, and in compliance

with your circular No. 2, I submit the following estimate of actual cost to raise a bale of cotton on one acre of land :

DR.

To knocking down old stalks.....	\$	20	
To siding off old rows.....		37	
To 75 loads good compost.....	7	50	
To hauling and drilling same.....	3	50	
To 200 pounds guano.....	2	50	
To bedding up land.....	1	75	
To 1½ bushels seed.....		20	
Planting.....		50	
To scraping and chopping out.....	2	25	
To grassing.....	1	25	
To 3 days other plowing @ \$1 50.....	4	50	
To picking 1500 pounds cotton @ 30 cents.....	4	50	
To hauling to gin.....	1	50	
To ginning.....	1	50	
To bagging and ties.....	1	25	\$33 27

CR.

By 1 bale cotton 500lbs @ 7 cents.....	\$35 00	
By 33 bushels seed @ 12½ cents (price at gin).....	4 12	\$39 12
Profit.....		\$ 5 85

Without good compost, will take all the yield from two acres (and sometimes more) to make a bale, and expenses as follows :

To knocking down old stalks.....	\$	50	
To siding off old rows.....	5	00	
To 200 lbs. guano.....	5	00	
To bedding up land.....	3	50	
To 3 bushels seed.....		40	
To planting.....	1	00	
To scraping and chopping out.....	4	50	
To grassing.....	2	50	
To 6 days other plowing @ \$1 50.....	9	00	
To picking 1500 pounds cotton @ 30 cents.....	4	50	
To hauling to gin.....	1	50	
To ginning.....	1	50	
To bagging and ties.....	1	25	\$35 90

By 1 bale cotton 500lbs @ 7 cents.....	\$35 00	
By 33 bushel seed @ 12½ cents.....	4 12	\$39 12
Profit.....		\$ 3 22

I make the above estimate presumably for a favorable crop year. If the planting season is very cold necessitating a second planting, or the chopping season very wet, we may add \$1.50 per acre more to the debit side of account for extra help.

The seed is about equivalent to land rent, and if we get 7 cents for cotton, we are only swapping dollars. But when we only get 4½ or 5 cents as we did last season, it is a hard struggle to pay taxes and settle guano bills.

Cotton has been our monied crop since the war, but not now. We can't compete with Texas raising cotton, neither can we compete with the west in raising wheat or corn for market, but our farmers can make their home supplies and become independant of the west, or north, if they would diversify their crops more.

I believe in raising more small grain. Wheat and oats is a cheap crop—but I have no time to spare to get up any *data* to day for these crops, or for corn. It is my humble opinion (and it is not a new one) that the best thing for our planters to do is, to form *Stock Companies* and engage in manufacturing something. Such enterprises would bring more capital in the country, more people, and would create a market at their doors for all their surplus crops. I believe this is about the only way to get our planters enthused, that is to get them to take stock in manufacturing enterprises payable in their surplus crops, either cotton, corn, wheat, oats or hay. I am aware that our state is in the lead as to the *number of factories, &c.* in the south, but we have none in the eastern part of the state. Can't you help us along that line in the way of advice?

Yours truly,

A. J. DENNING.

TABLE No. 3.

FINANCIAL, SOCIAL AND MORAL CONDITION OF THE FARMERS.

TABLE NO. 3—SHOWING THE FINANCIAL, SOCIAL AND MORAL

COUNTY.	Has building of R. R. increased value of land in your section?	If so of what per cent?	Have R.R. injured the value of land anywhere in your county?	If so, to what extent?	Has there been decline in value of land past year?	If so, what cause?
Alamance.....1	no		no		no	
Alamance.....2					yes	low prices
Alamance.....3	yes	40	no	none	none	
Alamance.....4	yes		no		yes	panic
Alamance.....5	yes	25	no		little	no money
Average.....	yes	32½	no	none	yes	
Alexander.....1	yes	10	no		no	
Alexander.....2	no		no		yes	no money
Alexander.....3	yes	125	no		no	
Alexander.....4	yes	100	no	none	yes	no money
Alexander.....5	yes	25	no		no	
Average.....	yes	65	no	none	no	no money
Alleghany.....1	no		no		no	
Alleghany.....2	no		no		no	
Alleghany.....3	no		no road		no	
Alleghany.....4	no		no road		yes	panic
Alleghany.....5	no		no road		no	
Average.....	no		no		no	panic
Anson.....1		20			yes	low prices
Anson.....2	yes	25	no		no	
Anson.....3	yes	10			yes	"single standard"
Anson.....4	yes	15	no		yes	general depression
Anson.....5	yes		no		no	
Average.....	yes	18	no		yes	
Ashe.....1	no road				yes	panic
Ashe.....2					no	
Ashe.....3			no		no	
Ashe.....4					yes	panic
Ashe.....5	no		no		no	
Average.....	no		no		no	panic
Beaufort.....1	no		no			
Beaufort.....2	yes	10	no		no	
Bertie.....1	no		yes	10	yes	no money
Bertie.....2	yes		no		yes	low prices
Bertie.....3	yes	100	no		yes	5c cotton
Bertie.....4	no		yes	25	yes	low prices
Bertie.....5	no road in this section				yes	low prices
Average.....	yes	100	no	17½	yes	low prices
Bladen.....1	no		no		yes	no money
Bladen.....2					yes	no money
Bladen.....3	yes	50	no		yes	low prices
Bladen.....4	no		yes	30	yes	no money
Bladen.....5	no		yes	30	yes	
Average.....	no		yes	30	yes	no money
Brunswick.....1	no		yes	by fire	no	
Brunswick.....2	no		no		no	
Brunswick.....3	no		no		no	
Average.....	no		no		no	

CONDITION OF THE FARMERS IN THE STATE.

Has value of land increased by growth of towns and villages in your county?	Tendency to have larger or smaller farms?	Improvements been made on land past year?	Nature of improvements?	Have lands been reclaimed by ditching or otherwise	If so to what extent or per cent?	Is fertility of land maintained?
no	same	no		some		no
yes		yes	manuring	yes	small	yes
yes	smaller	yes	better farming	none		yes
yes	smaller	yes	grasses	yes	little	yes
yes	same	yes	better buildings	some	little	yes
yes	smaller	yes		yes	little	yes
yes	smaller	yes	better farming	yes	little	yes
no	smaller	yes	ditching	yes	20	yes
no	smaller	some		some		no
yes	smaller	yes	better farming	yes	50	yes
yes	smaller	yes				yes
yes	smaller	yes		yes	45	yes
some	smaller	yes	better farming			yes
no	smaller	yes	clearing	yes	little	yes
	smaller	yes	clearing	yes		yes
no	smaller	yes	grasses	yes	some	yes
little	smaller	yes	clearing	yes	some	yes
no	smaller	yes		yes		yes
yes	same	yes	building	yes	some	no
yes	smaller	yes	terracing	yes	10	yes
yes	smaller	yes	various	yes	ditching	yes
yes	smaller	no		yes	some	no
no	smaller	yes	terracing	yes	great	yes
yes	smaller	yes		yes	10	yes
no	smaller	yes	building	yes	little	yes
yes	smaller	yes		yes	25	yes
	smaller	yes	draining	yes	some	yes
no	larger	yes	building	yes	25	no
no	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes		yes
no	smaller	yes		yes	25	yes
no	smaller	no		some	ditching	no
yes	smaller	no		no		yes
no	same	but little		no		no
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes	draining	no
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes		yes
in towns	smaller	no		no		no
	same	yes	building	yes		yes
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes		no
no	smaller	yes	manuring	yes	25	yes
no	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	75	yes
no	larger	yes	draining	yes	ditches	yes
no	smaller	some	manuring	no		yes
	smaller	yes		some		yes
no	smaller	yes		yes	50	yes
yes	smaller	yes	general	yes		yes
some	smaller	yes	draining	very much	50	yes
no	larger	yes				yes
no	smaller	yes		yes	50	yes

TABLE NO. 3—ALAMANCE, ALEXANDER, ALLEGHANY ANSON, ASHE,

COUNTY.	Have farm-ers im-proved in thir mode of living?	Has cost of living in-creased or decreased past year?	Wages per month of farm laborers.		
			Men.	Women.	Children.
Alamance...1	yes	decreased	\$ 6 50		
Alamance...2	yes	increased	8 00 to 10 00	\$ 5 00 to 6 00	\$ 3 00 to 5 00
Alamance...3	yes	decreased	9 00	5 00	4 00
Alamance...4	some	increased	8 00 & board		
Alamance...5	yes	decreased	5 00 to 7 00	4 00 to 5 00	3 00
Average	yes	decreased	7 70	5 00	3 66
Alexander...1	some	same	8 00	5 00	4 00
Alexander...2	yes	decreased	5 00 to 7 50	3 00 to 5 00	2 00
Alexander...3	yes	same	6 00 to 9 00	2 00 to 3 00	
Alexander...4	yes	decreased	8 00	6 00	3 00 to 4 00
Alexander...5	yes	increased	8 00	4 00 to 6 00	3 00 to 4 00
Average	yes	same	7 60	4 40	3 25
Alleghany...1	some	same	7 00 to 10 00	4 00	3 00
Alleghany...2	yes	decreased	13 00	4 00	3 00
Alleghany...3	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	3 00 to 4 00	
Alleghany...4	yes	decreased	8 00	2 00	
Alleghany...5	yes	increased	7 00 to 10 00		
Average	yes	decreased	9 60	3 36	3 00
Anson...1	yes	decreased	6 00	3 00	
Anson...1	yes	decreased	9 00	4 00	4 00
Anson...3	yes	decreased	7 00	4 00	1 00
Anson...4	no	decreased	5 00 to 8 00	3 00 to 5 00	rations
Anson...5		decreased	3 00 to 7 00	6 00	3 50
Average	yes	decreased	6 80	4 20	2 66
Ashe...1	yes	same	12 00	8 00	7 00
Ashe...2	yes	decreased	10 00 to 12 00	6 00 to 8 00	
Ashe...3	yes		8 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 6 00	4 00
Ashe...4	yes	decreased	8 00 to 12 00	2 00 to 6 00	1 00 to 3 00
Ashe...5	yes		10 00 to 15 00	4 00 to 10 00	2 00 to 6 00
Average	yes	decreased	11 20	6 20	4 25
Beaufort...1	no	same	8 00 to 10 00	6 00 to 7 00	
Beaufort...2	yes	decreased	40 to 50	25 to 30c	20c
Bertie...1	no	same	6 00 to 10 00	5 00	3 00
Bertie...2	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	5 00 to 6 00	3 00 to 5 00
Bertie...3	yes	decreased	7 00	4 00	2 00
Bertie...4	yes	decreased	6 00	3 00	2 00
Bertie...5	yes	decreased	7 00	5 00	3 00
Average	yes	decreased	7 60	4 60	2 80
Bladen...1	same	same	10 00 to 13 00		
Bladen...2	very much	decreased	6 00 to 8 00	5 00	2 00
Bladen...3	yes	same	10 00	8 00	7 00
Bladen...4	no	decreased	9 00	6 00	3 00
Bladen...5	yes	decreased	6 00	4 00	3 00
Average	yes	decreased	9 00	6 00	3 75
Brunswick...1	yes	decreased	13 00	7 00 to 9 00	4 00 to 6 00
Brunswick...2	yes	same	8 00 to 13 00	4 00 to 7 00	3 00 to 4 00
Brunswick...3	no	decreased	50c per day	5 00	25c
Average	yes	decreased	10 00	6 33	4 25

BEAUFORT, BERTIE, BLADEN AND BRUNSWICK COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Has rate of wages in- creased in past year?	If so, how much?	Has there been a decrease during that time?	If so, from what cause?	Cost to produce.				
				Bale cotton.	Bushel wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	100 pounds tobacco.
no				\$				\$ 7 00
no		yes	no money					
no	same	no	panic	none grown	65c	50c	40c	6 00
no		yes	panic	7c per pound	50c	40c	30c	7 00
no		yes	no money	27 00-400 lbs	65c	40c	30c	8 00
no	same	yes	no money	27 50	60	43½	33½	7 00
no		no	very little grown		50c	33½	12c	3 to 4 00
no		yes	no money	25 00	50c	40c	20c	5 00
same		some			75c	50c	30c	6 to 9 00
no		yes	no money	7c per pound	50c	25c	20c	1 00
no		yes	no money	20 00	80c	50c	30c	10 00
no		yes	no money	24 33½	61	39	22½	5 40
no		yes	no money		90c	65c	30c	
no		no			50c	40c	25c	
no		yes	low prices	none	75c	50c	35c	
no		yes	panic		75c	60c	35c	
no		yes	panic		40c	25c	20c	
no		yes			66	48	29	
no		yes	no money					
no		yes	no money	18 00	70c	50c	30c	
no		yes	no money	30 00	50c	25c	15c	
no		yes	low prices	6½	50c	33½	20c	
no		yes	no money	22 50-500 lbs	90c	45c	37½	
no		yes	no money	24 12½	65	38½	24½	
no		no			20c	20c	10c	
no		no			75c	50c	30c	
no		no			60c	40c	20c	
no	slightly	no	no money		75c	50c	25c	
no		no			65c	50c	25c	
no		no	no money		57	42	22	
no		yes	low prices	18 00		25c	18c	
no	some			25 00	60c	50c	40c	
no	some			15 00		20c		
no		yes	5c cotton	33 27				
no		yes	low prices	50 00	1 00	60c	35c	
no	slight		low prices	6				
no		yes		29 45	80	43½	37½	
no		no						
no		yes	gold stand'rd	6½		25c	30c	
no		yes	panic	25 00	1 00	75c	60c	
no		yes	no money	15 00	30c	50c	30c	
no		yes	no money	15 00		30c	30c	
no		yes		20 00	65	45	37½	
no				40 00		45c	40c	
no		no		35 00		60c	25c	
no		no				50c	25c	
no		no		37 50		52	30	

TABLE NO. 8—ALAMANCE, ALEXANDER, ALLEGHANY, ANSON, ASHE,

COUNTY.	Present prices of					Raise cotton at present price?	Are farm laborers given ratings in addition to wages?
	Cotton.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Tobacco.		
Alamance... 1	\$	\$	\$	\$			yes
Alamance... 2	7½	60	80	50	5 to 25 cents		yes
Alamance... 3	7½	60	80	45	2 to 40 cents	none grown	yes
Alamance... 4						no	yes
Alamance... 5	7	50	90	40	4 to 10 cents	no	some
Average		56½	76½	45		no	yes
Alexander... 1		50	90	40	8 cents	no	yes
Alexander... 2	7	60	80	40	5 to 20 cents	no	yes
Alexander... 3		65	1 00	40	6 to 10 cents		yes
Alexander... 4	6	60	1 00	40	10 cents	no	yes
Alexander... 5	7	50	65	25	4 to 6 cents	no	yes
Average		57	87	37		no	yes
Alleghany... 1		70	1 00	37½			yes
Alleghany... 2		50	70	35			yes
Alleghany... 3		55	75	40			yes
Alleghany... 4		50	75	40			yes
Alleghany... 5		60	75	35			yes
Average		57	79	37½			yes
Anson... 1	6½	50				no	no
Anson... 2	6	60	60	40	5 cents	yes	no
Anson... 3	7	68				no	yes
Anson... 4	7½	65	75	40		no	yes
Anson... 5	7½	60		45		yes	yes
Average		60	67½	41½		no	yes
Ashe... 1		50	75	30			yes
Ashe... 2		60	80	35			yes
Ashe... 3		50	1 00	35			yes
Ashe... 4		60	90	35			no
Ashe... 5		50	65 to 75	25			yes
Average		54	83	32			yes
Beaufort... 1	6½	45				no	yes
Beaufort... 2	6	45		30		no	no
Bertie... 1		60				no	yes
Bertie... 2	6½	65				no	yes
Bertie... 3	7	60	80	50		only on improved land	yes
Bertie... 4	5		75	45		no	yes
Bertie... 5		62				no	yes
Average			77½	47½		no	yes
Bladen... 1	5½	65				no	yes
Bladen... 2	6½	60				no	yes
Bladen... 3	6½	75	1 00	60		yes	yes
Bladen... 4	6	80		65		no	yes
Bladen... 5	6	90				no	yes
Average		74	1 00	62½		no	yes
Brunswick... 1	6½	70		55		no	
Brunswick... 2	6	90				no	not always
Brunswick... 3		75		45			yes
Average		78½		50		no	

BEAUFORT, BERTIE, BLADEN AND BRUNSWICK COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

What is the value of rations.	Do laborers have house, room or lodgings free, with gardens?	With pasturage?	The monthly value of these?	What other advantages accorded wage-earners?
\$ 4 00 to 6 00	yes	yes	\$	
8 00	yes	yes	4 00	
5 00	yes	yes	3 00	fuel, etc.
3 50	yes	yes		fuel, etc.
6 00	yes	yes	2 50-3 00	fuel, etc.
5 50	yes	yes	3 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	
4 00	yes	yes	2 50	fuel, etc.
4 00	yes	yes	2 00	fuel, etc.
6 00	yes	yes	50	
5 00	yes	yes	3 00	fuel, fruit, etc.
6 00	yes	yes	1 00	teams
5 00	yes	yes	2 00	
5 00	yes	yes	2 50	fuel, fruit, etc.
6 00	yes	no		
6 00	yes	yes	1 50	fruit, fuel, etc.
5 00	yes	no	1 00	fruit, fuel, etc.
5 00	yes	yes	2 50	fruit, fuel, etc.
5 40	yes	yes	1 87	
	yes			fuel, etc.
	yes	yes	3 00	fruit, fuel, etc.
4 00	yes	yes	3 00	use of team
2 00	yes	yes	2 00	fuel, etc.
2 00	yes	yes		
2 66	yes	yes	2 66	
6 00	yes	yes	5 00	use of team
5 00 to 6 00	yes	yes	3 00-4 00	fuel, etc.
6 00		no	1 00	
	yes	no	4 00	fuel, etc.
	yes	no		
6 00	yes	no	3 50	
70 cents	yes		2 00	wood
	yes	yes	3 00	teams
5 00	yes	seldom	4 00	
3 50	yes	yes	3 00	fuel & use of t'ms
4 50	yes	yes	2 00	fuel & use of t'ms
4 00	yes	yes		
	yes	no		many favors
4 50	yes	yes	3 00	
2 50	yes	yes		
	yes	yes	2 00	many
3 50	yes	no	1 00	many
6 75	yes	yes	4 00	
3 00	no	no	1 00	
3 98	yes	yes	2 00	many
	yes	yes	5 00	fuel, teams, etc.
5 00	yes	yes		
4 00	yes	yes		
4 50	yes	yes	5 00	

TABLE NO. 3—ALAMANCE, ALEXANDER, ALLEGHANY, ANSON, ASHE,

COUNTY.		Is labor abundant or scarce?	Reasons?
Alamance.....	1	plenty	
Alamance.....	2	plenty	
Alamance.....	3	plenty	
Alamance.....	4	plenty	
Alamance.....	5	scarce	no money
Average.....		plenty	
Alexander.....	1	plenty	
Alexander.....	2	scarce	laziness
Alexander.....	3	plenty	no money
Alexander.....	4	plenty	no money
Alexander.....	5	plenty	no demand
Average.....		plenty	
Alleghany.....	1	plenty	no money
Alleghany.....	2	scarce	
Alleghany.....	3	plenty	
Alleghany.....	4	plenty	
Alleghany.....	5	plenty	
Average.....		plenty	
Anson.....	1	plenty	no money
Anson.....	2	plenty	
Anson.....	3	plenty	too much
Anson.....	4	plenty	
Anson.....	5	plenty	
Average.....		plenty	
Ashe.....	1	scarce	
Ashe.....	2	scarce	
Ashe.....	3	plenty	
Ashe.....	4	plenty	
Ashe.....	5	abundant	hard times
Average.....			
Beaufort.....	1	plenty	
Beaufort.....	2	plenty	
Bertie.....	1	plenty	no money
Bertie.....	2	plenty	
Bertie.....	3	plenty	new towns
Bertie.....	4	plenty	
Bertie.....	5	scarce	lumber roads
Average.....		plenty	
Bladen.....	1	plenty	
Bladen.....	2	plenty	
Bladen.....	3	medium	
Bladen.....	4	scarce	emigration
Bladen.....	5	scarce	emigration
Average.....			
Brunswick.....	1	plenty	stringent times
Brunswick.....	2	scarce	stringent times
Brunswick.....	3	scarce	
Average.....		scarce	

BEAUFORT, BERTIE, BLADEN AND BRUNSWICK COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Can they find employment all the year?	Is educational condition improving?	Is their moral condition improving?	Have they religious instructions?	Is the financial condition improving?
yes	yes	no	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	some
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
yes	yes	no	yes	no
yes	some	can't say	yes	ver little
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
yes	yes	no	yes	yes
yes	yes	no	yes	no
no	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
no	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	slow	some	yes	some
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
no	yes	some	yes	
no	yes	yes	yes	little
yes	no	no	yes	no
yes	yes		yes	
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	no	yes	no
no	some	no	yes	no
yes	no	no	yes	no
no	yes	yes	no	
no	yes	no	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
yes	yes	no	yes	no
no	yes	yes	yes	
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	no	no	yes
yes	yes	no	yes	no
yes	no	no	yes	yes
yes	no	no	some	no
yes	yes	no	yes	yes
no	little	slow	yes	no
	yes	yes	no	no
	yes	yes	yes	can't say
yes	yes	yes	yes	
yes	no	no	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	no	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
generally	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	greatly	yes	yes	not
yes	no	yes	yes	no
yes		yes	yes	no

TABLE NO. 3—BUNCOMBE, BURKE, CABARRUS, CALDWELL, CAMDEN,

COUNTY.	Has building of R. R. increased value of land in your section?	If so, of what per cent?	Have R. R. injured the value of land anywhere in your county?	If so, to what extent?	Has there been decline in value of land past year?	If so, what cause?
Buncombe...1	yes	125	no		no	
Buncombe...2	yes	50	no		yes	no money
Buncombe...3	yes	100	no		no	
Buncombe...4	yes	100	no		no	
Buncombe...5	yes	100	no		yes	bad government
Average.....	yes	95	no		no	
Burke.....1	yes	50	no		no	
Burke.....2	yes	25	no		no	
Burke.....3	yes	25	no		no	
Burke.....4	yes	50	no		no	
Average.....	yes	37½	no		no	
Cabarrus...1	yes	50	no		yes	low prices
Cabarrus...2			no		no	
Cabarrus...3	yes	20	no		yes	no money
Cabarrus...4	yes	50			some	panic
Cabarrus...5	no		no		yes	hard times
Average.....	yes	40	no		yes	
Caldwell...1	yes	10	no		yes	no money
Caldwell...2			no		no	
Caldwell...3	yes	25	no		no	
Caldwell...4			no		yes	no money
Caldwell...5	yes	10			no	
Average.....	yes	22½	no		no	
Camden...1	no		no		no	
Camden...2	yes	20	no		yes	no money
Carteret...1	yes	25	no		yes	low prices
Carteret...2	yes	20	no		no	
Carteret...3	yes	100	no		yes	heavy tax on R. R.
Carteret...4			no		yes	low prices
Carteret...5			no			
Average.....	yes	48½	no		yes	
Caswell...1					yes	depression of busin's
Caswell...2	yes				yes	depression of bus'n's
Caswell...3	yes	10			yes	no money
Caswell...4	no		yes		yes	low prices
Average.....	yes	10	yes		yes	
Catawba...1	yes	25	no		yes	low prices
Catawba...2	yes	25	no		yes	no money
Catawba...3	yes	50	no		no	
Catawba...4	no		no		yes	panic
Catawba...5	yes	10	no		yes	panic
Average.....	yes	27½	no		yes	
Chatham...1	yes	10	no		yes	low prices
Chatham...2	no		no		yes	panic
Chatham...3	no		no		yes	no money
Chatham...4	yes	10	no		yes	no money
Chatham...5	yes	20	no		no	
Average.....	yes	13½	no		yes	

CARTERET, CASWELL, CATAWBA AND CHATHAM COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Has value of land increased by growth of towns and villages in your county?	Tendency to have larger or smaller farms?	Improvements been made on land past year?	Nature of improvements?	Have lands been reclaimed by ditching or otherwise?	If so, to what extent?	Is fertility of land maintained?
yes	smaller	some	buildings	clearing		yes
yes	same	some		yes	ditching	yes
yes	smaller	yes	clover	no	ditching	yes
no	smaller	yes	clover	yes	50	increas'd
yes	larger	yes	better farming	yes	60	yes
yes	smaller	yes		yes	55	yes
no	smaller	yes	clover and grain	some	small	yes
yes	smaller	yes	grasses	yes	25	yes
yes	smaller	yes	buildings	yes	25	yes
yes	smaller	yes		yes	60	yes
yes	smaller	yes		yes	37	yes
yes	smaller	no		no		some
no	smaller	yes	clover	yes	10	yes
no	smaller	yes	grass and clover	yes		yes
yes	same	some		no		yes
no	smaller	no		no		no
no	smaller	no		no	10	yes
no	larger	yes	10 per cent.	yes	15	generly
yes	smaller	yes	clover	yes	some	
yes	smaller	some	peas	no		yes
no	smaller	yes	buildings	yes		yes
yes	smaller	yes	buildings	yes		yes
yes	smaller	yes	10 per cent.	yes	15	yes
no	smaller	no		none		yes
no	same	no		no		no
no	same	no		no		no
yes	smaller	no				yes
yes	smaller	yes	buildings	yes		yes
no	smaller	some				yes
	smaller	yes	buildings	yes	15	yes
	smaller	no		yes	15	yes
no	smaller	no		no		yes
no	larger	no		yes		yes
no	smaller	no		no		no
no	smaller	no		no		no
no	smaller	no		no		no
yes	smaller	no		yes	ditching	yes
some	smaller	yes	better farming	no		yes
some	smaller	yes	better farming	no		yes
yes	larger	yes	sowing peas	yes	50	yes
yes	smaller	yes	better farming	yes	great	yes
yes		yes		yes	50	yes
yes	smaller	yes		yes	some	yes
no	smaller	some	buildings	yes	some	yes
yes	smaller	no		some		no
yes	smaller	yes	better farming	yes		yes
yes	smaller	some	grasses	yes	some	some
yes	smaller			yes	some	yes

TABLE NO. 3—BUNCOMBE, BURKE, CABARRUS, CALDWELL, CAMDEN,

COUNTY.	Have farm-ers im- proved in their mode of liv- ing?	Has cost of living in- creased or decreased past year?	Wages per month of farm laborers.		
			Men?	Women?	Children?
Buncombe.....1	no	no	\$ 8 00	4 00	3 00
Buncombe.....2	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00		
Buncombe.....3	yes	decreased	10 00	4 00 to 8 00	2 00
Buncombe.....4	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 6 00	3 00
Buncombe.....5	yes	increased	10 00 & board		4 00
Average.....	yes	decreased	9 50	4 66	3 00
Burke.....1	yes	increased	8 00 to 12 00	5 00 to 7 00	3 00
Burke.....2	yes	decreased	7 00 to 12 00	5 00 to 7 00	3 00
Burke.....3	yes	same	8 00	6 00	3 00
Burke.....4	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 6 00	
Average.....	yes		9 22	5 75	3 00
Cabarrus.....1	yes	decreased	7 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 6 00	b'd & cloths
Cabarrus.....2	yes	same	7 00	4 00	3 00
Cabarrus.....3	yes	decreased	6 00	4 00	2 00
Cabarrus.....4	some	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 6 00	
Cabarrus.....5	yes	decreased	6 50	4 00	
Average.....	yes	decreased	7 60	4 40	2 50
Caldwell.....1	yes	decreased	5 00 to 8 00	2 00 to 5 00	2 00
Caldwell.....2	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00		
Caldwell.....3	some	same	10 00	5 00	3 00
Caldwell.....4	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	3 00 to 6 00	3 00
Caldwell.....5	yes	increased	8 00	6 50	
Average.....	yes	decreased	8 60	5 25	2 75
Camden.....1	no	same	8 00 to 12 00	2 00 to 6 00	3 00
Camden.....2	no	decreased	10 00	2 50	
Carteret.....1	no	decreased	15 00	10 00	5 00
Carteret.....2	yes	increased	7 00	4 00	2 00
Carteret.....3	yes	decreased	8 00	4 00	2 00
Carteret.....4	some		6 00 to 12 00	5 00 to 8 00	3 00
Carteret.....5	yes	decreased	12 00	7 00	board
Average.....	yes	decreased	10 40	6 40	3 00
Caswell.....1	yes	same	9 00	5 00	4 00
Caswell.....2	no	decreased	6 00	2 00	1 00
Caswell.....3	yes	decreased	6 00	4 00	1 50
Caswell.....4	no	decreased	6 00	2 50	1 00
Average.....	yes	decreased	6 75	3 37	2 00
Catawba.....1	no	decreased	10 00	5 00	3 00
Catawba.....2	no	same	8 00 to 12 00	3 00 to 6 00	2 00
Catawba.....3	yes	same	8 00 to 10 00	6 00	3 00
Catawba.....4	yes	same	10 00	8 00	4 00
Catawba.....5	yes	decreased	8 00	5 00	3 00
Average.....	yes	same	9 60	6 00	3 00
Chatham.....1	yes	increased	8 00	4 00	4 00
Chatham.....2	no	decreased	5 00 to 8 00		
Chatham.....3	no	same	8 00	3 00	
Chatham.....4	yes	decreased	7 00 to 8 00	3 00 to 5 00	2 00 to 3 00
Chatham.....5	yes	decreased	7 00 to 10 00	3 00 to 5 00	3 00
Average.....	yes	decreased	7 60	3 25	3 33

CARTERET, CASWELL, CATAWBA AND CHATHAM COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Has rate of wages increased in past year?	If so, how much?	Has there been a decrease during that time?	If so, from what cause?	Cost to produce.				
				Bale cotton.	Bushel wheat?	Corn	Oats	100 pounds tobacco?
no		yes	no money	\$	\$ 30	\$ 20	\$ 17	\$ 2 00
no		no						5 00
no		no		none raised				
no		no			65	25	25	6 00
		yes	want of money		47½	22½	21½	4 33
no		no		16 00	50	40	25	4 00
no		no		15 00 to 20 00	30	25	20	4 00
no		same			50	25	25	
no		no		16 00	30	40	25	4 00
no		no		16 66	40	32½	25	4 00
		yes	low prices	22 50	75	40	25	
no		yes	more grain sowed	25 00	55	45	38	
no		yes	scarcity of money	6c	40	25	25	
no		yes	hard times	22 50	50	25	25	
no		yes	hard times	5c	60	40	30	
no		yes		22 80	56	35	28½	
no		yes	no money		60	30	20	4 00
same						40	30	
no		no			75	25	30	
no					75	50	40	
no		no						
no		no			70	36½	30	4 00
no		no		6c	50	35	25	
no		no		21 75		39	20	
yes	10	no		10 00 to 20 00	45	25	20	
no		no		40 00				
no		yes	low prices	7c	75	30		
no				20 00	60	40	30	
no		no						
no	10	no		20 60	60	31½	25	
no		no						7 00
no		yes	no money		75	60	30	8 00
no		yes	no money		50	40	50	7 00
no		yes	low prices		60	50	40	7 00
no		yes			61	50	40	7 20
no		yes	no money					
no		no		3 to 4c lb.	55	35	20	
no		no		4c	50	40	25	
no		no		10 00	25	25	10	
no		yes	no money	40 00	80	50	30	8 00
no		no		19 00	52½	37½	21½	8 00
no		no		8c	60	40	30	
no		yes	low prices	8c	1 00	75	50	
no		yes	low prices	18 00	30	30	20	
no		yes	no money	8c	80	75	40	
		no		23 00	50	30	25	5 00
no		yes		14 60	64	50	33	

TABLE No. 3—BUNCOMBE, BURKE, CABARRUS, CALDWELL, CAMDEN,

COUNTY.	Present price.					Can you raise cotton at present price?	Are farm laborers given rat'ns in addition to wages.
	Cotton	Corn?	Wheat	Oats?	Tobacco?		
Buncombe.....1	65	80	45	7 cents		yes	yes
Buncombe.....2	30	75	50	2 to 40 cents		yes	yes
Buncombe.....3	60	70	60			yes	yes
Buncombe.....4	65	85	40	8 cents	none	yes	yes
Buncombe.....5	65		55			some	yes
Average	57	77½	50			none	yes
Burke.....1	7	70	80	50	10 cents	no	yes
Burke.....2	6	65	80	50	10 cents	no	yes
Burke.....3		70	80	40		no	yes
Burke.....4		70	90	40	10 cents		yes
Average	69	82½	45	10 cents	no	yes	yes
Cabarrus.....1	6½	50	80	40		no	yes
Cabarrus.....2	7	50	80	45		no	yes
Cabarrus.....3	7	50	1 00	40		no	yes
Cabarrus.....4	6½	50	80	40		yes	yes
Cabarrus.....5	7	50	80	40		yes	yes
Average	50	84	41		no	yes	yes
Caldwell.....1	8	60	80	50	5 to 10 cents		yes
Caldwell.....2		60	85	40			yes
Caldwell.....3		60	75	50		no	2 m'ls
Caldwell.....4		60	90	50			yes
Caldwell.....5		60	80	40			g'n'ly
Average	60	82	46		no	yes	yes
Camden.....1	6	55	75	40		no	yes
Camden.....2						no	yes
Carteret.....1	5½	60		60		no	no
Carteret.....2						no	yes
Carteret.....3	5	60				no	yes
Carteret.....4	5½	60				no	yes
Carteret.....5	6	60				no	yes
Average	60				no	yes	yes
Caswell.....1		60	62	63	6 cents		yes
Caswell.....2		50	75	35	7 cents		yes
Caswell.....3		60	65	60	5 cents		yes
Caswell.....4		50	65		5 cents		yes
Average	55	66½	52½	.05½		yes	yes
Catawba.....1						no	yes
Catawba.....2	7	55	1 00	40		yes	yes
Catawba.....3	7	60	90	40		yes	yes
Catawba.....4	8	60	1 10	50		yes	yes
Catawba.....5	7	60	90	35	7 cents	no	yes
Average	58½	97½	41½		yes	yes	yes
Chatham.....1	7½	60	75	40		no	yes
Chatham.....2	6½	60	75	50		no	yes
Chatham.....3	6½	60				no	yes
Chatham.....4	5	50	60	30		no	yes
Chatham.....5	7	60	1 00	40	5 to 10 cents	yes	yes
Average	58	77½	40		no	yes	yes

CARTERET, CASWELL, CATAWBA AND CHATHAM COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

What is the value of rations?	Do laborers have house, room or lodgings free, with gardens?	With pasturage?	The monthly value of these?	What other advantages accorded to wage-earners?
\$ 5 00	yes	yes	\$ 1 50	
5 00	yes	yes		
5 00	no	no		
4 00	yes	yes	1 00	
	some are	some	1 00	fruit and use of team, fuel, etc.
4 75	yes	yes	1 16	
4 50	yes	yes	1 00	1/2 day on Sat. & team
6 00	yes	yes	1 00	truck patches
6 00	generally	yes	4 00	money
6 00	yes	yes	5 00	money
5 62	yes	yes	2 75	
3 00	yes	yes	1 50	fruit, fuel, etc.
6 00	yes	no		money
5 00	yes	yes	5 00	
3 00	yes	yes	6 00	fuel, etc.
2 50	yes	yes	2 00	
3 90	yes	yes	2 90	
5 00	generally	yes	1 00	
5 00	yes	yes		
5 00	yes	yes	3 00	fuel, etc.
	yes			
5 00	yes	yes	2 50	fruits, fuel, etc.
5 00	yes	yes	2 33	
4 00	lodging	no		vegetable gard'n, etc
5 00	yes	yes	2 00	
	yes		2 00	
3 50	yes	yes	1 00	none
4 00	yes			fuel, etc.
3 00	no	no		
3 00	yes			
3 25	yes		1 50	
1 60	yes	yes	8 00	
5 00	yes	yes		
1 50	yes	yes	2 00	holidays
1 00	yes	yes	2 00	
2 25	yes	yes	4 00	
	yes			
5 00	yes	yes	2 00	
5 00	yes	yes	2 00	
8 00	yes	yes	5 00	
3 00	yes	yes	2 00	fuel, fruit, etc.
5 25	yes	yes	2 75	
4 00	yes	yes	2 00	fuel, fruit, etc.
3 00	yes	yes		
2 50	yes	yes	3 00	fuel, fruit, etc.
5 00	yes	yes	1 00	fuel, fruit, etc.
4 00	yes	yes	3 00	fuel, fruit, etc.
3 70	yes	yes	2 25	

TABLE No. 3—BUNCOMBE, BURKE, CABARRUS, CALDWELL, CAMDEN,

COUNTY.		Is labor abundant or scarce?	Reasons?
Buncombe.....	1	scarce	no money
Buncombe.....	2	plenty	.....
Buncombe.....	3	plenty	.....
Buncombe.....	4	plenty	.....
Buncombe.....	5	none to spare	all at work
Average.....		plenty	.....
Burke.....	1	plenty	.....
Burke.....	2	plenty	.....
Burke.....	3	scarce	low prices
Burke.....	4	plenty	.....
Average.....		plenty	.....
Cabarrus.....	1	plenty	idle land
Cabarrus.....	2	plenty	idle land
Cabarrus.....	3	plenty	no money
Cabarrus.....	4	plenty	.....
Cabarrus.....	5	plenty	.....
Average.....		plenty	.....
Caldwell.....	1	scarce	on lumber roads
Caldwell.....	2	plenty	tramps
Caldwell.....	3	plenty	.....
Caldwell.....	4	.....	.....
Caldwell.....	5	medium	.....
Average.....		.....	.....
Camden.....	1	plenty	.....
Camden.....	2	scarce	.....
Carteret.....	1	scarce	idleness
Carteret.....	2	scarce	emigration
Carteret.....	3	plenty	hard times
Carteret.....	4	plenty	.....
Carteret.....	5	plenty	.....
Average.....		plenty	.....
Caswell.....	1	plenty	gone to coal min's
Caswell.....	2	scarce	no money
Caswell.....	3	scarce	.....
Caswell.....	4	scarce	no money
Average.....		scarce	.....
Catawba.....	1	scarce	no money
Catawba.....	2	scarce	no money
Catawba.....	3	scarce	no money
Catawba.....	4	scarce	no money
Catawba.....	5	plenty	no money
Average.....		scarce	.....
Chatham.....	1	scarce	.....
Chatham.....	2	scarce	.....
Chatham.....	3	plenty	.....
Chatham.....	4	scarce	want too much
Chatham.....	5	plenty	.....
Average.....		.....	.....

CARTERET, CASWELL, CATAWBA AND CHATHAM COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Can they find employment all the year?	Is educational condition improving?	Is their moral condition improving?	Have they religious instructions?	Is the financial condition improving?
no	no	some	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
yes	little	no	yes	yes
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	
yes	yes	hope so	yes	yes
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	no	yes	yes	no
no	no	no	yes	no
yes	yes	some	yes	
yes	no	no	yes	no
yes	no		yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
yes	yes	yes	yes	can't say
no	some	slowly	yes	no
no	yes	no	yes	no
yes	yes	no	yes	yes
yes	yes		yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
yes	no	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
no	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	some	yes	yes	yes
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	no	no	yes	no
yes	no	no	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no, no, no,
no	no	no	yes	no, no. no,
yes	no	no	yes	no
no	no	no	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
no	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
no	yes	yes	yes	no
no	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
no	no	some	yes	no
yes	no	no	no	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no

TABLE NO. 8—CHEROKEE, CHOWAN, CLAY, CLEVELAND, COLUMB-
COUNTIES—

COUNTY.	Has building of R. R. increased value of land in your section?	If so of what per cent?	Have R.R. injured the value of land anywhere in your county?	If so, to what extent?	Has there been decline in value of land past year?	If so, what cause?
Cherokee.....1	yes	50	no		no	
Cherokee.....2	yes				yes	
Cherokee.....3	yes	10			no	
Cherokee.....4	no		yes	5	yes	bad legislation
Cherokee.....5	yes	30	no		no	
Average.....	yes	30	no		no	
Chowan.....1	no		no		none	
Chowan.....2	yes				no	
Clay.....1	no		none		yes	hard times
Clay.....2	no R. Rs				yes	hard times
Clay.....3	yes	10	no		yes	want of money
Clay.....4	yes		no		yes	no money
Clay.....5	yes	10	no		no	
Average.....	yes	10	no		yes	
Cleveland.....1	yes	200	no	none	yes	no money
Cleveland.....2	yes	25	yes	some	no	advanced 5 per cent.
Cleveland.....3	yes	25	no	none	yes	low prices
Cleveland.....4	yes	20	yes	v'ry much	yes	low prices
Average.....	yes	69			yes	
Columbus.....1	no		yes	20	yes	
Columbus.....2			no		yes	no money
Columbus.....3	yes	50	no		no	
Columbus.....4	no		yes	10	yes	storms & hard times
Columbus.....5					yes	no money
Average.....				15	yes	
Craven.....1	no				yes	no money
Craven.....2	yes	50	no		yes	low prices
Craven.....3	no		no		no	
Average.....					yes	
Cumberland 1	yes				yes	low prices
Cumberland 2	yes	10	no	no	no	
Cumberland 3	yes	10	no	no	no	
Cumberland 4	no		no		no	
Cumberland 5	no		no	no	yes	no money
Average.....	yes	10	no	no	no	
Currituck.....1	no		no		yes	no money
Currituck.....2	no		no		no	
Currituck.....3	yes		no		no	
Currituck.....4	no		no		no	
Average.....	no		no		no	
Dare.....1						
Dare.....2	no		no		yes	
Davidson.....1	yes	100	no	none	no	
Davidson.....2	yes	50	no		yes	low prices
Davidson.....3	no		no		yes	no money
Davidson.....4					yes	no money
Davidson.....5	yes	25	no		no	
Average.....	yes	58	no		yes	

BUS, CRAVEN, CUMBERLAND, CURRITUCK, DARE AND DAVIDSON
CONTINUED.

Has value of land increased by growth of towns and villages in your county?	Tendency to have larger or smaller farms?	Improvements been made on land past year?	Nature of improvements?	Have lands been reclaimed by ditching or otherwise	If so, to what extent or per cent?	Is fertility of land maintained?
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes		yes
yes	smaller	yes	clearing	yes		yes
yes	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	ditching	yes
no	same	yes	building	some		yes
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes	10	yes
yes	smaller	yes		yes	80	yes
no	smaller	no		nothing		scarcely
yes	smaller	yes	manuring	little		yes
no	smaller	some	manuring	some	clearing	no
yes	smaller	yes	better farming	no		yes
no	smaller	yes		yes	great	yes
no	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	20	yes
very lit'l	smaller	some	building	yes	10	yes
no	smaller	yes		yes	15	yes
yes	smaller	yes	building	ditching & clover		yes
yes	smaller	yes	various	yes	40	yes
no	smaller	yes		yes	great	yes
yes	smaller	yes	better buildings	yes	50	yes
yes	smaller	yes		yes	45	yes
no	smaller	some	improving farms	no		yes
no	smaller	yes	buildings	yes	nothing great	yes
no	larger	yes	better farming	yes	ditching	yes
no	smaller	none		no		some
	smaller	yes	building			yes
no	smaller	yes				yes
no	smaller	no		no		no
yes	smaller	yes	better buildings	yes	25	yes
no	smaller	yes	manuring	no		yes
no	smaller	yes		no		yes
	smaller			yes		yes
yes	smaller	yes	ditching	yes	10	yes
yes	smaller	yes	bettercultivators	yes		yes
no	larger	yes		yes	50	
yes	same	yes	"general"	yes	ditching	yes
yes	smaller	yes		yes	80	yes
no	same	no		no		no
no	smaller	yes	trucking	yes	15	yes
no	smaller	yes	better fertilizing	some		yes
no		little	better crops	yes	ditching	no
no	smaller			yes	15	
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes		yes
no	larger	no				no
yes	smaller	yes	ditching	yes	500	yes
some	smaller	yes	manuring	yes		yes
no	larger	yes	fertilizing	clearing & d'ch'ng		barely
no	smaller	yes	clover			same
yes	smaller	yes	general			yes
yes	smaller	yes		yes	500	yes

TABLE NO. 8—CHEROKEE, CHOWAN, CLAY, CLEVELAND, COLUMBIA COUNTIES—

COUNTY.	Have farmers improved in their mode of living?	Has cost of living increased or decreased past year?	Wages per month of farm laborers.		
			Men.	Women.	Children.
Cherokee.....1	yes	decreased	\$ 10 00 to 15 00	\$	\$
Cherokee.....2	yes	increased	10 00	7 00	.....
Cherokee.....3	yes	decreased	10 00	6 50	.....
Cherokee.....4	no	same	9 00	4 00	2 50
Cherokee.....5	greatly	decreased	12 00 to 15 00	8 00	4 00
Average.....	yes	decreased	11 60	6 37½	3 25
Chowan.....1		station'ry	8 00 to 10 00	7 00	.....
Chowan.....2	same	same	9 00	5 00	3 00
Clay.....1	no	increased	8 00 to 10 00	2 00 to 6 00	3 00
Clay.....2	yes	increased	10 00	.....	.....
Clay.....3	yes	decreased	10 00	5 00	3 00
Clay.....4	no	increased	10 00	6 50	3 00
Clay.....5	yes	increased	5 00 to 10 00	.....	.....
Average.....	yes	increased	9 60	5 00	3 00
Cleveland.....1	yes	decreased	6 00 to 8 00	4 00 to 5 00	3 00
Cleveland.....2	yes	decreased	7 50	4 50	2 00
Cleveland.....3	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	5 00 to 6 00	3 00 to 4 00
Cleveland.....4	yes	decreased	8 00 to 12 00	5 00 to 7 00	3 00
Average.....	yes	decreased	9 00	5 00	3 00
Columbus.....1	yes	decreased	9 00	5 00	3 00
Columbus.....2	yes	same	8 00 to 10 00	6 00 to 7 00	.....
Columbus.....3	yes	decreased	10 00	8 00	6 00
Columbus.....4	no	same	6 00	5 00	4 00
Columbus.....5	little	decreased	13 00	8 00	6 00
Average.....	yes	decreased	9 60	6 60	4 75
Craven.....1	no	decreased	12 00	8 00	6 00
Craven.....2	yes	decreased	15 00	10 00	6 00
Craven.....3	no	decreased	10 00 to 15 00	3 00 to 5 00	2 00 to 4 00
Average.....	no	decreased	12 50	7 50	5 00
Cumberland.....1	yes	same	8 00	5 00	3 00
Cumberland.....2	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	5 00 to 7 00	3 00 to 4 00
Cumberland.....3	yes	same	5 00 to 10 00	2 00 to 5 00	1 00 to 3 00
Cumberland.....4	yes	decreased	10 00	6 00	4 00
Cumberland.....5	yes	decreased	8 00	5 00	2 50
Average.....	yes	.....	9 00	5 50	3 50
Currituck.....1	dn't know	increased	10 00 to 15 00	9 00	.....
Currituck.....2	yes	decreased	8 00 to 12 00	2 00 to 6 00	2 00 to 5 00
Currituck.....3	no	same	10 00	.....	3 00
Currituck.....4	no	same	8 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 6 00	5 00 to 7 00
Average.....	.....	same	11 00	6 00	5 00
Dare.....1	very little	decreased	12 00	.....	.....
Dare.....2	no	increased	10 00 to 12 00	3 00 to 4 00	.....
Davidson.....1	yes	increased	10 00 & board	4 00	2 50
Davidson.....2	some	decreased	6 00 to 8 00	4 00 to 6 00	2 00 to 3 00
Davidson.....3	some	decreased	7 00	4 00	2 00
Davidson.....4	.....	decreased	7 50	4 50	2 50
Davidson.....5	yes	same	15 00	8 00	.....
Average.....	some	decreased	9 00	5 00	2 50

BUS, CRAVEN, CUMBERLAND, CURRITUCK, DARE AND DAVIDSON
CONTINUED.

Has rate of wages in- creas- ed in past year?	If so, how much?	Has there been a decrease during that time?	If so, from what cause?	Cost to produce.				
				Bale cotton.	Bushel wheat?	Corn	Oats.	100 pounds tobacco.
no				\$.	70c	40c	35c	\$
yes					1 00	50c	40c	
no		no						
no		yes	fi'n'al dep's'n		75c	60c	40c	12 00
yes	20 pr ct				40c	33c	25c	
no	20 pr c				71½	45½	35	
no		slight		20 to 25 00		35c	30c	
no		no		20 to 30 00		25 to 50		
no		yes	hard times	1 00	50c	40c	8 00	
no		no			50c	40c	20c	8 00
no		slight	no money		50c	30c	7 00	
no		yes	fi'n'al dep's'n	1 00	50c	40c		
no		some		1 00	75c	50c	5 00	
no					87½	58	36	7 00
no		yes	no money	25 00	50c	35c	25c	
yes	10 pr ct	no			70c	40c	25c	
no	none	no	none	6	1 00	50c	30c	
no		yes	depression	40 00	90c	50c	35c	6 00
no				29 66	77½	43½	30	
no		yes	low prices	23 00		40c	30c	
no	none	no		30 00		50c	25c	6 00
no		no			60c	30c		
no		yes	no money	25 00		75c		
no				35 00		50c		
no				25 75		55	28½	
no		no		30 00	50c	40c	30c	
no		no		15 00	24c	30c	24c	
no		no		26 00	50c	30c	35c	
no		no		23 66½	41½	33½	30	
no		yes	low prices					
no		no		5		40c	25c	
no		yes	no money					
yes	10 pr ct	no		25 00	60c	50c	30c	
no		yes	low prices	27 50	50c	4		
no		yes		25 83½	55	45		
no		no						
no		no				30c	20c	
no		no		30 00		35c		
no		no		8 to 7				
no		no		30 00		35	20	
no		no				28c	20c	
no		yes	low prices					
no		yes	no money	5	50c	40c	30c	
no		yes	low prices	5	50c	40c	30c	
no		yes	sc're'y mon'y	27 00	1 00	75c	50c	
no		yes	sc're'y mon'y					
no		no			55c	45c	25c	
no		yes		22 33½	63½	50	34	

TABLE NO. 8—CHEROKEE, CHOWAN, CLAY, CLEVELAND, COLUMBIA, AND CURRITUCK COUNTIES—

COUNTY.	Present prices of					Can you Raise cotton at present price?	Are farm labor- ers given rat- ings in ad- dition to wage's?
	Cotton	Corn.	Wheat	Oats.	Tobacco.		
Cherokee.....1	\$.....	\$ 90	\$1 00	\$.....			yes
Cherokee.....2		65	1 00	40			yes
Cherokee.....3							
Cherokee.....4		75	75	40	10 cents	no	yes
Cherokee.....5		65	70	40			yes
Average.....		78½	85	40			yes
Chowan.....1	6½	80		50		yes	yes
Chowan.....2	7	80		50		yes	yes
Clay.....1		85	1 00	50	10 cents	yes	yes
Clay.....2		75	1 00	40			yes
Clay.....3		75	1 00	40	10 cents		yes
Clay.....4		75	1 00	40	10 cents		yes
Clay.....5		75	1 00	50	10 cents		yes
Average.....		77	1 00	44	10 cents		yes
Cleveland.....1	7	75	75	45		no	no
Cleveland.....2	7	75	1 00	50		no	yes
Cleveland.....3	7	75	1 00	40		no	yes
Cleveland.....4	7	65	75	40	8 cents	no	no
Average.....		72½	87½	43		no	
Columbus.....1	6	75					yes
Columbus.....2	5½	65				no	yes
Columbus.....3	6½	75		50		no	yes
Columbus.....4		75				no	no
Columbus.....5	7	75				yes	no
Average.....		73		50		no	yes
Craven.....1	5	80		40		no	no
Craven.....2	6½	50	60	30		no	no
Craven.....3	6	50	60	35		no	no
Average.....		55	60	34		no	no
Cumberland 1	6½	65					yes
Cumberland 2	6½	60		50		yes	yes
Cumberland 3		55		50		yes	yes
Cumberland 4	7	60	75	50		no	no
Cumberland 5	7	50				no	no
Average.....		57		50			yes
Currituck.....1		48				no	yes
Currituck.....2		50		37			yes
Currituck.....3		50				yes	yes
Currituck.....4						no	yes
Average.....		49		37		no	yes
Dare.....1		45		35		no	yes
Dare.....2							
Davidson.....1	5	58	1 00			no	no
Davidson.....2	6½	50	80	40	5 cents	no	yes
Davidson.....3	6	50	75	40	5 cents	no	yes
Davidson.....4							
Davidson.....5		56	1 00	45			
Average.....		53½	89	41		no	yes

BUS, CRAVEN, CUMBERLAND, CURRITUCK, DARE AND DAVIDSON
CONTINUED.

What is the value of rations.	Do laborers have house, room or lodgings free, with gardens?	With pasturage?	The monthly value of these?	What other advantages accorded wage-earners?
\$ 5 00	yes	yes	\$ 2 00	
	yes		4 00	
6 00	yes	no	1 00	fuel, fruit, etc.
9 00	yes	yes		fuel, fruit, etc.
6 66	yes	yes	2 33	
2 00	yes			
5 00	yes	yes	5 00	fuel, etc.
3 00	yes	no		some have money
6 00	yes	yes	1 50	fuel, fruit, etc.
3 00	yes	no	1 00	
8 00	yes	yes	1 50	fuel, fruit, etc.
	yes	yes		fuel, fruit, etc.
5 00	yes	yes	1 33	
	yes	yes	50	Hou's, fuel, fruit, etc
6 00	yes	yes	8 00	
6 00	yes	yes	5 00	
	yes	yes	3 00	fruit, fuel, etc.
6 00	yes	yes	5 25	
3 00	yes	yes	1 00	many
2 50	yes	yes	2 50	fruit, fuel, etc.
2 50	yes	no		
	yes	yes	2 00	fruit, fuel, etc.
2 66	yes	yes	1 83½	
	houses	yes	2 00	many
	yes	yes	5 00	fuel, etc.
	yes	yes	2 00-5 00	
	yes	yes	4 00	
2 60	yes			
3 00	yes	yes		many
3 00	yes	no	1 00	many
	no	no		many
	yes	yes		fuel, etc.
2 87	yes			
3 25	yes	yes	2 00	many
4 00 to 5 00	yes	yes		½ day on Sat., etc
3 00	yes	yes	3 00	
6 00	yes	yes		
4 25	yes	yes	2 50	
5 00	yes			none
	yes	yes	2 00	fuel, fruit, etc.
3 40	yes	yes	2 00	fruit, etc.
4 00	yes	no	very little	
3 50	yes	yes	2 00	

TABLE No. 3—CHEROKEE, CHOWAN, CLAY, CLEVELAND, COLUMBIA COUNTIES—

COUNTY.		Is labor abundant or scarce?	Reasons?
Cherokee.....	1	plenty	
Cherokee.....	2	plenty	
Cherokee.....	3	plenty	
Cherokee.....	4	plenty	hard times
Cherokee.....	5	scarce	hard times
Average.....		plenty	
Chowan.....	1	scarce	
Chowan.....	2	plenty	
Clay.....	1	plenty	
Clay.....	2	plenty	no work
Clay.....	3	plenty	
Clay.....	4	plenty	no work
Clay.....	5	plenty	no work
Average.....		plenty	
Cleveland.....	1	plenty	
Cleveland.....	2	plenty	failure
Cleveland.....	3	scarce	won't work
Cleveland.....	4	plenty	won't work
Average.....		plenty	
Columbus.....	1	plenty	
Columbus.....	2	plenty	
Columbus.....	3	plenty	no money
Columbus.....	4	plenty	
Columbus.....	5	plenty	
Average.....		plenty	
Craven.....	1	plenty	plenty negroes
Craven.....	2	plenty	
Craven.....	3	plenty	
Average.....		plenty	
Cumberland.....	1	plenty	
Cumberland.....	2	scarce	
Cumberland.....	3	scarce	
Cumberland.....	4	plenty	
Cumberland.....	5	same	
Average.....		plenty	
Currituck.....	1	same	
Currituck.....	2	plenty	
Currituck.....	3		
Currituck.....	4	scarce	
Average.....			
Dare.....	1	abundant	
Dare.....	2	abundant	
Davidson.....	1	plenty	
Davidson.....	2	plenty	
Davidson.....	3	scarce	
Davidson.....	4	plenty	
Davidson.....	5	plenty	
Average.....		plenty	

**BUS, CRAVEN, CUMBERLAND, CURRITUCK, DARE AND DAVIDSON
CONTINUED.**

Can they find employment all the year?	Is educational condition improving?	Is their moral condition improving?	Have they religious instructions?	Is the financial condition improving?
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
no	no	no	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	generally
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
no	yes	no	poor	no
yes	yes	perhaps	yes	yes
no	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
no	yes	slightly	yes	some
no	no	no	yes	no
no	some	some	yes	think so
no	yes		yes	
yes	yes	no	plenty	no
no	yes	no	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
no	no	no	yes	no
	yes	no	yes	no
no	some	no	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	some
yes	yes		yes	no
no	no	no	no	no
no	no	no	yes	no
no	yes	no	yes	no
no	no	no	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
no	yes	yes	yes	no
no	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	little	no	yes	no
no	yes	no	yes	no
yes	some	yes	yes	yes
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
yes	yes		yes	no
yes			yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	can't say
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
no	yes	yes	yes	hardly
yes	yes	no	yes	little
yes	yes	yes	yes	
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
no	yes	yes	yes	yes
no	yes	yes	yes	no
no	yes	yes	yes	no
no	yes	yes	yes	no
no	no	yes	yes	no
yes	yes		yes	no
no	yes	yes	yes	no

TABLE No. 8—DAVIE, DUPLIN, DURHAM, EDGECOMBE, FORSYTH,

COUNTY.	Has building of R. R. increased value of land in your section?	If so of what per cent?	Have R.R. injured the value of land anywhere in your county?	If so, to what extent?	Has there been decline in value of land past year?	If so, what cause?
Davie.....1	yes	.....	no	.....	yes	low prices
Davie.....2	no	.....	no	.....	yes	no money
Davie.....3	yes	little	yes	little	no	.....
Davie.....4	no	.....	no	.....	yes	financial depression
Davie.....5	no	.....	no	.....	no	.....
Average	no	.....	no	.....	yes	.....
Duplin.....1	yes	33½	no	.....	no	.....
Duplin.....2	yes	20	.....	.....	yes	.....
Duplin.....3	no	.....	no	.....	yes	scarcity of money
Duplin.....4	no	.....	no	.....	no	.....
Average	.....	26	no	.....	.....	.....
Durham.....1	yes & no	.....	no	.....	yes	general depression
Durham.....2	no	.....	no	.....	yes	low prices
Edgecombe.1	yes	25	no	.....	no	.....
Edgecombe.2	yes	25	yes	50	yes	no money
Edgecombe.3	yes	20	no	no	yes	no money
Edgecombe.4	some	very little	no	.....	yes	low prices
Edgecombe.5	yes	.....	no	.....	no	.....
Average	yes	22½	no	.....	yes	.....
Forsyth.....1	yes	25	no	.....	yes	.....
Forsyth.....2	yes	10	no	.....	no	.....
Forsyth.....3	yes	20	no	.....	yes	low prices
Forsyth.....4	yes	50	no	.....	yes	no money
Forsyth.....5	yes	25 to 50	no	.....	no	.....
Average	yes	27	no	.....	yes	.....
Franklin.....1	yes	50	no	.....	yes	no money
Franklin.....2	yes	20 to 40	no	.....	no	.....
Franklin.....3	yes	2 to 20	no	.....	yes	low prices
Average	yes	30	no	.....	yes	.....
Gaston.....1	yes	50	.....	.....	yes	no money
Gaston.....2	yes	50	.....	.....	no	.....
Gaston.....3	yes	20	no	.....	no	.....
Gaston.....4	yes	25	no	.....	yes	low prices
Average	yes	39	no	.....	.....	.....
Gates.....1	yes	.....	no	.....	yes	low prices
Gates.....2	yes	25	no	.....	yes	general depression
Gates.....3	yes	10	no	.....	yes	general depression
Gates.....4	no	.....	no	.....	yes	general depression
Average	yes	17½	no	.....	yes	.....
Graham.....1	*yes	25	.....	.....	yes	no money
Graham.....2	*yes	20	no	.....	yes	no money
Graham.....3	no R.	R's in county	.....	.....	no	.....
Graham.....4	no	.....	no	.....	no	.....
Graham.....5	no	.....	no	.....	no	.....
Average	no	.....	no	.....	no	.....

*While no Railroads in the county still they have improved this section.

FRANKLIN, GASTON, GATES AND GRAHAM COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Has value of land increased by growth of towns and villages in your county?	Tendency to have larger or smaller farms?	Improvements been made on land past year?	Nature of improvements?	Have lands been reclaimed by ditching or oth'rwise?	If so, to what extent?	Is fertility of land maintained?
no	smaller	yes	grass	yes	10	yes
no	same	some	fertilizing	little		
no				no		yes
no	larger	yes	fertilizing	yes	small	yes
no	smaller	yes	clover	some	some	no
no		yes				yes
no	smaller	some	better farming	some		yes
no	smaller	no		yes	10	yes
yes	smaller	no		no		no
yes	smaller	yes	better building	no		yes
	smaller					yes
yes	same	some		some		no
	smaller	no		yes		yes
no	smaller	no	none			no
no	smaller	no		no		no
yes	smaller	no		little		no
no	smaller	no		no		no
no	smaller	some	tobacco barns	yes	very small	no
no	smaller	no				no
it has	smaller	very littl		yes	slight	barely
yes	smaller	yes	general	yes	25	yes
yes	larger	yes	grasses	yes		yes
yes	larger	yes	general	yes		yes
yes	smaller	yes	manuring			yes
yes	smaller	yes		yes	25	yes
yes	smaller	yes	buildings	yes		no
yes	smaller	yes		yes	ditching	yes
yes	smaller	no		vey littl		dou'tful
yes	smaller	yes		yes		
yes	larger	yes	better buildings	no		yes
yes	smaller	yes		yes	some	yes
some	smaller	some	buildings	no		yes
yes	smaller	yes	sowing peas	yes	25	yes
yes	smaller	yes		yes	25	yes
yes	smaller	some		no		yes
no	smaller	yes	fertilizing	no		yes
no	smaller	yes	buildings			yes
no	smaller	no		no		yes
no	smaller	yes		no		yes
yes	smaller	yes	manuring	yes	20	no
no	larger	yes	better buildings	yes	10	yes
no	smaller	some	fertilizing	no		yes
no	same	no		no		no
no	same	no		no		no
no		yes		no		yes

TABLE No. 3—DAVIE, DUPLIN, DURHAM, EDGECOMBE, FORSYTH,

COUNTY.	Have farmers improved in their mode of living?	Has cost of living increased or decreased past year?	Wages per month of farm laborers.		
			Men?	Women?	Children?
Davie.....1	yes	decreased	\$ 10 00	\$ 4 00	\$ 1 00 to 2 00
Davie.....2	no		10 00 to 12 00	6 00 to 8 00	
Davie.....3	hardly	same	8 00 & board		
Davie.....4	yes	decreased	7 50	4 00	none
Davie.....5	some	same	7 00		
Average.....			8 50	5 00	1 00 to 2 00
Duplin.....1	yes	decreased	10 00 & board	6 50 & board	5 00
Duplin.....2	no	same	10 00 to 13 00	3 00 to 5 00	2 50
Duplin.....3	no	decreased	6 00 to 8 00	2 00 to 4 00	1 00 to 3 00
Duplin.....4	yes	same	8 00	6 00	4 00
Average.....			9 00	5 00	3 50
Durham.....1	no	decreased	10 00	8 00	
Durham.....2	yes	decreased	7 00	3 00	
Edgecombe.1	some	decreased	6 50	3 50	2 00
Edgecombe.2	yes	decreased	7 50	4 00	3 00
Edgecombe.3	yes	decreased	7 00	2 00	2 00
Edgecombe.4	no	same	7 00	4 00	1 00 to 3 00
Edgecombe.5	yes	decreased	12 00	6 75	1 00 to 3 00
Average.....	yes	decreased	8 00	4 25	2 25
Forsyth.....1	some	decreased	6 00 to 9 00		
Forsyth.....2	yes	decreased	8 00	5 00	2 00 to 4 00
Forsyth.....3	some	decreased	6 00 to 9 00	2 00 to 7 00	
Forsyth.....4	yes	decreased	10 00	5 00	2 00
Forsyth.....5	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00		
Average.....	yes	decreased	9 00	5 50	2 50
Franklin.....1	yes	decreased	7 50	3 50	2 00
Franklin.....2	yes	same	5 00 to 9 00	2 00 to 5 00	1 00 to 4 00
Franklin.....3	yes	neither	7 00 to 10 00	2 00 to 5 00	2 00 to 4 00
Average.....	yes		8 25	4 00	2 50
Gaston.....1	yes	decreased	7 00 to 10 00	3 00 to 5 00	1 00 to 4 00
Gaston.....2	some	can't say	12 00		
Gaston.....3	no	increased	5 00 to 8 00	2 00 to 4 00	
Gaston.....4	yes	decreased	8 00	4 00	2 00
Average.....			9 00	4 00	2 00
Gates.....1	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	6 00	4 00
Gates.....2	yes	decreased	8 00	4 00	
Gates.....3	yes	decreased	8 00		
Gates.....4	yes	increased	8 00	4 00	3 00 to 5 00
Average.....	yes	decreased	8 50	4 50	4 50
Graham.....1	yes	increased	10 00	4 00 to 5 00	
Graham.....2	slightly	it has	10 00	6 00	1 00 to 6 00
Graham.....3	some	increased	7 00 to 10 00	5 00	4 00
Graham.....4	no	increased	10 00		
Graham.....5	no	increased	10 00		
Average.....		increased	10 00	5 00	5 00

FRANKLIN, GASTON, GATES AND GRAHAM COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Has rate of wages increased in past year?	If so, how much?	Has there been a decrease during that time?	If so, from what cause?	Cost to produce.				
				Bale cotton.	Bushel wheat?	Corn	Oats	100 pounds tobacco?
no		no		\$25 00	\$ 60	\$ 40	\$ 25	\$ 5 00
no		no						
no		no						
no		yes	hard times		70	70	40	10 00
no		same			75	40	33	6 00
no		no		25 00	68½	50	33½	
no		no		20 00		33½		
no		no		22 25		50		
no		yes	low prices	25 00		40		8 00
no		no		17 50				
no		no		20 00		41		
no		no	no money	6c	65	55	35	8 00
no		yes	low prices		60	50	30	7 00
dec'd	12½	yes	low prices	20 00	40	25	25	
no		yes	low prices	5c	60	40	40	8 00
no		yes		18 00		30	10	4 00
no		yes	low prices	6c per lb		50	25	
yes	10 to 20	yes	low prices	25 00				7 00
no	14	yes	low prices	21 00	50	37	25	
no		yes	no money		75	60	40	8 00
yes	20	no			60	40	30	8 00
no				18 00	63	42	30	6 00
no		yes	hard times		60	50	30	6 00
no		some	g'n'l d'pres'n					6 00
no		yes		18 00	64½	48	32½	7 00
no		no		5c per lb	75	60	30	5 00
no		slight.	low prices	25 00	80	50	50	3 to 10 00
no		no		6c per lb	1 00	60	40	5 to 10 00
no		no		23 00	85	55	40	
no		yes	low prices	14 00-500 lbs	47½	94		
no					70	50	50	
no		yes	low prices	16 00-450 lbs	1 00	40	35	
no		no		25 00	70	40	25	
no		yes		18 33½	72	35	38	
no		yes	low prices	40 00		35	30	
no		yes 10	low prices	23 00		30	30	
no		slight.	g'n'l d'pres'n	23 00		25	20	
no		no		40 00	1 00	50	40	
no		yes		31 50	100	85	30	
no		yes	no money		60	40	30	10 00
no					60	37½	20	
no		yes	hard times		75	40	35	6 00
no		no				50	25	
no		no				50	25	
no					65	48½	27	

TABLE No. 8—DAVIE, DUPLIN, DURHAM, EDGECOMBE, FORSYTH,

COUNTY.	Present price.					Can you raise cotton at present price?	Are farm laborers given rat'ns in addition to wages.
	Cotton	Corn?	Wheat	Oats?	Tobacco?		
Davie..... 1	7	45	75	40	6 cents	no	yes
Davie..... 2		50	80	40	2 to 25 cents	no	no
Davie..... 3		50	90	40	5 cents		yes
Davie..... 4	7	50	75	40	3 to 8 cents		yes
Davie..... 5		50	80	40	6 cents		yes
Average.....		49	80	40		no	yes
Duplin..... 1	6½	70				yes	yes
Duplin..... 2	6	70				no	no
Duplin..... 3	6½	70					yes
Duplin..... 4	6½	75	75	55	25 cents	no	often no
Average.....		71				no	
Durham..... 1	6½	60	75	40	2½ to 60 cents	no	yes
Durham..... 2	7	60	70	40	\$ 6 00	no	no
Edgecombe. 1	6½	60		60	5 cents	yes	yes
Edgecombe. 2	6½	60	75	50	5 to 30 cents	no	yes
Edgecombe. 3	5½		50	40	10 cents	yes	yes
Edgecombe. 4	7	60		50		no	yes
Edgecombe. 5	7	40			8 cents	yes	no
Average.....		55	62½	50		yes	yes
Forsyth..... 1		65	85	45	7 cents		g'n'ly
Forsyth..... 2	7	52	80	40	8 cents		yes
Forsyth..... 3		60	70	40	4 cents	no	yes
Forsyth..... 4		60	60	30	10 cents		yes
Forsyth..... 5							yes
Average.....		59	74	37½			yes
Franklin..... 1	6½	70				yes	yes
Franklin..... 2	7½	75	1 00	60	2 to 40 cents	yes	yes
Franklin..... 3	7	70	1 00	60	1 to 50 cents	no	yes
Average.....		71½	1 00	60		no	yes
Gaston..... 1	7	55	70			yes	yes
Gaston..... 2	7½	65				no	yes
Gaston..... 3	7	60	80	50		yes	yes
Gaston..... 4	7½	65	90	50		no	yes
Average.....		62	80	50			yes
Gates..... 1	6	50		40		no	yes
Gates..... 2	6	50		50		no	yes
Gates..... 3	6	50		40		no	yes
Gates..... 4						no	yes
Average.....		50		32		no	yes
Graham..... 1		75	1 00	50	12½ cents	no	no
Graham..... 2		75	80	30			yes
Graham..... 3		70	1 40	55	10 cents		yes
Graham..... 4		1 00	1 00	50			yes
Graham..... 5		1 00	1 00	50			yes
Average.....		84	1 04	47			yes

FRANKLIN, GASTON, GATES AND GRAHAM COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

What is the value of rations?	Do laborers have house, room or lodgings free, with gardens?	With pasturage?	The monthly value of these?	What other advantages accorded wage earners?
\$ 4 00	yes		\$	time, fruit, fuel, etc
3 00	yes	yes	2 to 4 00	
3 00	yes			
6 00	yes	no		none
4 00	no			many
4 00	yes			
4 00	yes	no	1 00	fuel, fruit, etc
	yes	yes		fuel, fruit, etc
4 00	yes	yes	3 00	1 day Saturdays
2 50	yes	no	5 00	
3 25	yes		3 00	
6 00	yes	yes	2 00	fire wood
	yes	yes	4 00	
3 00	yes	yes	5 00	fuel, fruit, etc
2 25	yes	yes	5 00	fuel, fruit, etc
2 10	yes	yes	2 00	fuel, fruit, etc
3 00	yes	yes	1 to 2 00	teams
	yes	yes		
2 50	yes	yes	3 50	
6 00			2 00	fruit, fuel, etc
4 00	yes	yes	7 00	fruit, fuel, etc
3 to 6 00	yes	yes		fruit, fuel, etc
3 to 4 00	yes	yes		fruit, fuel, etc
	yes	yes	4 to 5 00	
4 75	yes	yes		
3 00	yes	yes	2 00	
2 50	yes	yes	3 to 10 00	wood
3 to 5 00	yes	yes	1 to 3 00	wood
3 00	yes	yes	3 50	
4 00	yes	yes	2 50	fruit, fuel, etc
	yes	yes	3 to 5 00	fruit, fuel, etc
3 50	yes	no		
5 00	yes	yes	3 00	fruit, fuel, etc
4 00	yes	yes	3 50	
3 00	yes	no	2 50	team, fuel, fruit, etc
4 00	yes	yes	2 00	
3 50	yes	yes	2 00	
4 00	yes			
3 50	yes	yes	2 25	
	yes	no		
5 00	yes	yes	1 50	
9 00	yes		1 50	stock raising, etc
5 00	no	no		
5 00	no	no		
6 00	yes	no	1 50	

TABLE NO. 8—DAVIE, DUPLIN, DURHAM, EDGECOMBE, FORSYTH,

COUNTY.		Is labor abundant or scarce?	Reasons?
Davie.....	1	scarce	gone to factories
Davie.....	2	scarce	removed
Davie.....	3	scarce	low prices
Davie.....	4	plenty	no money
Davie.....	5	plenty	
Average.....		scarce	
Duplin.....	1	scarce	
Duplin.....	2	plenty	
Duplin.....	3	plenty	
Duplin.....	4	plenty	
Average.....		plenty	
Durham.....	1	enough	
Durham.....	2	abundant	
Edgecombe.....	1	plenty	
Edgecombe.....	2	plenty	
Edgecombe.....	3	scarce	
Edgecombe.....	4	enough	
Edgecombe.....	5	average	
Average.....		plenty	
Forsyth.....	1	plenty	no money
Forsyth.....	2	plenty	
Forsyth.....	3	plenty	no money
Forsyth.....	4	plenty	
Forsyth.....	5		
Average.....		plenty	
Franklin.....	1	plenty	
Franklin.....	2	plenty	
Franklin.....	3	abundant	
Average.....		plenty	
Gaston.....	1	plenty	
Gaston.....	2	plenty	
Gaston.....	3	plenty	
Gaston.....	4	scarce	
Average.....		plenty	
Gates.....	1	enough	
Gates.....	2	plenty	
Gates.....	3	sufficient	
Gates.....	4		
Average.....			
Graham.....	1	plenty	
Graham.....	2	plenty	
Graham.....	3	scarce	no funds
Graham.....	4	plenty	
Graham.....	5	plenty	
Average.....		plenty	

FRANKLIN, GASTON, GATES AND GRAHAM COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Can they find employment all the year?	Is educational condition improving?	Is their normal condition improving?	Have they religious instructions?	Is the financial condition improving?
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	no	no	no	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
no	no	no	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
no	yes	yes	yes	yes
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
no	yes	yes	yes	no
no	no	no	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	no		no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	no	yes
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
no	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	little	yes	yes
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
yes	yes	some	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	some	yes	no
yes	no			no
no	no	no	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes			yes	no
yes	yes	no	yes	yes
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	plenty	
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
no	no	no	yes	no
no	yes	no	yes	no
no	slightly	no	no	no
no	no	no	yes	no
no	no	no	yes	no
no	no	no	yes	no

TABLE NO. 3—GRANVILLE, GREENE, GUILFORD, HALIFAX, HAR-

COUNTY.	Has building of R. R. increased value of land in your section?	If so, of what per cent?	Have R. R. injured the value of land anywhere in your county?	If so, to what extent?	Has there been decline in value of land past year?	If so, what cause?
Granville..... 1	no	.....	no	.....	yes	general depression
Granville..... 2	no	.....	no	.....	yes	gold standard
Granville..... 3	no	.....	yes	50	yes	no money
Granville..... 4	no	.....	yes	.....	no	.....
Granville..... 5	no	.....	yes	25	yes	R. R's.
Average.....	no	.....	yes	37½	yes	.....
Greene..... 1	no R.	R's in county	.....	.....	yes	low prices
Greene..... 2	none	none	none	.....	yes	low prices
Greene..... 3	no R.	R. touches county	.....	.....	yes	scarcity of money
Greene..... 4	no	.....	no	.....	no	scarcity of money
Average.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	yes	.....
Guilford..... 1	no R.	R's built in 40	years.	.....	.....	.....
Guilford..... 2	yes	50	no	.....	no	.....
Guilford..... 3	yes	35	no	.....	yes	bad politics
Guilford..... 4	yes	25	no	.....	yes	no money
Guilford..... 5	yes	40	yes	40	yes	no money
Average.....	yes	62½	no	.....	yes	.....
Halifax..... 1	yes	100	no	.....	yes	scarcity of money
Halifax..... 2	yes	10	no	.....	yes	low prices
Halifax..... 3	.....	.....	no	.....	yes	low prices
Halifax..... 4	no	.....	no	.....	no	.....
Halifax..... 5	yes	2-50	no	.....	no	.....
Average.....	yes	50	no	.....	yes	.....
Harnett..... 1	yes	.....	no	.....	yes	low prices
Harnett..... 2	yes	7½	no	.....	yes	no money
Harnett..... 3	no R. R's	.....	no	.....	yes	general depression
Harnett..... 4	yes	25	no	.....	yes	low prices
Harnett..... 5	no	.....	no	.....	yes	low prices
Average.....	yes	15	no	.....	yes	.....
Haywood..... 1	yes	20	no	.....	yes	no money
Haywood..... 2	yes	10	.....	.....	yes	no money
Haywood..... 3	yes	20	.....	.....	yes	low prices
Haywood..... 4	yes	25	no	.....	yes	no money
Haywood..... 5	yes	25	.....	.....	yes	no money
Average.....	yes	20	no	.....	yes	.....
Henderson..... 1	yes	30	.....	.....	yes	no money
Henderson..... 2	yes	40	no	.....	no	.....
Henderson..... 3	no	.....	no	.....	yes	hard times
Henderson..... 4	yes	25	.....	.....	yes	low prices
Henderson..... 5	yes	25	no	.....	no	.....
Average.....	yes	30	no	.....	yes	.....
Hertford..... 1	yes	10	no	.....	yes	low prices
Hertford..... 2	yes	10	no	.....	yes	no money
Hertford..... 3	no	.....	.....	.....	yes	general depression
Hertford..... 4	yes	05	.....	.....	yes	low prices
Hertford..... 5	yes	.....	no	.....	no	.....
Average.....	yes	8½	no	.....	yes	.....

NETT, HAYWOOD, HENDERSON AND HERTFORD COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Has value of land increased by growth of towns and villages in your county?	Tendency to have larger or smaller farms?	Improvements been made on land past year?	Nature of improvements?	Have lands been reclaimed by ditching or otherwise	If so to what extent or per cent?	Is fertility of land maintained?
no	smaller	little	manuring	some	draining	no
no	smaller	no	sowing peas	some		same
yes	smaller	no		some		yes
no	smaller	yes	building			no
no	smaller	yes	building	yes		no
no	smaller	yes		some		no
no	smaller	yes	clearing	yes	ditching	yes
no	smaller	some	building	some	ditching	no
no	smaller	little	ditching	little		no
no	smaller	some		yes	some	yes
no	smaller	yes		yes		no
no	smaller	yes	general	yes	ditching	yes
yes	larger	yes	grass	yes		yes
yes	smaller	yes	better buildings	yes	so'ng peas	yes
yes	smaller	yes	clover and grass	some		yes
yes	smaller	yes	clover	no		no
yes	smaller	yes		yes		yes
no	smaller	no		very lit'l		no
yes	smaller	no		no		yes
no	smaller	yes	manuring	yes	clover	yes
yes	smaller	yes		yes		yes
	smaller	yes	building	very lit'l		yes
	smaller	yes		yes		yes
yes	smaller	yes	better buildings	yes	fencing	yes
yes	smaller	yes	manuring	no		yes
some	smaller	no		some	small	barely
yes	smaller	no		no		yes
no	smaller	yes	fertilizing	very lit'l		yes
yes	smaller	yes				yes
yes	smaller	yes		yes	clearing	yes
yes	same	yes		yes	10	yes
no	larger	yes		yes		yes
some	larger	yes	sowing clover	yes	10	yes
yes	smaller	yes	clover and grass	yes	d'p d'ing	yes
yes		yes		yes	10	yes
yes	smaller	yes	clover & grasses	yes	10	yes
no	smaller	yes	building	yes	† great	yes
no	smaller	yes		yes		yes
some	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	† large	yes
some	smaller	yes	bet'r cultivation			yes
yes	smaller	yes		yes		yes
no	smaller	no		yes	ditching	yes
yes	smaller	some	various	yes	some	yes
no	smaller	yes	not general	yes	some	yes
yes	larger	yes	better buildings	not m'ch	1	yes
yes	smaller	no		no		no
yes	smaller	yes		yes		yes

† Under recent statutes Mud Creek 8000 acres has been drained.

TABLE NO. 3—GRANVILLE, GREENE, GUILFORD, HALIFAX, HAR-

COUNTY.	Have farm- ers im- proved in th'r mode of living?	Has cost of living in- creased or decreased past year?	Wages per month of farm laborers.		
			Men.	Women.	Children.
Granville.....1	yes	same	\$ 5 00 to 7 00	\$ 2 00 to 3 00	\$ 1 00
Granville.....2	yes	decreased	6 00 to 8 00	3 00 to 4 00	not much
Granville.....3	yes	decreased	6 00	2 00	2 00
Granville.....4	no	decreased	7 00 to 10 00	3 00 to 5 00	.....
Granville.....5	some	decreased	5 00 to 7 50	3 00 to 5 00	1 00 to 2 00
Average.....	yes	decreased	7 00	3 00	2 00
Greene.....1	yes	decreased	8 00	4 00	3 00 to 6 00
Greene.....2	yes	decreased	7 50	4 00	2 00 to 4 00
Greene.....3	no	same	7 00	5 00	.....
Greene.....4	yes	same	8 00	5 00	3 00 to 4 00
Average.....	yes	.....	7 50	4 50	4 00
Guilford.....1	yes	same	10 40 & board	4 00 & board	3 00 to 6 00
Guilford.....2	yes	same	9 00 & board	6 00	.....
Guilford.....3	yes	decreased	6 00 to 10 00	3 00 to 6 00	1 00 to 3 00
Guilford.....4	yes	decreased	10 00	6 50	3 00 to 4 00
Guilford.....5	no	increased	6 00	4 00	3 00
Average.....	yes	decreased	9 00	5 00	3 50
Halifax.....1	no	.....	7 00	3 00	3 00
Halifax.....2	yes	decreased	7 00	4 00 to 5 00	.....
Halifax.....3	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	3 00 to 6 00	2 00 to 3 00
Halifax.....4	yes	decreased	8 00	6 00	4 00
Halifax.....5	yes	decreased	6 00 to 12 00	2 00 to 6 00	2 00 to 3 00
Average.....	yes	decreased	8 50	4 50	3 00
Harnett.....1	yes	decreased	8 00	5 00	3 00
Harnett.....2	yes	decreased	8 00	6 00	4 00
Harnett.....3	some	decreased	6 00 to 8 00	4 00 to 6 00	3 00 to 4 00
Harnett.....4	yes	decreased	6 50 to 8 50	3 00 to 4 00	2 00 to 4 00
Harnett.....5	yes	decreased	6 00 to 7 00	3 00 to 4 00	2 00 to 4 00
Average.....	yes	decreased	8 00	5 00	3 50
Haywood.....1	yes	no	6 00 to 10 00	.....	.....
Haywood.....2	some	decreased	8 00 to 10 00 & board	4 00 to 5 00	.....
Haywood.....3	yes	decreased	8 00	4 00	.....
Haywood.....4	yes	decreased	8 00 to 12 00	2 00 to 4 00	.....
Haywood.....5	yes	decreased	8 00	.....	.....
Average.....	yes	decreased	9 00	4 00	.....
Henderson.....1	yes	decreased	10 00	4 00	4 00
Henderson.....2	yes	same	12 00	.....	.....
Henderson.....3	yes	decreased	12 00	6 00	.....
Henderson.....4	yes	decreased	10 00	5 00	4 00
Henderson.....5	yes	decreased	13 00	4 00 to 10 00	2 00 to 5 00
Average.....	yes	decreased	11 00	5 50	4 00
Hertford.....1	yes	decreased	6 50	4 50	2 50
Hertford.....2	yes	decreased	8 00 to 9 00	4 00 to 5 00	3 00 to 6 00
Hertford.....3	yes	decreased	4 00 to 8 00	2 00 to 4 00	.....
Hertford.....4	some	decreased	6 00 to 8 00	3 00 to 4 00	3 00 to 5 00
Hertford.....5	no	same	5 00 to 8 00	3 00 to 4 00	1 50 to 2 00
Average.....	yes	decreased	7 25	3 50	2 75

NETT, HAYWOOD, HENDERSON AND HERTFORD COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Has rate of wages in- creased in past year?	If so, how much?	Has there been a decrease during that time?	If so, from what cause?	Cost to produce.				
				Bale cotton.	Bushel wheat.	Corn	Oats.	100 pounds tobacco.
no	no	.....	\$ 20 to 22 00	55c	40c	38c	\$ 7 to 8 00
no	some	low prices	.....	1 00	70c	.....	10 00
no	yes	low prices	.....	60c	50c	30c	6 00
slight	10 pr c	no	.....	.....	70c	50c	40c	10 to 15 00
no	yes	low prices	18 20	63c	43c	25c	8 00
no	yes	.....	20 00	69½	50	32	9 25
no	yes	low prices	30 00	50c	30c	30c	9 00
no	yes	g'n'l depr's'n	30 00	60c	50c	50c	7 00
no	yes	low prices	40 00-500 lbs	.....	50c	30c	.....
no	some	low prices	25 00	25c	35c	15c	10 to 15 00
no	yes	.....	31 25	45	41½	31½	9 50
same	no	.....	raise no cotton or tobacco near me.				
no	no	.....	.....	20c	25c	15c	5 00
no	slight	stringency in times	not raised	45c	25c	20c	5 00
no	some	.....	.....	40c	30c	20c	3 40
no	70c	50c	30c	7 00
no	no	.....	.....	43½	35	21½	5 00
no	23 00	60c	50c	40c	5 00
no	none	yes	low prices	30 20	50c	30c	30c	7 50
no	yes	low prices	20 00	50c	50c	25c	10 00
yes	v'y lit'l	.....	.....	20 00	50c	50c	50c	8 00
no	no	.....	20 00	.....	50c	30c	.....
no	22 60	52½	46	35	.....
no	yes	low prices	30 00-500 lbs	50c	40c	25c	5 00
no	no	.....	6½c pound	50c	30c	20c	.....
no	yes	low prices	25 00-400 lbs	70c	50c	35c	.....
no	20 pr c	yes	5c cotton	30 00	75c	40c	35c	.....
no	yes	low prices	20 00	1 50	25c	20c	.....
no	yes	.....	27 00	79	37	27	.....
no	yes	no money	.....	.....	40c	40c	5 to 10 00
no	no	.....	.....	75c	50c	30c	10 00
no	yes	no money	.....	50c	45c	25c	6 00
no	no	.....	.....	26c	15c	13c	4 00
no	yes	no money	.....	80c	50c	30c	10 00
no	yes	.....	.....	58	46	25½	8 00
no	50c	33c	20c	.....
no	no	.....	.....	60c	33½	20c	.....
no	no	.....	.....	25c	30c	10c	.....
yes	50c	40c	10 00
no	no	no money	.....	.....	15c	.....	.....
no	no	.....	.....	45	36½	21	.....
no	yes	low prices	40 00-500 lbs	.....	60c	40c	.....
no	yes	low prices	20 00	70c	45c	30c	6 00
no	yes	g'n'l stagnat'n	32 00	.....	40c	15c	.....
no	yes	no money	25 to 30 00	35c	45c	20c	.....
no	no	.....	20 00	25c	25c	25c	10 00
no	yes	.....	28 00	52	43	26	.....

TABLE NO. 8—GRANVILLE, GREENE, GUILFORD, HALIFAX, HAR-

COUNTY.	Present prices of					Raise cotton at present price?	Are farm laborers given ratings in addition to wages?
	Cotton	Corn.	Wheat	Oats.	Tobacco.		
Granville..... 1	\$ 7	\$ 60	\$ 80	\$ 50	2 to 50 cents	.....	yes
Granville..... 2		70			1 to 20 cents	.....	yes
Granville..... 3		60	80	40	7 cents	.....	yes
Granville..... 4		60	90	40	owing to quality	.....	yes
Granville..... 5	6½	65	70	38	1 to 54 cents	no	yes
Average.....		63	80	42			yes
Greene..... 1	6½	50	75	50	10 cents	no	yes
Greene..... 2	5½	50	75	60	6 cents	no	yes
Greene..... 3	6	50				no	yes
Greene..... 4	7½	40	60	50	20 to 25 cents	no	some
Average.....		47½	70	55		no	yes
Guilford..... 1	7½	60	80	50			yes
Guilford..... 2		60	93	50	10 cents	.....	yes
Guilford..... 3		55	75	45	8 to 10 cents	not grown	yes
Guilford..... 4		60	90	50	7 cents	.....	yes
Guilford..... 5		60	75		5 cents	.....	yes
Average.....		59	82½	49			yes
Halifax..... 1	6½	60	75	60	2 to 40 cents	yes	yes
Halifax..... 2	6	55	65	50	6 cents	no	yes
Halifax..... 3	5	65	80	47		no	yes
Halifax..... 4	6	75	75	60		no	yes
Halifax..... 5	6½	70			1 to 60	no	yes
Average.....		65	78½	54½		no	yes
Harnett..... 1	6½	60	90	55		yes	yes
Harnett..... 2	6½	60	80	40	10 cents	.....	yes
Harnett..... 3	6½	55	70	40		yes	yes
Harnett..... 4	6½	50				no	yes
Harnett..... 5	7	50	75	40		yes	yes
Average.....		55	78½	44		yes	yes
Haywood..... 1		60	90	40			yes
Haywood..... 2		60	85			no	yes
Haywood..... 3		60	80	33½	4 to 20 cents	no	yes
Haywood..... 4		60	80	40	5 cents	.....	yes
Haywood..... 5		50	30		2 to 45 cents	.....	yes
Average.....		58	73	38		no	yes
Henderson..... 1		60	90	40			yes
Henderson..... 2		60	80	45			no
Henderson..... 3		50	90	50			one meal
Henderson..... 4		50		50			yes
Henderson..... 5		60	75	30			no
Average.....		56	83½	43			
Hertford..... 1	6	60				no	yes
Hertford..... 2	6½	60	75	50	9 cents	.....	yes
Hertford..... 3	6½	60				no	yes
Hertford..... 4	7	60		60		no	yes
Hertford..... 5	7	60	75	35	5 to 50 cents	no	yes
Average.....		60	75	48		no	yes

NETT, HAYWOOD, HENDERSON AND HERTFORD COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

What is the value of rations?	Do laborers have house, room or lodgings free, with gardens?	With pasturage?	The monthly value of these?	What other advantages accorded to wage-earners?
\$ 3 00	yes	yes	\$ 3 00	fuel, fruit, etc.
2 25	yes	no	2 00	fuel, fruit, etc.
2 50	yes	yes	2 50	team plow with
4 00 to 5 00	yes	yes	4 to 5 00	team plow with
4 00	yes	yes	5 to 10 00	freewood, air, etc
3 50	yes	yes	3 50	
3 00	yes	yes	2 00	fu'l, fr't, t'm, etc.
3 00	yes	yes	4 00	fu'l, fr't, t'm, etc.
3 00	yes	yes	2 00	fu'l, fr't, t'm, etc.
4 00	yes	yes	1 to 4 00	fu'l, fr't, t'm, etc.
3 25	yes	yes	3 00	
6 50	yes	yes	5 00	not dock'd for sick's
6 50	yes	yes	4 00	fruit, fuel, etc.
4 to 6 00	yes	yes	3 to 5 00	
7 00	yes	yes	2 00	g'rd'n pa'h'es, etc
6 00	yes	yes	1 00	fruit, fuel, etc.
6 00	yes	yes	3 50	
2 50	yes	yes	8 00	
2 40	yes	yes	1 25	
3 to 4 00	yes	yes	2 50	
4 00	yes	no	4 00	gardens
2 to 5 00	yes	yes	3 to 6 00	
3 00	yes	yes	4 00	
5 00	yes	yes	2 00	fruit, fuel, etc.
3 00	yes	yes	1 00	none
5 00	yes	yes	3 to 5 00	fruit, fuel, etc
3 00	yes	no		patches
4 to 6 00	yes	yes	2 to 3 00	
4 50	yes	yes	2 50	
5 00	yes	at 50 or 1 00 month		
10 to 12 00	yes	yes	2 to 5 00	use of t'm & fuel
6 00	yes	yes	3 00	use of t'm & fuel
4 00	yes	no		none
4 00	yes	no		fuel
6 00	yes		3 50	
4 50	yes	no	1 50	
	yes	yes	4 00	free fuel
3 00	yes	no	5 00	house rent & fuel
5 00	yes	yes	2 to 3 00	
	yes	yes	4 00	
4 00	yes	yes	3 50	
2 75	yes	yes	2 00	use of team, fuel, etc
3 to 4 00	yes	yes	2 00	fuel, fruit, etc.
2 80	yes	yes		fuel, etc.
6 to 8 00	yes	yes	5 00	fuel, etc.
5 00	yes	some	2 00	team, etc.
4 00	yes	yes	2 50	

TABLE NO. 8—GRANVILLE, GREENE, GUILFORD, HALIFAX, HAR

COUNTY.		Is labor abundant or scarce?	Reasons?
Granville.....	1	scarce	
Granville.....	2	plenty	
Granville.....	4	scarce	
Granville.....	4	scarce	moved away
Granville.....	5	plenty	no silver
Average.....		scarce	
Greene.....	1	plenty	
Greene.....	2	plenty	
Greene.....	3	medium	
Greene.....	4	plenty	
Average.....		plenty	
Guilford.....	1	yes	
Guilford.....	2	plenty	
Guilford.....	3	plenty	
Guilford.....	4	scarce	
Guilford.....	5	scarce	
Average.....			
Halifax.....	1	sufficient	
Halifax.....	2	neither	
Halifax.....	3	abundant	
Halifax.....	4	average	
Halifax.....	5	no	
Average.....			
Harnett.....	1	plenty	
Harnett.....	2	plenty	
Harnett.....	3	plenty	
Harnett.....	4	abundant	
Harnett.....	5	abundant	
Average.....		plenty	
Haywood.....	1	scarce	
Haywood.....	2	plenty	lots of people
Haywood.....	3	scarce	low prices
Haywood.....	4	scarce	low prices
Haywood.....	5	plenty	
Average.....		scarce	
Henderson.....	1	plenty	
Henderson.....	2	no	
Henderson.....	3	plenty	
Henderson.....	4		
Henderson.....	5	plenty	
Average.....		plenty	
Hertford.....	1	scarce	low prices
Hertford.....	2	plenty	
Hertford.....	3	no	emigration
Hertford.....	4	plenty	
Hertford.....	5	plenty	
Average.....		plenty	

Can they find employment all the year?	Is educational condition improving?	Is their moral condition improving?	Have they religious instructions?	Is the financial condition improving?
yes	no	no	yes	no
yes	no	yes	yes	no
yes	yes		yes	no
yes	no	no	yes	no
yes	yes	no	no	no
yes	no	no	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	some	no	yes	no
no	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
yes	yes			no
yes	yes	some	yes	yes
no	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
yes	no	no	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	some	some	yes	no
yes	yes	no	yes	no
yes	yes	no	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	very little	yes	yes	no
no	some	no	yes	no, no, no
no	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	no	no	no	no
no	yes	no	yes	no
no	yes	no	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
yes	yes	yes	yes	some
no	yes	yes	yes	some
no	yes	yes	yes	no
no	yes	yes		no
no	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	
nearly	yes	yes	plenty	same
generally	yes	no	so called	no
some	some	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no

TABLE NO. 3—HYDE, IREDELL, JACKSON, JOHNSTON, JONES,

COUNTY.	Has building of R. R. increased value of land in your section?	If so of what per cent?	Have R.R. injured the value of land anywhere in your county?	If so, to what extent?	Has there been decline in value of land past year?	If so, what cause?
Hyde.....1	no R.	R's in	county		yes	want of money
Hyde.....2	no R.	R's in	county		yes	want of money
Hyde.....3	no R.	R's in	county			low prices
Hyde.....4	no R.	R's in	county		no	
Hyde.....5	no R.	R's in	county		no	
Average	no R.	R's in	county			
Iredell.....1	yes	10	no		yes	low prices
Iredell.....2	yes	100	no		yes	low prices
Iredell.....3	yes	40	no		no	
Iredell.....4	yes	25	no		some	hard times
Iredell.....5	yes	25	no		no	
Average	yes	40	no		yes	
Jackson.....1	yes	10	no			
Jackson.....2	no		no		yes	no money
Jackson.....3	yes	20	no		no	
Jackson.....4	no		yes	25	yes	low prices
Jackson.....5	yes	20	no		yes	
Average	yes	17½	no		yes	
Johnston.....1	yes	75	no		yes	low prices
Johnston.....2	yes	10	no		yes	low prices
Johnston.....3	yes	05	no		yes	low prices
Johnston.....4	yes		no		yes	general depression
Johnston.....5	yes	20	no		yes	low prices
Average	yes	25	no		yes	
Jones.....1	no		no		yes	low prices
Jones.....2	no R. Rs		no		no	
Jones.....3	not in this section					low prices
Jones.....4	no		no		yes	low prices
Jones.....5	no		no		yes	low prices
Average	no		no		yes	
Lenoir.....1	yes	05	no		yes	no money
Lenoir.....2	yes	300	no		yes	no money
Lenoir.....3	yes	15	no	none	no	
Lenoir.....4			no		no	
Lenoir.....5	yes	15	no	none	yes	low prices
Average	yes	84	no	none	yes	
Lincoln.....1	yes	25			yes	low prices
Lincoln.....2	yes	50			yes	low prices
Lincoln.....3	yes	25	no		yes	financial depression
Lincoln.....4	no		no		yes	no money
Lincoln.....5	hardly small		no	none	no	
Average	yes	50	no		yes	
Macon.....1	have no R.	R's			yes	no money
Macon.....2	no		no		yes	no money
Macon.....3					no	
Macon.....4	yes	50	no		yes	no money
Macon.....5	no		no		no	
Average	no		no		yes	

LENOIR, LINCOLN AND MACON COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Has value of land increased by growth of towns and villages in your county?	Tendency to have larger or smaller farms?	Improvements been made on land past year?	Nature of improvements?	Have lands been reclaimed by ditching or otherwise?	If so, to what extent?	Is fertility of land maintained?
no	smaller	no		no		yes
some	smaller	no		no		yes
none	same	none				no
no	larger	yes	buildings	yes	ditching	yes
yes	larger	some	ditching			yes
		no		no		yes
yes	larger	yes		yes	great	yes
yes	smaller	yes	various	yes	manuring	yes
yes	larger	yes				yes
	same	yes	fertilizing	yes	ditching	yes
no	smaller	yes	better buildings	yes	20	yes
yes		yes		yes		yes
yes		yes	sowing clover	yes		
no	same	some	better buildings	yes		yes
no	smaller	yes	building	yes	some	yes
no	smaller	some	clover	some	10	no
no	smaller	yes	better buildings	yes		some
yes	smaller			yes		yes
no	smaller	yes	manuring	no		yes
no	same	yes		yes	20	yes
yes	smaller	no		yes	10	yes
no	smaller	yes	manuring	yes	some	yes
yes	smaller	yes		yes	10	yes
yes	smaller	yes		yes	13	yes
no	smaller	no		no		no
yes	smaller	no		some		yes
no	smaller	yes	clearing	little		yes
no	smaller	no		yes	some	yes
no	same	no		no		no
no	smaller	no				yes
no	smaller	no		some	2	no
yes	smaller	few		very lit'l		yes
yes	smaller	yes		yes		yes
yes	smaller	yes		yes		yes
no	smaller	no		some	5	no
yes	smaller	yes		yes		yes
no		yes	better houses	yes		no
yes	larger	yes				yes
no	larger	no		some		no
no	smaller	yes		no		some
no	smaller	yes	better cultivati'n	no		yes
no		yes				
no	smaller	yes		no		yes
some	larger	yes	ditching	yes		yes
some	larger	yes		no		yes
no	larger	yes	ditching	yes		yes
no	smaller	yes				yes
no	larger	yes		yes		yes

TABLE NO. 8—HYDE, IREDELL, JACKSON, JOHNSTON, JONES,

COUNTY.	Have farmers improved in th'ir mode of living?	Has cost of living increased or decreased of past year?	Wages per month of farm laborers.		
			Men.	Women.	Children.
Hyde.....1	some	decreased	\$ 10 00 to 12 00	\$ 4 00 to 6 00	\$ 2 00 to 3 00
Hyde.....2	no	decreased	8 00 to 12 00	5 00 to 8 00	-----
Hyde.....3	no	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	5 00	-----
Hyde.....4	yes	increased	10 00	6 00	3 00 to 6 00
Hyde.....5	yes	decreased	8 00 to 12 00	4 00	3 00
Average.....	yes	decreased	10 00	5 75	4 00
Iredell.....1	some	increased	8 00	3 00	none
Iredell.....2	yes	decreased	8 00	4 00	1 00 to 4 00
Iredell.....3	yes	same	7 00 to 10 00	2 00 to 5 00	2 00 to 3 00
Iredell.....4	yes	decreased	5 00 to 10 00	3 00 to 6 50	1 00 to 3 00
Iredell.....5	yes	increased	7 00 to 8 00	4 00	-----
Average.....	yes	-----	8 00	4 25	3 25
Jackson.....1	yes	decreased	10 00	6 00	-----
Jackson.....2	yes	increased	10 00	5 00	2 00 to 3 00
Jackson.....3	yes	increased	9 00	5 00	2 00
Jackson.....4	yes	decreased	8 00 to 13 00	2 00 to 6 00	2 00
Jackson.....5	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	5 00 to 6 00	3 00 to 4 00
Average.....	yes	decreased	9 50	5 00	2 75
Johnston.....1	yes	increased	6 00 to 8 00	5 00	3 00
Johnston.....2	some	decreased	7 00	4 00	1 00 to 4 00
Johnston.....3	yes	decreased	6 00	3 00	2 00
Johnston.....4	no	decreased	4 00 to 6 00	3 00 to 4 00	1 00 to 3 00
Johnston.....5	yes	decreased	7 00 to 15 00	4 00 to 6 00	2 00 to 4 00
Average.....	yes	decreased	7 40	4 50	3 00
Jones.....1	no	decreased	10 00 to 12 00	6 00 to 8 00	4 00
Jones.....2	yes	decreased	10 00	7 00	3 00 to 6 00
Jones.....3	yes	decreased	10 00	8 00	5 00 to 6 00
Jones.....4	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 6 00	2 00 to 5 00
Jones.....5	no	same	8 00	-----	boys 6 00
Average.....	yes	decreased	9 50	7 00	5 00
Lenoir.....1	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 7 00	2 00 to 4 00
Lenoir.....2	no	increased	8 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 6 00	3 00 to 5 00
Lenoir.....3	yes	decreased	6 00 to 8 00	5 00 to 6 00	2 50
Lenoir.....4	yes	decreased	10 00	7 50	3 00 to 4 00
Lenoir.....5	yes	decreased	6 00 to 10 00	5 00 to 8 00	3 00 to 5 00
Average.....	yes	decreased	9 00	6 50	3 75
Lincoln.....1	yes	decreased	6 00	-----	-----
Lincoln.....2	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	5 00 to 7 00	3 00 to 5 00
Lincoln.....3	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	6 00 to 7 00	-----
Lincoln.....4	yes	increased	8 00 to 12 00	-----	-----
Lincoln.....5	yes	decreased	10 00	7 50	2 00 to 5 00
Average.....	yes	decreased	9 50	7 00	4 00
Macon.....1	yes	decreased	8 00	5 00	3 00 to 4 00
Macon.....2	yes	same	10 00	6 00	4 00 to 6 00
Macon.....3	some	increased	10 00	5 00	4 00
Macon.....4	no	decreased	10 00	5 00	4 00
Macon.....5	no	decreased	10 00	5 00	2 50
Average.....	-----	decreased	9 50	5 20	3 00

LENOIR, LINCOLN AND MACON COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Has rate of wages increased in past year?	If so, how much?	Has there been a decrease during that time?	If so, from what cause?	Cost to produce.				
				Bale cotton.	Bushel wheat?	Corn	Oats.	100 pounds tobacco.
no		no		\$25 to 30 00		40c	20c	\$
no		yes	no money			30c	15c	
no				30 00		30c	20c	
same		no		20 00	60c	40c	20c	none
no		no		15 00		15c	7c	
no		no		22 50	60	81	17	
no		slight	no money	16 00	41c	38c	24c	
no		yes	low prices	19 50	50c	30c	10c	5 00
no		yes	no money	24 00-400 lbs	1 00	50c	40c	4 00
no		no		5 to 8 00	20 to 40c	15 to 45c	10 to 15	2 to 5 00
no		no		32 00-400 lbs	75c	40c	35c	6 00
no		yes		20 00	59	86	24	
no		yes	hard times		50c	25c	15c	
no		no			1 50	75c	50c	10 00
no		yes	hard times		1 00	75c	40c	
no		yes	no money		75c	50c	40c	7 00
no		yes	dull times		60c	45c	40c	7 00
no		yes			87	54	37	
no		yes	low prices	5 to 6	60c	60c	40c	
no		yes		25 00	40c	60c	40c	
dec'd	25 per cent	yes		24 00	60c	40c	40c	5 00
dec'd		yes	g'n'al dep's'n	20 00	50c	40c	20c	6 00
no		yes	low prices	30 00	75c	40c	35c	8 00
no		yes		24 50	57	52	35	
no		yes		25 00		23c	20c	
no		no		24 00		50c	30c	
no		no		20 00		40c	20c	
no		yes	g'n'al dep's'n	18 00		25c	10c	
no		yes	low prices	15 00-500 lbs		35c	35c	
no		yes		20 45		34	23	
dec'd	10 per cent	yes	low prices	25 00	60c	40c	25c	8 00
no		yes	low prices	*16 00	30c	25c	10c	
dec'd		yes	low prices	10 00	50c	30c	50c	
dec'd	10 per cent	yes	low prices	30 00	40c	35c	30c	8 00
dec'd		yes	low prices	25 00	75c	60c	25c	8 00
dec'd	10 per cent	yes		21 20	51	88	28	
dec'd	20 per cent	yes	low prices	6 per lb	45c	18c	25c	
no		yes	low prices	35 to 40 00	75c	50c	40c	
no			cannot give figures					
no	none	no			75c	40c	30c	
no		no	none	22 00	75c	30c	20c	
no				27 00	67	84	28	
no		yes	hard times		60c	50c	35c	15 00
no		yes	hard times		75c	45c	30c	10 00 15 00
no		no			30c	37	15c	
no		yes	no money		60c	40c	25c	8 00
no		no			15c	20c	10c	2 00
no		yes			48	88	23	

*Represents labor only.

TABLE NO. 3—HYDE, IREDELL, JACKSON, JOHNSTON, JONES,

COUNTY.	Present prices of					Can you Raise cotton at present price?	Are farm labor- ers given ratins in ad- dition to wag's?
	Cotton	Corn.	Wheat	Oats.	Tobacco.		
Hyde..... 1	\$ 7	\$ 45	\$	\$ 30	.....	yes	yes
Hyde..... 2	1½	40	.....	20	.....	no	yes
Hyde..... 3	5	40	.....	40	.....	no	yes
Hyde..... 4	5	40	56	30	none	no	yes
Hyde..... 5	5	50	.....	35	.....	no	no
Average		43	56	31	.....	no	yes
Iredell..... 1	7	54	98	37	.....	yes	yes
Iredell..... 2	4-5	55	70	40	5 cents	no	no
Iredell..... 3	4-5	60	1 00	40	8 cents	no	only b'rd
Iredell..... 4	7	56	1 00	40	2 to 12 cents	yes	in part
Iredell..... 5	7	56	90	40	7 cents	no	yes
Average		56	91½	39	.....	no	yes
Jackson..... 1		75	90	50	.....	yes	yes
Jackson..... 2		75	1 00	50	25 cents	.....	yes
Jackson..... 3		75	80	40	.....	.....	yes
Jackson..... 4		80	1 00	50	10 cents	no	yes
Jackson..... 5		75	75	50	8 cents	.....	yes
Average		76	89	48	.....	no	yes
Johnston..... 1	6½	60	70	50	.....	no	yes
Johnston..... 2	6½	60	70	45	.....	no	yes
Johnston..... 3	6½	50	1 00	50	10 cents	no	yes
Johnston..... 4	7	60	75	50	10 cents	no	yes
Johnston..... 5	6½	60	85	50	.....	no	yes
Average		58	80	49	.....	no	yes
Jones..... 1	6	55	.....	35	.....	no	no
Jones..... 2	6	50	.....	40	.....	yes	yes
Jones..... 3	6	50	.....	60	.....	no	yes
Jones..... 4	6	50	.....	45	.....	no	yes
Jones..... 5	6	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	yes
Average		50	.....	45	.....	no	yes
Lenoir..... 1	5½	50	65	40	5 to 40 cents	no	yes
Lenoir..... 2	6	50	80	50	.....	no	yes
Lenoir..... 3	5	50	1 00	60	.....	no	no
Lenoir..... 4	7½	50	75	50	10 cents	no	no
Lenoir..... 5	6-7	50	75	40	5 to 50 cents	no	yes
Average		50	79	48	.....	no	yes
Lincoln..... 1	7½	55	75	50	no	.....	no
Lincoln..... 2	7	65	95	50	no	.....	no
Lincoln..... 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	no	yes
Lincoln..... 4	7	60	75	40	.....	no	yes
Lincoln..... 5	7½	55	1 00	80	.....	no	yes
Average		59	86½	24½	.....	no	yes
Macon..... 1	.....	65	90	60	25 cents	.....	yes
Macon..... 2	.....	75	1 00	40	.....	no	yes
Macon..... 3	.....	75	1 00	50	.....	.....	yes
Macon..... 4	.....	80	90	40	.....	.....	yes
Macon..... 5	.....	75	90	40	20 cents	.....	yes
Average		74	94	38	.....	.....	yes

LENOIR, LINCOLN AND MACON COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

What is the value of rations.	Do laborers have house, room or lodgings free, with gardens?	With pasturage?	The monthly value of these?	What other advantages accorded wage-earners?
\$ 2 65	yes		\$ 1 00	none
5 00	yes	yes	5 00	
4 00	yes	yes	2 00	many
3 50	yes	yes	3 to 4 00	use of team & fuel
	yes	yes		
3 50	yes	yes	3 00	
4 00	yes	yes	3 00	fuel, fruit, etc.
	yes	yes	3 00	fuel, fruit, etc.
	yes	yes		
2 00 to 8 00	yes	yes	2 to 10 00	fruit
4 00	yes	yes	2 00	more leisure
5 00	yes	yes	3 50	
8 00	yes			a drink of corn whiskey occ'y
4 00	yes	yes	2 00	fuel, etc.
6 00	yes	no	3 00	none
3 00 to 4 00	yes	yes	1 50	
4 00 to 6 00	yes	yes	2 to 5 00	many
5 00	yes	yes	2 50	
3 00	yes	yes	4 00	none
2 00	yes	yes	2 25	fuel
1 90	yes	yes	2 00	wood & wat'r free
2 00	yes	yes	2 00	various
2 00	yes	yes	2 00	various
2 00	yes	yes	2 50	
	yes	yes	3 00	
3 00	yes	yes	2 00	fuel
2 20	yes	yes		fuel and team
3 00	yes	no	1 50	fuel
2 50	yes		1 50	fuel
2 50	yes	yes	2 00	
3 00 to 5 00	yes	yes	3 to 7 00	fuel and team
2 75	yes	yes		
	yes	yes	varies	
	yes	yes	5 00	fuel
3 00 to 5 00	yes	yes	3 to 6 00	team and fuel
4 00	yes	yes	5 20	
	yes	yes		fruit
	yes	yes	1 to 2 00	
4 00	yes	yes	2 50	many
5 00	yes	yes		truck patches
4 50	yes	yes	2 00	
5 00	yes	no	4 00	fuel
8 00	yes	yes	3 to 4 00	many
5 00	yes	yes	1 50	many
4 00	yes	yes		none
5 00	yes	yes	6 00	truck patches
4 50	yes	yes	3 00	

TABLE No. 8—HYDE, IREDELL, JACKSON, JOHNSTON, JONES,

COUNTY.		Is labor abundant or scarce?	Reasons?
Hyde.....	1	plenty	
Hyde.....	2	scarce	
Hyde.....	3	plenty	
Hyde.....	4	scarce	
Hyde.....	5	scarce	low prices
Average.....		scarce	
Iredell.....	1	plenty	
Iredell.....	2	plenty	
Iredell.....	3	scarce	
Iredell.....	4	plenty	
Iredell.....	5	plenty	hard times
Average.....		plenty	
Jackson.....	1	plenty	
Jackson.....	2	plenty	
Jackson.....	3	plenty	
Jackson.....	4	plenty	
Jackson.....	5	plenty	
Average.....		plenty	
Johnston.....	1	plenty	
Johnston.....	2	yes	no money
Johnston.....	3	plenty	
Johnston.....	4	plenty	low prices
Johnston.....	5	plenty	
Average.....		plenty	
Jones.....	1	scarce	
Jones.....	2	plenty	
Jones.....	3		
Jones.....	4	plenty	
Jones.....	5	plenty	
Average.....		plenty	
Lenoir.....	1	plenty	
Lenoir.....	2	neither	
Lenoir.....	3	plenty	
Lenoir.....	4	plenty	
Lenoir.....	5	plenty	
Average.....		plenty	
Lincoln.....	1	plenty	
Lincoln.....	2	plenty	
Lincoln.....	3	plenty	
Lincoln.....	4	plenty	
Lincoln.....	5	neither	
Average.....		plenty	
Macon.....	1	plenty	
Macon.....	2	scarce	
Macon.....	3	plenty	
Macon.....	4	plenty	
Macon.....	5	scarce	no money
Average.....		plenty	

LENOIR, LINCOLN AND MACON COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Can they find employment all the year?	Is educational condition improving?	Is their moral condition improving?	Have they religious instructions?	Is the financial condition improving?
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
no	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
no	yes	some	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	slightly	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
no	slowly	yes	yes	no
yes		yes	yes	yes
no	yes	yes	yes	yes
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
yes	some	yes	yes	
yes	yes	no	no	no
no	yes	slightly	yes	no
no	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
no	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	some	no	yes	it is
no	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
no	no	yes	yes	yes
no	little	no	yes	no
yes	no	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
no	yes	yes	yes	no
no	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	no	yes	no
yes		yes	yes	no
	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	no	yes	yes	yes
no	some	no	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
no	no	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
no	yes	yes	yes	yes
yes	yes	some	yes	yes
yes	it is	yes	yes	it is
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
yes	some	yes	yes	no
no	yes	yes	no	yes
yes	no	yes	yes	some
no	yes	yes	yes	no
no	yes	no	yes	no
no	yes	yes	yes	no

TABLE No. 8—MADISON, MARTIN, MCDOWELL, MECKLENBURG,

COUNTY.	Has building of R. R. increased value of land in your section?	If so of what per cent?	Have R.R. injured the value of land anywhere in your county?	If so, to what extent?	Has there been decline in value of land past year?	If so, what cause?
Madison.....1	yes	20	no		yes	no money
Madison.....2	yes	25	no	none	yes	no money
Madison.....3	no		no		yes	hard times
Madison.....4	yes	15	no	no	no	
Madison.....5	yes	10	no		yes	low prices
Average.....	yes	17½	no		yes	
Martin.....1	no		no		yes	low prices
Martin.....2	no		yes	50	yes	low prices
Martin.....3	no				yes	low prices
Martin.....4	no		no		yes	low prices
Average.....	no		no		yes	
McDowell.....1	no		no		yes	no money
McDowell.....2	yes		no		yes	no money
McDowell.....3	yes		no		no	
McDowell.....4	yes	20	no		no	
McDowell.....5	no		slightly	1	yes	low prices
Average.....	yes	20	no		yes	
Mecklenb'rg 1	yes	25 to 50	no		no	
Mecklenb'rg 2	no		no		yes	low prices
Mecklenb'rg 3	yes	25	no		yes	low prices
Mecklenb'rg 4	none	built in 30 y'rs			yes	low prices
Mecklenb'rg 5	no		no		yes	low prices
Average.....	no		no		yes	
Mitchell.....1	none				yes	horses & cattle declined in value
Mitchell.....2	none		no		no	
Mitchell.....3	no	no	no	none	no	
Mitchell.....4	yes	small	no		yes	low prices
Mitchell.....5						
Average.....			no			
Montgom'ry 1						scarcity of money
Montgom'ry 2	yes		no		no	some
Montgom'ry 3	no		no		no	
Montgom'ry 4	no		no		yes	low prices
Montgom'ry 5	yes	10	no		no	
Average.....	yes	10	no		no	
Moore.....1	yes	10 to 50	no		no	
Moore.....2		25	no		yes	scarcity of money
Moore.....3	yes	30	no		yes	scarcity of money
Moore.....4			yes	25 to 50	yes	scarcity of money
Moore.....5	no		yes	25	yes	scarcity of money
Average.....	yes	22½	no		yes	
Nash.....1	no		no		yes	low prices
Nash.....2	no		yes	10	yes	low prices
Nash.....3	yes				no	
Nash.....4	no		no		yes	scarcity of money
Nash.....5	some	very small			about same	
Average.....	no	no	no		yes	

MITCHELL, MONTGOMERY, MOORE AND NASH COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Has value of land increased by growth of towns and villages in your county?	Tendency to have larger or smaller farms?	Improvements been made on land past year?	Nature of improvements?	Have lands been reclaimed by ditching or otherwise?	If so, to what extent or per cent?	Is fertility of land maintained?
yes	smaller	yes	better buildings	yes	sowing grasses	yes
yes	smaller	yes	better buildings	yes	ditch'ng	yes
no	smaller	no				yes
some	smaller	yes	better buildings	no		yes
yes	"yes"	yes	clover	yes		yes
yes	smaller	yes		yes		yes
no	same	no		no		no
no	smaller	no		no		very near
no	smaller	no		no		no
yes	smaller	yes	dwellings	very lit'l		yes
no	smaller	no		no		
no	smaller	yes	sowing peas	no		yes
very lit'l	smaller	no		no		no
yes	smaller	not m'ch		yes		
to some extent		yes		yes		yes
no	smaller	yes	sowing peas	very lit'l		no
	smaller	yes		yes		
yes	smaller	yes	better houses	yes	ditching	yes
yes		no		no		no
yes	smaller	yes	better buildings	yes	ditching	yes
yes	smaller	no		very lit'l		no
no	same	no				no
yes	smaller	no		yes		no
	smaller	no		yes	ditching	no
no	larger	no		no	ditching	no
yes	larger	yes	building	yes	50	no
no	smaller	yes	building	yes	ditching	yes
	larger	yes	good	yes		yes
no	larger	yes		yes	50	yes
yes	smaller	yes	manuring			yes
some	larger	yes	home product	no		yes
very lit'l	larger	yes	better methods	yes		yes
no	smaller	very lit'l		very lit'l		yes
no	smaller	yes	manuring	very lit'l		yes
yes	smaller	yes		yes		yes
yes	larger	same	clearing	some		yes
yes	smaller			yes		no
no	smaller	same	building	yes	sowing peas	yes
yes	smaller	yes	planting fruits	yes	10 to 20	yes
yes	smaller	no		no		in part
yes	smaller			yes		
no	smaller	no		no		no
in some places	smaller	yes	composting	yes	ditching	yes
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes	ditching	yes
no	smaller	yes	clearing	no		yes
yes	same	yes	building	no		yes
	smaller	yes		no		yes

TABLE NO. 3—MADISON, MARTIN, MCDOWELL, MECKLENBURG,

COUNTY.	Have farmers improved in their mode of living?	Has cost of living increased or decreased past year?	Wages per month of farm laborers.		
			Men ?	Women ?	Children ?
Madison..... 1	yes	decreased	\$ 8 00 to 10 00	\$ 4 50	\$
Madison..... 2	yes	decreased	10 00 to 15 00	5 00 to 8 00	3 00 to 4 00
Madison..... 3	yes	decreased	10 00	5 00	.....
Madison..... 4	yes	.....	10 00 to 15 00	5 00 to 6 00	5 00 to 8 00
Madison..... 5	yes	.....	8 00 to 10 00	.....	.....
Average.....	yes	decreased	10 00	5 00	4 00
Martin..... 1	no	decreased	6 00 to 10 00	2 00	2 00
Martin..... 2	no	increased	6 00 to 8 00	4 00	2 00 to 3 00
Martin..... 3	yes	decreased	6 00 to 7 00	3 50 to 4 00	1 50 to 2 00
Martin..... 4	yes	decreased	7 00 to 8 00	4 00	2 00 to 2 50
Average.....	.....	decreased	7 50	3 75	2 50
McDowell..... 1	not much	decreased	8 00	6 00	.....
McDowell..... 2	no	decreased	6 00 to 12 00	.....	.....
McDowell..... 3	yes	.....	8 00 to 10 00	.....	.....
McDowell..... 4	no	decreased	7 00 to 9 00	4 00	.....
McDowell..... 5	no	decreased	5 00 to 6 00	2 00 to 3 00	.....
Average.....	no	decreased	8 50	4 00	.....
Mecklenb'rg 1	same	increased	6 00 to 8 00	4 00	2 00 to 3 00
Mecklenb'rg 2	no	decreased	5 00 to 10 00	.....	.....
Mecklenb'rg 3	yes	decreased	7 50	4 50	2 00
Mecklenb'rg 4	yes	decreased	7 00	4 00	3 00
Mecklenb'rg 5	no	decreased	9 00 to 10 00	5 00 to 6 00	.....
Average.....	.....	decreased	8 00	4 50	2 25
Mitchell..... 1	yes	decreased	10 00	4 00	2 00
Mitchell..... 2	yes	no	50c pr. day	25c	.....
Mitchell..... 3	yes	increased	10 00	3 00	1 50
Mitchell..... 4	no	decreased	5 00 to 6 00	2 00 to 3 00	2 00 to 3 00
Mitchell..... 5	yes	decreased	50	25c	10c
Average.....	yes	decreased	6 50	3 50	.....
Montgom'ry 1	.....	same	.....	.....	.....
Montgom'ry 2	.....	decreased	10 00 to 18 00	4 00 to 7 00	.....
Montgom'ry 3	yes	very much	40 to 50c	25 to 30c	10c
Montgom'ry 4	some	decreased	4 00 to 6 00	2 00 to 3 00	1 00 to 2 00
Montgom'ry 5	yes	decreased	6 00	20c	10c
Average.....	yes	decreased	8 50	4 50	2 00
Moore..... 1	yes	decreased	8 00	5 00	3 00
Moore..... 2	yes	decreased	8 00	4 00	.....
Moore..... 3	some	no change	6 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 6 00	2 00 to 3 00
Moore..... 4	yes	decreased	6 00 to 10 00	3 00 to 5 00	1 00 to 5 00
Moore..... 5	yes	decreased	6 50 to 8 00	4 00 to 6 00	.....
Average.....	yes	decreased	8 50	5 00	3 00
Nash..... 1	yes	decreased	6 00 to 9 00	2 00 to 4 00	1 50 to 3 00
Nash..... 2	yes	same	7 50	3 00	2 00
Nash..... 3	yes	increased	6 00 to 9 00	5 00 to 6 00	3 00 to 6 00
Nash..... 4	yes	decreased	7 00 to 8 00	4 00 to 5 00	2 00 to 3 00
Nash..... 5	no	same	7 00 to 9 00	3 00 to 6 00	.....
Average.....	yes	same	8 50	4 50	3 00

MITCHELL, MONTGOMERY, MOORE AND NASH COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Has rate of wages increased in past year?	If so, how much?	Has there been a decrease during that time?	If so, from what cause?	Cost to produce.				
				Bale cotton.	Bushel wheat?	Corn	Oats	100 pounds tobacco?
no		no			\$ 50	\$ 30	\$ 30	\$ 4 50
none	none	none	none		50	30	25	4 to 8 00
no		no			42	30	15	8 50
no		no			55		30	8 00
dec'd	10	yes	low prices		60	40	25	7 00
no		no			51½	82½	25	
no		yes	low prices	8c per lb	70	60	40	
no		yes	low prices	40 00	1 00	60	50	
dec'd	15	yes	no money	7c per lb	80	50	40	7 00
no		yes	low pr'cs cot'n	20 00	75	40	30	
no		yes		30 00	81½	52½	40	
no		no		30 00	75	40	30	5 00
no		yes	no money		60 to 70	40 to 50		
no		no			70	60	40	
dec'd	30	yes	low prices		50	50	15	
no		yes	want of money		80	50	25	10c
inc'd	5	no		30 00	68	48	27½	
no		yes	hired labor no profit	20 00	60	40	30	
no		yes	low prices	25 00	53	59	45	
no		yes	low prices	18 00	20	30	15	
no		yes	low prices	40 00	60-125	30 to 40	25	
no		yes	low prices	23 00	60	40	25	
no		yes		25 20	50½	40	28	
no		yes	dec' in lumber & iron		50	25	20	
no		no			50	20	25	
no	none	yes	no money		50	25	15	
no		yes	want of money	32 00	70	50 to 1	30 to 1	
no		no			45	25	20	
no		yes		32 00	58	25	24	
yes				7 or 8c	75 to 1	75 to 1	40 to 50	
dec'd	10	yes		6 or 7c	75	50	35	10c
no		very little if any		17 50	40	40	20	
no		no		37 50	1 00	40	35	
no		yes	low prices	26 20	65	50	30	
no		yes		26 64	71	56	34	
no		no		30 00	75 to 1	75 to 1	60	
no		yes	low prices	25 00	65	65	40	
no				20 00	60	30	30	5 00
no		no		30 to 40	50 to 60	30 to 40	20 to 25	4 to 5 00
no		yes	low prices	35 00	90	80	45	8 00
no				28 00	75	63	40	5 75
no		yes	low prices	20 00	50	60	35	8 00
no		no		20 00	1 00	80	40	5 00
no				20 00				
same		no		23 00	30	60	30	7c
no		yes	low prices					7 or 7½
no		yes		20 75	60	66½	34	

TABLE NO. 3—MADISON, MARTIN, McDOWELL, MECKLENBURG,

COUNTY.	Present price.					Can you raise cotton at present price?	Are farm laborers given rations in addition to wages.
	Cotton	Corn?	Wheat	Oats?	Tobacco?		
Madison.....1		60	90	50	10 cents		yes
Madison.....2		75	90	50	3 to 18 cents	no	yes
Madison.....3		75	70		8 cents		yes
Madison.....4		75	1 00	50	5 to 12 cents		yes
Madison.....5		50	65	35	7 cents		yes
Average.....		67	83	45½			yes
Martin.....1	6	50				no	yes
Martin.....2	6	60				no	yes
Martin.....3	6	60	80	50		no	yes
Martin.....4	7	70	1 00	50		no	yes
Average.....		60	90	50		no	yes
McDowell.....1	6½	75	90	40	10 cents	no	yes
McDowell.....2		60					yes
McDowell.....3							yes
McDowell.....4		50	80	35			yes
McDowell.....5		50	65	33½		no	yes
Average.....		58½	78½	36		no	yes
Mecklenb'rg 1	5-6½	60	90	40		no	yes
Mecklenb'rg 2	5-7½	60	75-100	40		no	yes
Mecklenb'rg 3	7	55	90	45		yes	yes
Mecklenb'rg 4	6½	55	70	40		no	yes
Mecklenb'rg 5	6½	60	80	40		no	yes
Average.....		58	82	41		no	yes
Mitchell.....1		50	75	40			yes
Mitchell.....2		60	60	35			no
Mitchell.....3	10	75	1 00	50	25 cents		yes
Mitchell.....4	6½	45	70	35	6 cents	no	yes
Mitchell.....5		60	75	35		no	yes
Average.....		58	76	39		no	yes
Montgom'y 1						no	
Montgom'y 2	7	50	1 00	40		no	yes
Montgom'y 3	6 90	70	75	40		no	yes
Montgom'y 4	6½	60	80	35		no	yes
Montgom'y 5	5½	55	75	40	2½ to 30 cents	no	no
Average.....		57	80	38½		no	yes
Moore.....1	6	65	75	60		no	yes
Moore.....2	7½	75	85	50		no	yes
Moore.....3	6 30	60	70	50	3 to 12½ cents	no	yes
Moore.....4	6½	60-65	75-80	35-50		no	yes
Moore.....5	7	70	90	55	8 cents	no	yes
Average.....		66	80	52		no	yes
Nash.....1	6½	70	1 00	50	\$ 9 00	no	yes
Nash.....2	6½	80	1 00	40	12½ cents	no	yes
Nash.....3	6½	65	90	40	½ to 65 cents	yes	yes
Nash.....4	7	70	75	75	6 cents	no	yes
Nash.....5							yes
Average.....		71½	91½	51½		no	yes

MITCHELL, MONTGOMERY, MOORE AND NASH COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

What is the value of rations?	Do laborers have house, room or lodgings free, with gardens?	With pasturage?	The monthly value of these?	What other advantages accorded wage-earners?
\$ 4 00	yes	yes	\$ 3 00	raise pigs, etc.
3 to 5 00	yes	yes	2 to 4 00	fuel
6 00	yes	yes	4 00	.....
4 00	yes	yes		fuel
4 50	yes	yes	3 75	.....
3 to 5 00	yes	yes	1 to 4 00	.....
4 00	yes	yes		teams & vehicles
3 50	yes	yes	1 50	none
2 50	yes	no		none
3 25	yes	yes	2 00	.....
4 50	yes	yes	3 00	.....
3 to 5 00	yes	no		.....
4 or 5 00	yes			.....
6 00	no	no		.....
6 00	no	no	3 00	none
4 20	yes	no	3 00	.....
2 50	yes	yes	3 00	.....
3 to 4 00	yes	yes	2 to 5 00	.....
3 00	yes	yes	1 50	many
2 00	yes	yes	3 to 4 00	many
20c per day	yes	yes	10 00	.....
3 00	yes	yes	4 00	.....
5 00	yes	yes	4 00	none
	no	no		.....
5 00	no	no	1 00	none
4 00	yes	yes	5 00	.....
	yes	yes		.....
4 50	yes	yes	3 33	none
4 to 5 00	yes		3 to 5 00	.....
6 to 7 00	yes	no	1 00	.....
10 00	yes	yes	4 to 5 00	uss of teams
4 00	yes	yes	3 00	none
	yes	no	1 00	use of teams
6 00	yes		3 00	.....
3 to 4 00	yes	yes	1 00	.....
4 00	yes	yes	1 to 1 50	.....
5 00	yes	some	6 to 8 00	not doct for lost t'm
2 50 to 3 00	yes	yes	not inf'rmd	.....
5 00	yes	yes	3 00	fu'nish'd fruit & milk
4 00	yes	yes	3 00	.....
2 00	yes	yes	50c to 1 00	.....
4 00	yes	yes	2 00	none
2 to 2 50	yes	yes	1 to 3 00	.....
2 75	yes	yes	1 00	.....
2 00	yes			.....
2 60	yes	yes	1 50	.....

TABLE No. 3—MADISON, MARTIN, McDOWELL, MECKLENBURG,

COUNTY.		Is labor abundant or scarce?	Reasons?
Madison.....	1	scarce	
Madison.....	2	scarce	
Madison.....	3	plenty	
Madison.....	4	plenty	no money
Madison.....	5	plenty	
Average.....		plenty	
Martin.....	1	abundant	no money
Martin.....	2	medium	no money
Martin.....	3	scarce	gon' to oth'r sta's
Martin.....	4	yes	
Average.....			
McDowell.....	1	no	
McDowell.....	2	plenty	
McDowell.....	3	yes	
McDowell.....	4	abundant	
McDowell.....	5	plenty	
Average.....			
Mecklenburg.....	1	plenty	no money
Mecklenburg.....	2	abundant	
Mecklenburg.....	3	abundant	
Mecklenburg.....	4	plenty	
Mecklenburg.....	5	plenty	
Average.....			
Mitchell.....	1	abundant	stop'g stone mine
Mitchell.....	2	plenty	close times
Mitchell.....	3	plenty	too many working for wages
Mitchell.....	4	abundant	no money
Mitchell.....	5	abundant	
Average.....			
Montgomery.....	1		
Montgomery.....	2	plenty	
Montgomery.....	3	scarce	
Montgomery.....	4	yes	low prices
Montgomery.....	5	medium	
Average.....			
Moore.....	1	scarce	does not pay to farm
Moore.....	2	plenty	scarcity of mon'y
Moore.....	3	abundant	scarcity of mon'y
Moore.....	4	plenty	
Moore.....	5	abundant	scarcity of mon'y
Average.....		plenty	
Nash.....	1	scarce	
Nash.....	2	scarce	
Nash.....	3	scarce	
Nash.....	4	abundant	
Nash.....	5		
Average.....		scarce	

MITCHELL, MONTGOMERY, MOORE AND NASH COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Can they find employment all the year?	Is educational condition improving?	Is their moral condition improving?	Have they religious instructions?	Is the financial condition improving?
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
yes	no	no	no	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	some
no		no	no	
yes	yes	yes	yes	
no	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	no	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	no	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
no	yes	yes	yes	no
no	no	no	yes	no
no	yes	yes	yes	
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
no	no	no	no	no
no	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	no	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
no	yes	no	yes	no
no	no	no	yes	no
no	yes	no	yes	no
no	yes	yes	yes	no
no	no	yes	yes	no
no	some	yes	yes	yes
no	no	no	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	
no		yes	yes	no
yes	no	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
no	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	not much	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
yes	yes	can't say	yes	no
no	some	yes	yes	no
yes	no	yes	yes	no
yes	no	no	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	no	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	not much	yes	yes
no	yes	no	yes	no
yes	yes	yes		no
yes	yes		yes	no

TABLE NO. 3—NEW HANOVER, NORTHAMPTON, ONSLOW, ORANGE, COUNTIES—

COUNTY.	Has building of R. R. increased value of land in your section?	If so, of what per cent?	Have R. R. injured the value of land anywhere in your county?	If so, to what extent?	Has there been decline in value of land past year?	If so, what cause?
New Han'vr 1	yes	10	no		yes	low prices
New Han'vr 2	no		no		no	
New Han'vr 3	yes		in some cases		yes	low prices
Average	yes	10	no		yes	
North'mpt'n 1	no		no		yes	low prices
North'mpt'n 2	no		no		yes	low prices
North'mpt'n 3	no	none	no	none	yes	low prices
North'mpt'n 4	no		no		yes	low prices
Average	no		no		yes	
Onslow.....1	yes	25	no		no	
Onslow.....2	yes	20	no		no	
Onslow.....3	some		no		no	
Average	yes	22½	no		no	
Orange.....1	no		yes	½	yes	scarcity of money
Orange.....2	yes	10	no		yes	scarcity of money
Orange.....3	no		yes	25	no	
Orange.....4	no		no		yes	low prices
Orange.....5	no		no		yes	low prices
Average	no		no		yes	
Pamlico.....1					yes	low prices
Pamlico.....2					yes	low prices
Pamlico.....3	no		no		yes	low prices
Pamlico.....4	no		no		yes	low prices
Pamlico.....5	no		no		yes	low prices
Average	no		no		yes	
Pasquotank.1	no		yes	20	yes	scarcity of money
Pasquotank.2	yes	50	no		yes	scarcity of money
Pasquotank.3	yes	25	no		no	
Pasquotank.4	yes		no		yes	scarcity of money
Pasquotank.5	yes		no		no	
Average	yes	37½	no		yes	
Pender.....1	yes				yes	low prices
Pender.....2	yes	25	no		no	
Pender.....3	no		no		no	
Pender.....4	no		no		no	
Average			no		no	
Perquimans.1	no		no		yes	low prices
Perquimans.2	no		no		no	
Perquimans.3	yes	2	no		no	
Perquimans.4	no		no		no	
Perquimans.5	yes	heavily	no		no	
Average	no		no		no	
Person.....1			no		no	
Person.....2	no		no		no	
Person.....3	no		no		yes	low prices
Person.....4	no		no		yes	low prices
Person.....5	no		yes	25	yes	low prices
Average	no		no		yes	

PAMLICO, PASQUOTANK, PENDER, PERQUIMANS AND PERSON
CONTINUED.

Has value of land increased by growth of towns and vil- lages in your county?	Tendency to have larger or smaller farms?	Improv- ments been made on land past year?	Nature of improve- ments?	Have lands been re- claimed by ditch- ing or otherwise?	If so, to what extent?	Is fertility of land main- tained?
no	smaller	very lit'l		no		yes
yes	larger	yes		yes	40	yes
yes	smaller	no		yes	ditching	no
yes	smaller			yes	40	yes
no	smaller	some	building	very lit'l		yes
no	smaller	no		yes	very lim't	no
no	smaller	none	none	no	none	no
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes	ditching	yes
no	smaller			yes		same
	smaller	no				yes
yes	smaller	yes		yes	ditching	yes
some	common	some	clearing	no		
yes	smaller	yes				yes
no	larger	very lit'l	clover	no		no
yes	smaller	yes	buiding	yes	not much	yes
no	smaller	no		yes	ditching	yes
no	smaller	yes		yes	larger	yes
no	smaller	yes		yes		yes
no	smaller	yes		yes		yes
no	smaller	somw'at	building	yes	10 or 15	yes
no	smaller	some	building	yes	very small	yes
no	smaller	no				
no	smaller	yes	building	yes	ditching	yes
no	smaller	very lit'l		yes		yes
no	smaller	yes		yes		yes
no	smaller	very lit'l		no		no
yes	larger	few	manuring	yes		yes
yes	larger	no		no		no
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes	ditching	yes
yes	medium	yes	manuring	yes	25	yes
yes		yes		yes	25	yes
some	same	yes		yes	ditching	yes
no	smaller	yes		yes	ditching	yes
no	smaller	very lit'l		yes		yes
no	smaller	yes		yes		yes
no	smaller	yes		yes		yes
yes	smaller	no		no		no
no	smaller	yes	building	yes		yes
yes		yes	building	no		no
yes	smaller	yes	ditching	yes		no
yes	smaller	yes	drainage	no	not much	no
yes	smaller	yes		no		no
yes	smaller	no		yes		yes
yes	smaller	yes	more grass	yes		yes
yes	smaller	no		yes		yes
no	smaller	not m'ch	more grass	no		no
yes	smaller			yes	more clo'r	yes
yes	smaller			yes		yes

TABLE NO. 3—NEW HANOVER, NORTHAMPTON, ONSLOW, ORANGE, COUNTIES—

COUNTY.	Have farm-ers im-proved in th'ir mode of living?	Has cost of living in-creased or decreased past year?	Wages per month of farm laborers.		
			Men.	Women.	Children.
New Han'vr 1	yes	increased	\$ 50 to 60	\$ 20 to 45	\$ 10 to 30
New Han'vr 2	yes	increased	10 00 to 15 00	8 00 to 10 00	3 00 to 4 00
New Han'vr 3	yes	decreased	8 00	3 00	2 00
Average.....	yes	increased	9 50	7 00	4 50
North'mptn 1	yes	increased	6 00 to 10 00	3 00 to 5 00	1 00 to 3 00
North'mptn 2	yes	decreased	7 00	3 50	2 00
North'mptn 3	yes	decreased	8 00	4 00	2 00 to 3 00
North'mptn 4	no	decreased	8 00	4 00 to 5 00	1 00 to 3 00
Average.....	yes	decreased	8 00	4 50	3 00
Onslow.....1	yes	decreased	6 00 to 8 00	4 00 to 5 00	2 00
Onslow.....2	yes	same	8 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 5 00	
Onslow.....3	some	decreased	7 00 to 9 00		
Average.....	yes	decreased	9 00	4 50	2 00
Orange.....1	very little	decreased	5 00 to 6 00	3 00	1 00 to 2 00
Orange.....2	yes	increased	10 00	4 00	
Orange.....3	not much	same	7 00	5 00	3 00
Orange.....4	but little	decreased	8 00	2 00	2 00
Orange.....5	yes	decreased	8 00	5 00	3 00
Average.....	yes	decreased	8 00	4 00	2 50
Pamlico.....1	yes	decreased	60c	40c	20 to 25c
Pamlico.....2	yes	decreased	10 00	5 00	2 50 to 3 00
Pamlico.....3	yes	same	8 00 to 10 00		
Pamlico.....4	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 5 00	2 00 to 3 00
Pamlico.....5	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	4 00	3 00
Average.....	yes	decreased	9 50	5 50	3 50
Pasquotank 1	yes	increased	8 00	4 00	3 00 to 4 00
Pasquotank 2	some	increased	8 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 6 00	
Pasquotank 3	no	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	3 00	
Pasquotank 4	yes	same	9 00 to 15 00	4 00 to 10 00	
Pasquotank 5	yes	decreased	12 00	5 00	3 00 to 8 00
Average.....	yes	decreased	11 00	4 50	3 00
Pender.....1	yes	same	8 00 to 14 00	6 00 to 8 00	3 00 to 5 00
Pender.....2	yes	decreased	9 00	6 00	2 00 to 4 00
Pender.....3	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	35c	15 to 25c
Pender.....4	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 5 00	2 00
Average.....	yes	decreased	10 50	6 50	4 00
Perquimans.1	no	increased	8 00 to 12 00	3 00 to 5 00	
Perquimans.2	no	decreased	10 00 to 15 00	4 00 to 8 00	1 00 to 5 00
Perquimans.3	yes	same	10 00	5 00	5 00
Perquimans.4	no	same	12 00	5 00	3 00 to 5 00
Perquimans.5	no	increased	12 00	6 00	
Average.....	no	same	11 00	6 00	4 50
Person.....1	yes	decreased	6 00 to 10 00	3 00 to 5 00	
Person.....2	yes	decreased	5 00 to 8 00	3 00 to 5 00	2 00 to 3 00
Person.....3	yes	decreased	8 00	4 00	2 00
Person.....4	no	decreased	6 00 to 8 00	3 00 to 4 00	1 00 to 2 50
Person.....5	yes	decreased	6 00 to 8 00		
Average.....	yes	decreased	8 00	4 00	2 25

PAMLICO, PASQUOTANK, PENDER, PERQUIMANS AND PERSON
CONTINUED.

Has rate of wages in- creased in past year?	If so, how much?	Has there been a decrease during that time?	If so, from what cause?	Cost to produce.				
				Bale cotton.	Bushel wheat?	Corn	Oats.	100 pounds tobacco.
no		no		\$ 30 00		50c	30c	\$
yes	20 per ct	no		20 00	40c	40c	25c	.....
no		no						
no		no		25 00	40	45	22½	.....
no		very little	low prices	20 00	60c	45c	35c	.....
no		yes	low prices	30 00		60c		.....
no	none	yes	low prices	6c per lb	40c	50c	25c	.....
no		yes	low prices			35c		.....
no		yes		22 50	50	47½	80	.....
no		yes	low prices	17 00		20c		.....
no		yes	10 per cent	7c		40c		.....
no		some	low prices					.....
no		yes		17 50		30		.....
no		yes	low prices for tobacco		75c	1 00	35c	7 00
no		not much		17 45	50c	25c	25c	5 00
no		no		28 00	75c	50c	33c	5 00
no		yes	low prices	25 00	60c	50c	30c	6 00
no		yes	low prices		1 00	85c	40c	8 00
no		yes		23 48	72	62	82½	.....
no		no		17 00			20c	.....
no		yes	scarcity of money	6c per lb	50c	25c	15c	.....
no		no		7½c per lb		50c	40c	.....
no		no		20 00		10c	8c	.....
no	1 to 2 00		scarcity of money	12 00		45c	40c	.....
no		no		20 20	50	32½	30	.....
no		yes	low prices	40 00	1 00	60c	40c	.....
yes		no		25 00		40c	25c	.....
no		yes	low prices	30 50	80c	25c	15c	10 00
no		yes	low prices	7c per lb	50c	40c	35c	.....
same								.....
no		yes		30 75	76½	41	28½	.....
no		no				50 to 75c	25c	.....
no		yes	low prices			30c	20c	.....
no		no		25 00		25 to 40c		.....
no		no						.....
no		no		25 00		42½	22½	.....
no		yes	low prices	25 to 30 00	75c	40c	50c	.....
no		no		30 00	50c	35c	25c	.....
no		no		25 00	1 00	50c	30c	.....
no		yes	low prices	30 00	75c	40c	25c	.....
no		yes	low prices					.....
no		yes		28 75	75	42½	82	.....
yes	20 pr ct				75c	50c	40c	8 00
yes	5 per ct	no			50c	40c	30c	5 00
no		no			50c	45c	25c	6 00
no		yes	low prices		60c	50c	30c	7 00
no		yes	low prices		50c	60c	35c	6 to 8 00
no					57	49	82	7 00

TABLE NO. 3—NEW HANOVER, NORTHAMPTON, ONSLOW, ORANGE, COUNTIES—

COUNTY.	Present prices of					Raise cotton at present price?	Are farm laborers given rat'l'ns in addition to wag's?
	Cotton	Corn.	Wheat	Oats.	Tobacco.		
New Han'vr 1	\$ 6½	\$ 65	\$	\$		no	no
New Han'vr 2	8	60	60	50		yes	no
New Han'vr 3							some
Average		62½	60	50			no
North'mptn 1	7	50	65	35		no	yes
North'mptn 2	7	70				no	yes
North'mptn 3	6	60	65	40		no	yes
North'mptn 4	6½	50	75	50		no	yes
Average		57½	68½	41½		no	yes
Onslow 1	5½	50				no	yes
Onslow 2	7	70				yes	yes
Onslow 3						no	yes
Average		60				no	yes
Orange 1		60	75	40	\$ 6 00	no	yes
Orange 2	6½	60	75	40	10 00	no	yes
Orange 3	6½	60	80	35	4 00	no	yes
Orange 4	7	75	80	45	5 to 35 cents	yes	yes
Orange 5		65	80	40	\$ 5 00		no
Average		64	78	40		no	yes
Pamlico 1	6	55	75	40		yes	no
Pamlico 2	7½	35-40c		40		yes	yes
Pamlico 3	5					no	no
Pamlico 4	6	40				no	yes
Pamlico 5		50				no	no
Average		46½	75	40		no	no
Pasquotank 1	6½	50				no	yes
Pasquotank 2	6½	50	60	40		no	yes
Pasquotank 3	5½	56		40		no	yes
Pasquotank 4		55		50		no	yes
Pasquotank 5		54		40			no
Average		53		42½		no	yes
Pender 1	6½	65-70c				no	no
Pender 2		65				no	yes
Pender 3	7	60				yes	yes
Pender 4						no	no
Average		63½				no	
Perquimans 1	6½	55				no	yes
Perquimans 2	7	45	60	35		yes	yes
Perquimans 3	7½	50	65	40		no	yes
Perquimans 4	6½	50	75	35		no	yes
Perquimans 5	6	50		45		no	no
Average		50	66½	39		no	yes
Person 1		60	80		2 to 40 cents		yes
Person 2		50	70	50	5 cents		yes
Person 3		50	80	40	\$ 6 25		yes
Person 4		60	70	40	1 to 50 cents		yes
Person 5		80	75	40	2 to 20 cents		yes
Average		56	75	42½			yes

PAMLICO, PASQUOTANK, PENDER, PERQUIMANS AND PERSON
CONTINUED.

What is the value of rations?	Do laborers have house, room or lodgings free, with gardens?	With pasturage?	The monthly value of these?	What other advantages accorded to wage-earners?
\$	no	no	.....	.....
3 50	yes	yes	.....	.....
3 50	yes	.....	.....	vegetables
5 00	yes	yes	1 to 3 00	.....
2 00	yes	.....	2 00	.....
4 00	yes	yes	1 00	none
2 60	yes	yes	.....	patches
3 00	yes	yes	2 00	.....
3 00	yes	no	2 00	fuel
2 75 and 3 00	yes	sometimes	1 to 2 00	.....
.....	yes	.....	.....	.....
2 80	yes	no	2 00	.....
4 00	yes	yes	2 00	.....
6 00	yes	yes	2 00	wood furnished
5 00	yes	yes	2 00	house to use free of charge
2 50	yes	yes	4 00	.....
.....	yes	yes	2 00	.....
4 25	yes	yes	2 25	.....
3 00	yes	yes	3 00	.....
3 00	yes	yes	5 00	const'nt empl'y't
5 to 6 00	yes	yes	2 50	.....
2 25	yes	yes	2 00	use of teams
.....	yes	no	.....	.....
3 25	yes	yes	3 00	.....
4 to 6 00	yes	yes	2 00	use of teams
3 00	yes	yes	5 00	use of teams
4 00	no	yes	.....	.....
3 to 4 00	yes	yes	10 to 12 00	use of teams
.....	yes	yes	10 00	.....
4 00	yes	yes	6 00	.....
.....	yes	yes	.....	.....
2 50	yes	no	2 50	fuel
2 25	yes	no	1 50	none
.....	no	no	.....	.....
2 30	yes	no	2 00	.....
3 00	yes	yes	2 00	team
5 00	yes	yes	1 00	none
5 00	yes	yes	.....	patches
3 00	yes	yes	2 00	wood
3 00	yes	yes	3 00	.....
3 50	yes	yes	2 00	.....
2 00	yes	yes	1½ to 4 00	.....
3 00	yes	yes	5 00	gardens
3 50	yes	yes	3 50	wood
2 to 4 00	yes	yes	6 00	.....
3 50	yes	yes	3 00	.....
3 00	yes	yes	4 00	.....

TABLE NO. 3—NEW HANOVER, NORTHAMPTON, ONSLOW, ORANGE, COUNTIES—

COUNTY.		Is labor abundant or scarce?	Reasons?
New Hanover.....	1	scarce	crowd the towns
New Hanover.....	2	abundant	
New Hanover.....	3	abundant	low prices
Average.....			
Northampton.....	1	scarce	
Northampton.....	2	scarce	lumber business
Northampton.....	3	plenty	
Northampton.....	4	plenty	
Average.....			
Onslow.....	1	plenty	
Onslow.....	2	plenty	
Onslow.....	3	common	
Average.....		plenty	
Orange.....	1	scarce	moved to towns
Orange.....	2	scarce	moved to towns
Orange.....	3	scarce	moved to towns
Orange.....	4	abundant	
Orange.....	5	abundant	
Average.....		scarce	
Pamlico.....	1	scarce	saw mills
Pamlico.....	2	scarce	saw mills
Pamlico.....	3	scarce	charge too much
Pamlico.....	4	scarce	
Pamlico.....	5	scarce	unknown
Average.....		scarce	
Pasquotank.....	1	scarce	low prices
Pasquotank.....	2	scarce	low prices
Pasquotank.....	3	abundant	too m'ny f'r the w'rk
Pasquotank.....	4		
Pasquotank.....	5	plenty	
Average.....			
Pender.....	1	enough	
Pender.....	2	plenty	
Pender.....	3	plenty	
Pender.....	4	abundant	
Average.....			
Perquimans.....	1	scarce	
Perquimans.....	2	plenty	
Perquimans.....	3	scarce	
Perquimans.....	4	plenty	
Perquimans.....	5	plenty	
Average.....			
Person.....	1	plenty	
Person.....	2	plenty	
Person.....	3	scarce	gone to R. R.
Person.....	4	medium	
Person.....	5	abundant	
Average.....			

YANCEY COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Can they find employment all the year?	Is educational condition improving?	Is their moral condition improving?	Have they religious instruc- tion?	Is the finan- cial condi- tion improving?
no	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	no	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
no	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
no	yes	yes	yes	no
no	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
no	yes	yes	yes	no
no	no	yes	yes	no
no	yes	yes	yes	no
no	yes			no
yes	yes	yes	yes	no
yes	yes	yes		no

VIEWS OF FARMERS.

These letters from the farmers are selected from a very great number and will show clearly their own ideas. Hundreds are so much alike that only one of each kind is selected. To those who have so kindly answered, whether they are printed or not, I desire, in the name of the State, to thank most heartily. This work should be "non-partisan" in the fullest sense of the word, and no letter has been selected on account of any political idea. Almost every letter touched on the financial question. To sum up the desires of the farmers: Almost all are for "more money." A large majority put great stress on education. A great many want homestead abolished, dogs taxed heavily, different ways of working roads, etc.

KEEP ACCOUNTS—PLANT YOUNG TREES IN VACANT SPOTS—FARMERS ARE TOO CARELESS.

BURLINGTON, Alamance County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Farmers need more system. They ought to keep accounts of all expenses and profits, they are too careless about their tools and farms; allowing gullies to form and make a part of their farm unsightly and worthless. They do not attend to their forests. They should plant walnuts and poplars in all vacant places. They do not cut and cull out the worthless trees and give the young growth a chance. The most of them act as though the farms would not be needed but a few years longer, not thinking for a moment of the millions of people who are to live after us, tugging out a miserable existence on account of the folly of former occupants.

On the whole, I think farmers are the most idle, careless and less provident than any other class of people, and will never succeed until farming is looked upon as a business for profit as well as a mere place to work out a poor existence.

W. F. IRELAND, Employer.

WIPE OUT THE HOMESTEAD LAW—TAX DOGS 50C ON THE HEAD—GIVE THE BUREAU MORE MONEY.

VASHTI, Alexander County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to the foregoing, I will say first, make every dollar worth 100 cents, give the people money enough to run their business, wipe out the homestead law, tax each dog 50c per head, exempt one sheep for

every one in family, if the man has any; fine every man that kills birds with dog and shotgun or catches them in nets; make a rigid loafer law and learn the young men of our country to stay at home and learn their books if they have nothing else to do.

I think it would be to our advantage to keep up the public roads by taxation, and all the laboring people are of the same view, though the factory owners are opposed to it.

As for what would advance the usefulness of the bureau, I think if the legislature would drop off some useless appropriations and give the bureau enough to enable the Commissioner to visit all the different parts of the country, he could find out more accurately the needs of the people, their condition, &c., than can be ascertained any other way.

Yours, &c.,

D. M. BAKER, Employer.

PRODUCE ALL NECESSARIES ON THE FARM—GOOD CLIMATE, GOOD SCHOOLS, AND CHURCHES—ALL WE NEED IS A RAILROAD.

TOPIN, Alleghany County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—We have a country wonderfully facilitated to all kinds of enterprise. We have abundant water power, fertile soil, healthful climate, good schools and churches, pure cold water, an abundance of valuable minerals and almost everything needful to make our people happy, except railroads and money. If we had these we would be a happy and industrious people. We have quite a number of able-bodied laborers who are out of employment at least one-half of the time. We produce on our farms all the grains, grasses, meats and vegetables and domestic animals that we need for our own consumption; but need railroad facilities that we may market our surplus productions. But since we do not have these a great many of our laborers are compelled to mortgage to the merchants for supplies so that when they harvest their crops it takes it, in some instances, to pay the mortgages, and so the same thing goes on from year to year.

J. T. EVANS,

Teacher.

TAKES AS MUCH TO RAISE A SCRUB HOG AS A THOROUGHbred—MUST HAVE BETTER ROADS.

LAUREL BRANCH, Alleghany County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—As stock raising is one of our main sources of living, I think it would be a great help to our farmers if they would secure a better grade of stock of all kinds. We see it as marked in the hog as anything. It takes

as much to raise a "scrub" as it does a blooded hog, and the fine hog produces a great deal more pork. The same holds good in cattle and sheep.

Our farmers should plow their land better and much deeper, without which we need not expect any degree of success.

Our people need better roads to haul their produce to market, as we have no railroad in our county. C. W. SMITH, Employer.

THE FARMER NEEDS MORE MONEY—BUREAU OUGHT TO HAVE REPORTS
READ TO FARMERS TO SHOW THEIR CONDITION.

WHARF, Anson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—There is perfect harmony between landlords and tenants in this county. The principal thing the farmer needs is more money in the country to pay for his produce. With the present prices of produce labor is too high. I would think it advisable to have some legislation along this line, say have a uniform system of prices and so many hours a day's work; that is the rule in all other labor and should be on the farm, the hands desire it themselves.

I would further suggest that the bureau devise some plan to have their reports read to the laborers to show them the exact standing between them and their employers. I think it would accomplish a great deal of good if it could be accomplished.

The farmers are in a better condition than they have been for a long time, and if they could sell their produce for more money to pay back debts they soon would be independent and happy. We are happy to know the day is not far distant when we will have free coinage of silver, more money, higher prices, happier people and a better country. J. A. KENDALL,

Employer.

CATTLE AND SHEEP RAISING—THOROUGHbred STOCK.

GRASSY CREEK, Ashe County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—If you will notice on the map all of Ashe County lies west of the Blue Ridge, and in consequence a grass county, hence our main interest is in sheep and cattle. We can cash our surplus corn by feeding to cattle, and when the price of these are low we are materially hurt. Sheep have been very low for two or three years, and so have cattle been until this spring we have gotten fair prices, but I am afraid the admission of the Mexican beef free will ruin us again. Our people have been taking considerable interest in raising fine cattle, i. e. fine beef, and have been buying a number of thoroughbred, short-horn Durham Bulls, and as I have before stated, this being a grass county, I think this is our only hope (since horns have gone so low)

as we are thirty miles from the railroad and can't market anything to advantage only through feeding, etc.

Wage workers find steady employment, and the more industrious are doing fairly well, as farmers here give more than the average chance to renters and farm hands.

W. C. GREER,
Employer.

FARMERS, PAY IN "ORDERS ON THE STORE" NOT SATISFACTORY—COLORED PEOPLE HAVE EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES, BUT NOT IMPROVING.

AURORA, Beaufort County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—I have filled out blank on opposite page as near as it fits my case. I am farming, run three plows, hire by the day, pay cash, get along well with hands, get all I need without trouble. Most of the farmers in this section pay in orders at the store, which is not very satisfactory to the hands. Our labor is almost all colored. Good feeling exists between the races. Notwithstanding the colored race have educational advantages, as to free schools, they are not making much progress along that line.

JOHN W. CHAPIN, Employer,
Reading clerk House of Representatives, 1895.

ADVANCE PRICES—RUN THE GOVERNMENT AS IT WAS PREVIOUS TO 1873 UNDER JEFFERSON AND MADISON RULE.

AULANDER, Bertie County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—The only remedy I can see is to advance prices. We don't grow tobacco in Bertie County. I have overseered about 15 years of my life and managed large farms for other people and have had what some would call a great deal of experience in farming and working hands until I bought a farm. I run six plows and make a good crop. Last year was the first year I failed to meet expenses; my loss was \$50.00 to the plow, with no improvement going on at all.

The white labor and colored labor are in the lumber woods; they get 60 cents per day and they board themselves. When the lumber is all gone the labor will have to leave unless the product goes up. I would gladly aid you if I could in your work. Times must change before your bureau can do the farmer good.

The only remedy for our government is to shake old England off from running our government, and get back to old landmarks as we had before 1873. Let the people manage the United States as was done under Jefferson and Madison. Give us free coinage, 16 to 1, stop issuing gold bonds, let the United States control our finance and stop the millionaires from running

our government. When our people elect a President and he fails to stick to his platform, or any other officer, pass a law to call him in and cut his head off, and we will soon have a good time. One hundred heads ought to fall off at once.

JOS. W. WHITE, Employer.

THE FARMER'S SMOKEHOUSE IS TOO FAR FROM HOME.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Bladen County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In the first place, however, I will say, we need more money. But how to get it is the question. Perhaps if we could get free coinage of silver, products might possibly rise. It is very evident, we cannot raise money by making cotton. I would suggest that we discard cotton, to a certain extent, and raise more corn and meat, and live at home. Heretofore our barns and smokehouses have been too far from home.

I fear this will be a bad crop year. Farmers in some localities are plowing up their cotton, and substituting rice, peas, corn, etc. The wettest spring I ever saw, which, together with cold weather, is the cause of the reduction of the cotton crop.

A. M. MCNEILL, Employer.

MONEY IS SCARCE, BUT FARMERS ARE LIVING BETTER THAN FORMERLY—
SEES THE BRIGHT SIDE.

EL PASO, Brunswick County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—While money is very scarce, and prices for farm products very low, I think, generally speaking (with exceptions, of course) that our people are living better and building better houses, planting less acres and making more. I attribute much of this to economy, and having our corn cribs and smokehouses at home and not in the West and North West. Our people are building better churches and school houses, and are improving in a moral and religious point of view.

When the great question "Finance" is settled, I believe a bright era will dawn upon us.

GEO. H. BELLAMY, Employer.

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER FIRST, THEN MANUFACTURING—STATE SHOULD
GIVE THE BUREAU MORE MONEY.

ASHEVILLE, Buncombe County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think the one thing most needed by the farmer and the mass of working people is the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Next, we need more manufacturing to bring money in the State and to create a market for the product of our farmers and I think our farmers could

improve their condition by working six days in the week and at least fifty weeks in the year; if they would try this plan with improved farming implements and get down to business as the manufacturer does there would be but few failures on the farm.

I think if the State would make the appropriation large enough so you could send out proper men to work up the labor returns the result would be better.

G. W. WRENN,
Employer.

LUXURIES SHOULD BE TAXED—NECESSITIES OF THE POOR EXEMPT—
SILVER AS BEFORE 1873.

CARRIERS SPRINGS, Buncombe County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The equalizing of the taxes. The rich evade the taxes in various ways. The poor pay on all they own. We need a graduated income tax. The luxuries ought to be taxed heavy, the necessities of the poor exempt entirely from taxes, save his poll tax, which every man ought to pay.

The farmers do not read enough. Farmers ought to be thoroughly organized as are the Knights of Labor, etc., and all pull together for their best interests. The Farmers' Alliance was well qualified to do the work, but the Republican party went into politics and with the hard times money got so scarce, dues could not be paid, so the Alliance went to smash in this county.

The farmer wants silver restored as it was in 1873. Why not adopt the financial policy of France? She had gold and silver and paper, and a sub-treasury. Through war or peace France is always sound. Look at her extent of territory, not as large as many of our single states, and yet, after a disastrous war, she paid the heaviest indemnity on record, and then was better off than the victor. Then look at Mexico and see her prosperous. Why not we, that boast of superior intelligence, facilities, etc? Personally I favor the putting of our gold and silver into bars and issue paper money secured by said bars for circulation. Then we would have a sound money system that would not lose in weight. If the balance of trade was against us send over the bars, etc., and save the wear and loss that we now have with coin of either metal.

N. PLAMONDON,
Employer.

THE BUREAU WORTH MORE TO THE STATE THAN IT HAS COST.

MORGANTON, Burke County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—My county is not strictly in the cotton growing belt, therefore, I feel safe to say it don't pay. Corn, wheat, rye, oats, tobacco, peas, fruits and all products can be raised to advantage; our farmers are learn-

ing to be more self-supporting, scarcely hear of one buying western bacon or corn. We have roller mills in our midst. The farmers are improving their lands in various ways, and are abandoning the use, to a very great extent, of so much commercial fertilizer by composting, sowing peas, grass, clover, etc., and in this way are reclaiming a great deal of the once run down or which was considered worn out lands, and I am free to say that this new life in the agricultural department has been diffused through the Bureau of Labor, and that it has been worth to this department (the farmers) twice the amount that it has cost the State of North Carolina.

J. D. ALEXANDER, Employer.

SUGGEST PEAS AS A TURNING CROP—LABOR DEPARTMENT WORTH
A GREAT DEAL TO AGRICULTURAL CLASS.

MORGANTON, Burke County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Your question on opposite side, No. 6, (Have improvements been made on land of late years?) as regards the nature of the improvements made by the farmers can be answered more fully by stating by the use of peas as turning crop and the seeding of grass, clover, crimson-top clover is highly prized by most all who have tried it. The idea of better stock, I mean better breeds of all kinds, is becoming more popular with the farming class generally. Without the use of labor-saving farming implements, I can't see, for my life, how it could have been possible for the farmers to succeed in making the necessary preparation of tilling crops in the short time that was left after the breaking up of winter so late in the spring. I, for one, as a farmer, am fully satisfied that the labor department has been of great advantage to the agricultural class in North Carolina.

W. M. WINTERS, Employer.

FAILURE IN FRUIT CROPS—HIGH TARIFF IS A SMALL THING COMPARED
WITH TOO MUCH USE OF TOBACCO, COFFEE AND WHISKEY.

GLOBE, Caldwell County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Farmers in our section depend largely on the fruit crop for their "spare money," but as there was a total failure of apples last year, our citizens fell short in pocket change. People in our section are farming more on the "intensive system" which indicates better times ahead.

The best feeling exists between laborers and farmers in our country, and all seem to be hopeful that good times will soon dawn upon us. People live in our township by working from five to ten months and have plenty to eat, and wear good clothes. Our people would all be thrifty if they would put in twelve months a year, raise everything they consume, and quit the use of tobacco and coffee. The high tariff that the people make

so much "fuss" about may be unjust, but it is a mighty small thing when compared with the expense from the use of the "quid" and drink mentioned, not naming liquors, etc., and no christian or good citizen can afford to touch it *at all*. Many farmers make a mistake by not raising their meat and wheat, but excuse themselves by saying "it is *much* cheaper to buy at the low prices." We say, poor deluded brethren, as we all know our supplies are dear at any price. When a beneficent Creator furnishes us plenty of old "mother earth," health and time, the "early and latter rain" in order to have food and clothes, and some to spare to the widow and orphan, as well as to lay up a little "chink" for the "rainy day."

F. P. MOORE, Employer.

FARMERS DON'T THINK ENOUGH—THINK A YEAR IN ADVANCE—KEEP YOUR CHILDREN EMPLOYED OR AT SCHOOL.

LENOIR, Caldwell County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—One trouble with the farmers in this country, they don't think enough. They ought to plan and think what they are going to make at least a year before the time comes to plant. All agree that the farmer must make his supplies. Well, the farmer last fall ought to have picked out his land for wheat this fall and been doing something to improve it and get it to bring at least 20 bushels to the acre and so with the other crops, if they can't get too much land they will improve it and that is better, for one acre is easier worked than two that will make the same.

Wheat land should all be sown in peas and mowed for hay, it is no trouble to cure, you can cut when raining and put up in rain on limby poles and it will cure nicely and bright. There is no risk at all in getting peavines cured if staked around limby poles. When farmers sow all the peas they can for hay they can keep five times more cattle and have beef, milk and butter in abundance. One of the most important things for farmers and everybody else, is to keep their children employed or in school; don't let them grow up with idle habits and fill our jails and penitentiaries.

G. M. GOFORTH, Employer.

HONEST LEGISLATION THE GREAT NEED; CLASS LEGISLATION THE CAUSE OF FINANCIAL TROUBLE.

WILDWOOD, Carteret County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The cost of production of farm products is in most cases above the price paid for it in the market, which leaves the farmer to foot the bill from some other source. The scarcity of money is the cause, not overproduction. Class legislation has caused the money to be concentrated in channels far removed from the farmer and the laboring classes of the

nation. Money is power. It is difficult to see how this great crime can be stopped and its effects removed.

Honest legislation is the great need of the day. I will soon be 80 years old and have been a farmer for 70 years. I have never seen money so scarce and hard to raise. It has been coming on for the last 20 years, a little worse this year than last, until we have all landed at the foot of the ladder, without any prospect ahead to encourage.

May God protect us and the liberties we once enjoyed as a nation.

P. S.—Your work has been very beneficial to most farmers in the State. I fail to see any suggestion I could make to improve on your very valuable service.

LEVI T. OGLESBY, Employer.

THE FARMERS WANT BETTER MARKETS FOR THEIR PRODUCE—
FERTILIZE BY A SYSTEM OF GREEN MANURING—
REDUCE ACREAGE.

OCEAN, Carteret County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Farmers are not progressive along the coast, and make a living so easy that they indulge the indolence produced by climatic influences. Lands are fairly productive and means are at hand to make them rich, but no effort is made to utilize these means. So if I should answer correctly your question, I should say the need here is more energy and industry. Possibly if their labors were more remunerative, this might be a sufficient stimulant to arouse the farming classes from their present sloth. Few read, and if our farmers bulletins were more generally distributed this would have a favorable influence. Labor here is almost worthless; and that that will work is almost beyond the reach of the farmers pocket, as they get an easy living by fishing, clamming, etc. Small farms, high cultivation diversified crops, making of home supplies needs to be impressed upon the farmers everywhere, and especially here.

As to him that hath shall be given, so the farmers want better markets for their produce in order to stimulate them to labor and make improvements.

The only plan that I can see that will prevent the full enslavement of the farmer is to reduce his acreage to his own household force. Live without hiring, make everything his land will produce toward supplying the various necessities of laundry and kitchen. Fertilize his land by a system of green manuring and live strictly within his income, educate his children at home in the common English branches of the three R's and be content until a better system of finance shall bless his efforts and encourage his industry.

JNO. W. SANDERS.

 ABOLISH THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

GOLDSTON, Chatham County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In regard to any information, I am incompetent to attempt it. The farmers do not use as much exertion as they should; lose too much time and not as economical as they should be. I believe the homestead law has been one of the main causes of the indebtedness of the average farmer by following the mortgage system, hence the extravagance in trading. And how to better our condition is a question. The agricultural station has done well and been useful in regard to fertilizers and experiments. Think it ought to be continued. It may be that something in the way of cheap literature, well distributed, encouraging more industry, more perseverance, less time-killing, and more practical modes of cultivation, etc., and a higher standard of good morals. Every neighborhood has 25 per cent of consumers and not producers, colored worse than the white race. I hope to see some change and reaction by this fall to the farmers' interest; if not, it will be impossible for them ever to get out of debt.

J. J. GOLDSTON, Employer.

 WANTS SHEEP PROTECTED—SHEEP-KILLING DOGS AND WILD CATS
EXTERMINATED.

TUSQUITTE, Clay County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I am confident our farmers would do well to take some steps to protect the sheep industry of our country.

Kill up the sheep-killing dogs. Take some steps toward getting rid of wild cats. Bring in some improved stock, (cattle, horses and sheep).

Sow clover and raise an abundance of peas. And above all, work more and take care of the odds and ends. Prepare and sow more small grain.

J. W. JOHNSON.

 ABOLISH THE CHATTEL MORTGAGE SYSTEM.

FAYETTEVILLE, Cumberland County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—One of the greatest curses of our section in the past has been the chattel mortgage system under the allurements of a hope that is never realized. Many that are not calculated to do anything but labor, have been induced to purchase houses, rent land and buy supplies all at a ruinous per cent, and in the end, find themselves on the wrong side of the balance sheet. I note, however, a decided decrease in that mode of operation.

We have in the eastern section of our county large areas of swamp land that is very productive when properly drained, that is lying idle for want

of a united effort on the part of the owners. I think if a law could be enacted that would allow each county to utilize a limited amount of convict labor on a reasonable basis to work the roads and ditch swamps, etc., that it might be of advantage to the people. In order for the bureau, which you represent, to benefit the masses it must be brought close to them, and I would suggest the appointment of some suitable person in each township as agent to correspond with and furnish data to the commissioner. I will be glad at any time to serve you or give any information that will be of interest to your department.

Yours truly,
CYRUS MURPHY, Employer.

NO COTTON OR WHEAT RAISED IN THE COUNTY—FISHING ENTIRELY.

MANNS HARBOR, Dare County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—It is almost impossible for me to give you any information as to farming, for the County of Dare is almost entirely exempt from farming. Fishing is the main occupation, and therefore we know nothing about farming. One reason why farming has been abandoned, is on account of the "Stock Law." I don't suppose that there is a bale of cotton or a bushel of wheat raised in the county.

S. L. FULCHER, Employee.

MAKE COMPOST—SOW PEAS, CLOVER, ETC.—THE CREATION OF THE BUREAU
A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

YADKIN COLLEGE, Davidson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The farmers should improve their farms by making compost and sowing peas and clover and other crops, to be turned under to improve their land, and then make everything they need on the farm, as near as possible. We should make every pound of meat we use, instead of sending our money out of the State to buy it. We need a larger volume of money in circulation, to increase the prices on farm products, and enable the farmers to give higher wages, and improve the farms and raise more of our supplies at home. By these means the farmer would give employment the year round to all his labor. At present, we only employ labor a few months in the year, because the products raised on the farm at the present wages, will not bring enough to pay the employer for his investment. If the farmers of the South would only produce one half as much cotton and tobacco as they do, it would double the amount of money, in consequence of making a good demand for them, and give the farmers more time to make their bread and meat and improve their farms.

I think the creation of the bureau is a step in the right direction, for information in this line is very much needed.

G. WALSER, Employer.

KEEP THE FREE SCHOOLS OPEN FOUR MONTHS IN EACH YEAR—REVENUE FROM STOCKS AND EXEMPT LAND.

JERUSALEM, Davie County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Homestead laws changed so as to give the homestead absolute title in place of life estate, for himself, wife and minority of the children, so that it would be an inducement to improve. Let the State get its revenue from personal property, railroads, bank stock, corporation tax, etc. Leave the land entirely to each county, where the valuation can be uniform for county and school purposes, so that the people will have better educational advantages, which is the beginning of all prosperity. Legislature require the taxes to be levied so as to keep the free schools open four months each year, if the constitution has to be altered. The people, through the tax assessors, for fear that their county will pay too much State tax, value their lands for about half what they would sell for, with land assessed at its true value, notwithstanding the constitutional limit, would afford revenue enough to carry on the county government and increase the school tax. The balance of taxable property is uniform all over the State. My idea would be for the property for State purposes to be listed and a State board to value and fix the per cent. tax that would be needed.

J. N. CHARLES, Employer.

“FREE RAW MATERIAL”—A DISCRIMINATION IN FAVOR OF THE MANUFACTURER.

JOFORD, Duplin County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—We think that the farmer might be benefited by better facilities for distributing his products to central markets and consumers, and by getting his necessities by same means. We also think that tariff regulated strictly on a revenue basis, would be materially to his advantage, as it would tend to give him the advantages of the markets of the world. We think that a “free raw materials” tariff, with well protected finished products, is a discrimination in favor of manufacturers and to the detriment of farmers, because it tends to shut him out of the markets of the world.

We think that something to lessen the centralization of the currency and to increase the same, would also benefit the farming interests, because it might enable him to run his business on a cash basis. The credit system, as is largely practiced in many localities, is highly injurious to farmers.

The bureau should collect reliable information from all classes of our people and distribute same to all classes of our people, and better enable them, intelligently, to solve the questions, social and political, which continually arise, without injury, detriment or injustice either to corporate wealth and capital or private rights.

MAURY WARD, Employer.

EDUCATION, EDUCATION.

SOUTH LOWELL, Durham County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Education generally—education in the avocation and fair treatment by the government, and it is only by education that fair treatment can be had.

If farmers could be persuaded that theirs is the noblest avocation among men—to look upon education, not as an avenue of escape from farm life, but rather the means of enhancing its profits and pleasures—the problem would be solved. I wish I could tell you how this could be done.

I once hoped to see this effected through the Alliance, and until its mission was perverted it was the grandest educator we ever had. It seems now that our main chance is in pushing forward the public schools. We must make them as good as the best if we intend to retain them. As it is now, I doubt if the “game is [worth the candle.” This certainly is the one thing, if worth doing at all, is worth doing well.

R. G. RUSSELL, Employer.

IT REQUIRES CAPITAL TO IMPROVE THE PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY.

DORHEAD, Edgecombe County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The work of the bureau seems to be well managed, its usefulness is, perhaps, felt by many and of great benefit to some who little appreciate it. However, let the beneficial work go on to enlighten them that are at present in the dark.

Our main object is to make agricultural products pay enough to lay aside enough for the future, and improve the prosperity of the country. To do this it requires capital (cheap; and money), for the purchasing power to consume the products made. Increased value of products means increase in labor value. Both can be accomplished. One always governs the other and should be done for each others benefit.

Respectfully,

D. H. BARLOW, Employer.

WANTS FRUIT CROP UTILIZED—SIXTY NEW SCHOOL HOUSES IN THE
COUNTY THAT COST FROM \$1,500 TO \$4,000—LAST LEGIS-
LATURE GAVE EDUCATION A BLACK EYE.

KERNERSVILLE, Forsyth County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—If some arrangements could be made by which farmers could utilize their fruit crop it would help them considerable. It seems that express companies and commission merchants get all the profits of our crop.

Our county is in a very good condition. As for education and morality, in the last ten years the board of education of this county has built sixty good and comfortable schoolhouses; four of them cost from \$1,500 to \$4,000. I am told by the chairman that the average attendance has been very good. Our farmers own too much land. Small farms would pay better. We have plenty to eat, but not much money in our pockets. Labor is plenty and cheap. Our labor is mostly colored, and they have left the farms and congregated in the towns, which gives farm hands an advantage. The last legislature gave education a black eye for the present. Our public roads are worked by convict labor, which is doing a great deal in building up business in our county. Though the roads are not yet perfect, they have been greatly improved, which helps our towns, farms and business generally.

B. J. SAPP, M. D.

THE FARMER MUST BE FAIR IN HIS DEALINGS WITH LABOR, THE LABORER
INDUSTRIOUS AND HONEST, AND THUS AVOID FRICTION.

LOUISBURG, Franklin County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—It is difficult to give correct answers to foregoing questions, as a whole. The farmer that is frugal and industrious, fair in his dealings with labor, and not too exacting in charging for every little item or hour lost by sickness, etc., has no trouble in getting plenty of labor, and that the best. And the laborer who is industrious, honest, and works to his employer's interest, by pressing at unusual hours and overtime to save and house crops, finds no trouble in getting employment at highest prices, and many little favors and kindnesses from best people without charge or question, and enjoys many advantages, and even luxuries, free, where the careless and indifferent can't get them.

H. C. KEARNEY.

NEED 1,000 WESTERN FARMERS IN THIS STATE—WOULD NOT RETURN TO
IOWA FOR A COUNTY.

MT. HOLLY, Gaston County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think smaller farms would be a benefit, and I am in favor of making strong efforts to get in a good class of Northern and Western people. I am a Northwestern man; came from Iowa eight years ago next fall. I like the country, the climate, the people, and I would not go back to Iowa to live if they would give me a county; and how a man could stay in Nebraska, Kansas or Minnesota, where cyclones, blizzards, grasshoppers, drouth, sand-storms, etc., etc., make life miserable, when he can get a farm for the same money here, is more than I can understand. We need ten thousand Western farmers in this State right now, and five times

that number would be better. Too much land and too poor farming is what's the matter with old North Carolina. Small farms and good farming is what pays, here as well as North. We are hundreds of miles nearer the large Northern cities, and have good railroads, quick transportation and fair rates. This State could be made to boom if the right men would use the right means.

M. R. DEWSTOR, Employer.

CONTINUE THE GOOD WORK OF THE BUREAU—GOLD STANDARD HAS LOWERED THE PRICE OF PROPERTY.

CROWDER'S CREEK, Gaston County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—As requested, I will say that I think the greatest need of the farmer is a fair price for his farm products, especially cotton. It strikes a farmer very forcibly that when he gets four to seven cents for cotton and buys it back in shirtings at fifteen cents a pound and calicoes at thirty-five to forty cents a pound, that something is wrong. The manufacturer seems to be getting all the profit and the farmer none. The farmer is impoverished by paying too high for supplies on credit during summer. Paying fifty to seventy-five per cent. profit will ruin anybody doing a business with no profit in it. Farmers believe that the gold standard has lowered the price of their property, destroyed their profit, doubled their debts and enriched the creditor. Pernicious legislation may have had something to do with it. Cotton mills and banks borrow about all the money in the country; other enterprises languish. It would certainly benefit farmers to place money in their reach, at low rates of interest, so they could buy supplies at cash rates. Repeal all class legislation on finances, give us state banks with circulation properly secured, kill off political demagogues and elect honest men to make laws. Continue your good work; write to more men—good men—and give the people all the information you can.

N. D. GLENN, Employer.

FIRST FIND WHAT YOUR SOIL WILL BEST GROW, AND GROW IT—LIVE WITHIN YOUR INCOME.

STECOAH, Graham County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—The farmers of this county can improve their condition in various ways :

1. Thorough and systematic farming.
2. Every farmer should know what to grow upon his farm. Some soils are susceptible of producing some particular varieties of staple products that would be more remunerative to the owner than anything that can be grown upon his farm; hence, the necessity of fully knowing what his soil is, and then grow upon the farm that that will be the most remunerative. In this county some soils are adapted to the growth of wheat and clover,

etc. Other soils will grow fruits of various kinds, to-wit: apples, pears, grapes (the Concord and Ives' seedling grow fine in this county), and grasses grow luxuriantly on certain soils. In a word, let every farmer grow upon his farm that article which his farm is especially adapted to, and above everything, live within his income; avoid debt as he would a contagious disease; be economical in all things, and a better day will soon dawn.

W. D. CRISP.

BUY A HOME AND PUT IN YOUR SPARE TIME IMPROVING IT—PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

HOMESTEAD, Graham County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think there are too many of our people depending on daily wages for a support for themselves and families. My advice to them would be to secure for themselves a place called home, and own it, be it ever so small, rough or mountainous. Put in all their spare time on improving their little homes, plant out orchards of fruits of various kinds, scatter all the manure obtainable on their lands, and cultivate small farms, raise a variety of crops, encourage the building of good mills all over the country, patronize home industry. Buy as little of that you do not raise as possible. Get in a position to pay down for all supplies that have to be bought, and let the mortgage system go to the wall. Say I am a man and not a slave to be used as a tool by the speculators, and gradually year by year times will get better, and one by one the fetters of oppression will drop off.

W. H. CRISP, Employer.

HARD TIMES CAUSED BY TOO MANY LOAFERS—THOSE THAT TRY TO RUN THE GOVERNMENT.

LYONS, Granville County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Ask them to stick to their farms and let politics alone, stop loafing at towns, cross-road stores and railroad stations. I know it to be the cause of hard times to many in the southern part of Granville county, as but few men that stick at their work, and hold and drive the plow and wagon, but can say, I have lived as well as ever the past year; but find the farmer that can run the government, and you will find one who has nothing to sell and crying hard times. Would it not be hard times to him if money was plentiful and produce high, and he nothing for sale? Many of our energetic and pushing farmers never have felt the present panic, and to-day have plenty around them, while those who have been running the government are short on everything the first day of June when the tax-listers call on them.

A. A. LYON, Farmer.

THE BUREAU OF GREAT GOOD TO THE STATE.

APPLETREE, Greene County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—I have no suggestions to make as to what would increase the usefulness of your bureau.* I am willing to leave it in your hands, only wishing you the same success in the future as you have had in the past. I have just read your report for 1894. It is a great work for the State. Now, as to suggesting anything for the farmers, I am sure it is perfectly useless, as they will hear to nothing until the money problem is settled—which may have, and I think has, something to do with the hard times we are now experiencing, but do not believe it is the sole cause; and am sure they lose more by looking over other things than they gain by the study of finance. What we need is fewer politicians, more farmers; fewer lawyers, and more true statesmen; fewer pensions, and more markets opened up for our produce, and fewer financiers and more finance. Then if we will stay at home and board at the same place, make less cotton and more hog, in my opinion we will in a very short space of time be one of the most prosperous and happy people on earth.

W. R. BRYAN, Employer.

THE BUREAU OF LABOR OF GREAT GOOD TO THE FARMER—NEED REFORM
IN THE LINE OF EDUCATION.

GUILFORD COLLEGE, Guilford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—I think the Bureau of statistics and information is doing a grand work for the farmers of North Carolina, if they would only utilize and appreciate it more than they do. We certainly need a reform in the line of education, and it is not so much the need of more money and longer school terms, but that every child in the State should have the benefit of the schools as they now exist, by compelling them to attend; and see that we have efficient teachers, and teach them temperance and political economy, which I think would do more to advance the condition of the laboring class and make them good and useful citizens than anything that could be done for them. For we are bound to admit that extravagance in governmental affairs, and extravagance in living, and the terrible curse of the licensed saloon have done more to debase the laboring man and make him a restless citizen and the ready tool to be used by unprincipled politicians and leaders of strikes than all other things combined. Let us all use our influence in this direction, utilize our convict labor in building good roads, make our own supplies instead of wasting our time and exhausting our land raising tobacco; and see to it that we do not send unprincipled ignoramuses to legislate for us again, as was the case the last Legislature, and the farmers will be happy and independent in the Old North State.

A. T. MILLIS, Employer.

PROTECT YOUR LAND FROM WASHING INTO GULLIES.

AURELION SPRINGS, Halifax County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—There can scarcely be two opinions as to the fact that in this section of the State, where the lands are undulating, the soil is being washed off, as a general thing, and in such instances becoming more sterile. In very many instances they are rented to negroes or white men without any stipulation as to how they are to be cultivated, and whose only care is to produce the largest yield from the manure and labor expended on it, without any regard to protection against washing, which undoubtedly is the greatest cause of deterioration. Unfortunately, many owners of land pursue the same course. The plowing is up and down hill, without guard ditches or terraces, or if these are used, they are so abominably run as to be worse than none. The land is put under one crop year after year, and in many cases, becomes so washed in a few years as to be abandoned as too poor to yield a support for the thriftless tenant. But for the springing up of second-growth pines, a large portion of the State's area would have become a blowing sand. The course above indicated has produced the yawning gullies which deface and ruin our once beautiful and productive slopes and which send down their red, boney sub-soil to cover our once fertile valleys. Every one of these gullies might have been prevented by properly located guard ditches or terraces and the plowing done parallel with and not across them. This matter seems of the utmost importance to prevent any more devastation, and the land-owner may feel sure that it can be done so as to prevent washing and that he can afford to pay a good price to have it done by one who understands it. R. A. PATTERSON,

Employer.

THE FARMERS MUST BE EDUCATED IN ORDER TO SUCCESSFULLY TILL THE SOIL.

WINSLOW, Harnett County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I hardly feel competent to make any suggestions relative to the needs of the farmers. *Stick, dig and save* is a good motto for us to observe along the lines of living.

The art of living seems to be one of the necessities of the age. A good system of education is the indispensable prerequisite to a high state of civilization; hence, the farmers must be educated and thereby enabled to apply the science of farming, never forgetting that economy must be practiced along the pursuits of life.

Cotton is the money crop of the South, bringing to her shores money from almost every ramification of the earth, therefore it is simple to advocate an entire abandonment of the cultivation of it; but it does seem that the people of the South should not, however, abandon too extensively the

cultivation of food crops—make plenty of hog and hominy, and then all the cotton you can—then it is that there seems there might be some prosperity on the way.

B. F. WILLIAMS, Employer.

FREE SCHOOLS SHOULD HOLD FROM NOVEMBER TO MARCH—KEEP YOUR SMOKE-HOUSES AT HOME.

LILLINGTON, Harnett County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think if the terms of free schools were increased so the public schools would continue four months, from the first of November to the first of March, would benefit a majority of the people of this county.

The farmers in this county make sufficient amount of corn for the whole county; those that do not make enough corn can buy from their neighbors. But they do not make enough of wheat. Flour has been so cheap up to this year they left off wheat to a considerable extent; flour has advanced now and they will change some. There is too much money sent out of the county to pay for flour. When flour is cheap money is dear, and so much harder to get. Our people do have to buy too much meat from the West. Our folks have been paying more attention to raising hogs for the last year or two, and their prospects this year for hogs are good. Some complain of hog cholera. But the most of the farmers can keep off hog cholera by pasturing and not giving so much corn in mid-summer months. This year the prospect is there will be sufficient quantity of meat raised to supply the whole county. Those that do not have enough can buy from a neighbor without buying Western meat. The Alliance gave the farmers a great improvement by encouraging home supplies of rations.

B. F. SHAW, Employer.

THE BUREAU DOING A GREAT WORK FOR THE STATE.

FLAT ROCK, Henderson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I do not know that any part of our tax is spent to a better purpose than in the dissemination of the useful information emanating from the bureau of labor statistics, and from our bureau of agriculture. The useful hints and the interesting, practical information they dispense, brings every part of our State in touch and interest, and I might say in sympathy with every other part, and it will surely be a terrible mistake to allow a false economy to cripple, in any way, their growing usefulness.

Henderson is almost purely an agricultural county. We grow fine crops of corn, grass, potatoes and cabbages, but it is in nothing more remarkable than its fine crop of boys and girls, stalwart young men, bonnie lassies.

I believe the days of large farms in this county are about over. I notice a growing tendency every year among our young men to farm on their own hook, rather than hire.

WM. C. CONNELL, Employer.

IF MONEY WAS MORE PLENTIFUL, THE LABORING MAN WOULD BE IN CONSTANT DEMAND.

SWAN QUARTER, Hyde County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In answer to your request as above, I can say that the needs of the working people in this section are met only when the farmer has money to give them employment, i. e., if money was easier and more plentiful, the laboring man would be in constant demand, as most of the farm lands in this section require good draining. Our farmers only work about six months in the year in this county. At this time the corn crops are as fine as could be expected, owing to the rainy weather we have had. Give us a better price for our produce, and we can get up, but at present prices, we are going behind every year. As to cost of a bale of cotton, corn, etc., I have given you as near as I can the cost. We don't raise any wheat or tobacco in this section.

I think the work of your bureau would be greatly helped if it were so a commissioner could be sent to each county in the State, to interview different classes. There are things that cannot very well be written, on account of length of particulars. I am with you in the service of the bureau. If I can help it, you will command my attention.

WALTER JARVIS, Employer.

RESTORE SILVER TO ITS PROPER PLACE AS BEFORE 1873—REPEAL THE TEN PER CENT. TAX ON STATE BANKS—THE BUREAU VERY BENEFICIAL.

COWARTS, Jackson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The above is a subject in which there might be numberless suggestions made to bear, and yet the subject would not be exhausted. The secret of success in labor or agricultural pursuits is hard work, and that combined with good, common sense, with idleness and loafing around stopped. If the above suggestions were carried out, we would be astonished at our own success. It is true there are a great many employers who do not observe the golden rule in their dealings with their laborers, and the same may be said of the laborers. The way to remedy this evil is to improve the moral sentiment of our citizens. As to the needs of the poor laboring class: Restore silver to its proper place, equal to gold as money, repeal the ten per cent. tax on State banks, and other matters, would adjust themselves; it would inspire the poor laborers with new zeal for their country, new energy, new life, and they would all rejoice in their delivery from hard times. There is another evil among the laboring class of people—too much whiskey. How to get rid of the whiskey is a hard question. Would be glad if I could suggest something to increase the usefulness of the Bureau, but I am not able to suggest anything, only for you to go on with your good work, dispensing light and knowledge to the masses of the people.

R. H. STEPHENS, Employer.

EDUCATE YOUR CHILDREN, BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME—INCREASE THE CIRCULATING MEDIUM.

KINSTON, Lenoir County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I have no difficulty whatever in naming the main cause of depression among farmers, as well as many other laboring classes. It is scarcity of money. There is plenty to be done and plenty of laborers ready to do it, but nothing with which to pay for it. The lands are, as a rule, as productive as they ever were, but what is the produce worth when it is made? It has been argued, let the farmer "live at home" on his own labor, "raise what you eat," "stop planting cotton," etc., till I am completely disgusted. As though all that a farmer should aspire to is to fill himself like a hog and be content. Every man, if he has a spark of true manhood in his whole nature, should aspire to educate his children, beautify his home and to add to his store year by year such things as may make life happier and home more comfortable. It is now impossible, in most cases, for farmers to do this. It is also impossible, in most cases, for your bureau to help them, except in an indirect way. The help must come nationally. There must be more money, or we perish, in one sense of the word. Use your own influence and the influence of your bureau, so far as you can, to bring about an increase in the circulating medium, and you will have done the most you can do for the farmers. L. H. BRIGHT.

KEEP THE FARMERS OUT OF POLITICS—MOVE YOUR MEAT-HOUSES HOME FROM THE WEST.

LA GRANGE, Lenoir County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think if you could devise some means of getting politics out of the heads of our farmers and the gold and silver craze off their brains and have their barns and meat-houses moved from the West and built here on solid foundation, you will have accomplished great good. What I mean by the above, is that we make too much cotton and get nothing for it, and have to buy everything from the little sum obtained from the cotton. I feel assured that a 4,000,000-bale crop would bring us as much money as a 10,000,000-bale crop. Just think how much money we would save in not gathering the 6,000,000 surplus—at least \$50,000,000, to say nothing of extra acreage and cultivation of same. Our farmers seem to have gone almost crazy over the money question. I think if the farmers would devote their time more to raising their own food supplies and stock of every kind and making their own fertilizers on their farms, and less to politics, they would find it would pay a great deal better; there would be less need of mortgages and more happiness at home. NOAH ROUSE, Employer.

MACON COUNTY, THE SHEEP'S PARADISE—TAX THE WORTHLESS CURS OUT OF EXISTENCE—THE BUREAU DOING A GREAT WORK.

PARRISH, Macon County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I am really at a loss to make any suggestions as to bettering the conditions of the laboring people. Macon county is the banner county in Western North Carolina in natural resources. Her minerals, such as mica, corundum, garnet, etc., are practically inexhaustible. The finest timber on earth, such as oak, poplar, ash, hickory, walnut, cherry, etc., can be found in abundance, but owing to the financial depression they cannot be developed.

I think the condition of the farmers would improve if they would pay more attention to home-made fertilizers and make ten acres worth twenty.

This is the sheep's paradise. If the Legislature would tax worthless curs out of existence, sheep raising would be profitable.

Let Congress pass such laws as will give us more money, so that we can develop our natural resources, and we will have prosperity very soon.

I think the creation of the bureau was a step in the right direction. A comprehensive and intelligent report from practical farmers in every neighborhood, in my opinion, is the only correct way in which knowledge may be obtained and the usefulness of the bureau extended and increased.

JOSEPH FOUTS.

DEVISE SOME SYSTEM TO KEEP THE FARMER BOYS AT HOME.

MARS HILL, Madison County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR: First—I think farmers should exhibit more taste and neatness about their premises, which would keep the boys there.

Second—System instead of random work should be practiced, and frugality take the place of wide-spread wastefulness.

Third—The value of time should be better understood and more highly appreciated.

Fourth—A friendly relation should be cultivated between the rich and the poor, and employer and employee, which would benefit all.

Fifth—The introduction into the public schools in rural districts of those studies which treat on the rudiments of political economy, agricultural chemistry, agricultural engineering and practical farming in all that the term implies, would do much to benefit farmers.

Sixth—A broader and more general education of the masses would go far to solve all agricultural perplexities and hindrances in my county.

Seventh—I feel incompetent to say to the head of the bureau, what would advance its interest and work; but it occurs to me that intelligent, honest and self-sacrificing correspondents in every county would be of greatest value.

How would it do to select the counties in the State that produce the greatest amount of cotton, of wheat, of corn, of tobacco, of manufactured

cotton goods, of manufactured tobacco, and appoint an intelligent, wise and discreet agent to visit them, and ascertain by contact with the people their exact condition. This, in my judgment, would reach the average condition of the people of the State in an accurate and inexpensive way, and would test the correctness of data gathered from general correspondents.

J. R. SAMS, Employer.

IS CLEVELAND AND CONGRESS TO BLAME FOR THE PRESENT FINANCIAL DEPRESSION?—WE WANT FACTORIES.

OLD FORT, McDowell County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—One cause with many is indolence, loose Saturdays, going to town to talk politics, hard times, etc.; get drunk—go home—50 cents worth whisky, 25 cents snuff—and raise “cain” with wife and children for not having a good supper.

In this section those who work soon and late make plenty. Above all, we need a cash market for our produce, and to get that we need factories. What we raise we take to the stores and exchange for goods at a high rate, not getting one cent cash. This places us in a position unable to pay taxes, and a great many times the farmer takes cabbages, potatoes, onions, etc., to town, and can't dispose of them at all. This has caused many to become disheartened and quit trying to farm. Consequently many farmers are neglecting their farms. I saw a man some weeks ago who owns a \$3,000 farm, and he was trying to get brakeman's place on the railroad. We have fine water power, fine timber, and plenty scenery and water—best in the world. Labor and taxes cheap, but no factories. Why? Is it the fault of Cleveland and Congress? Some say it is.

W. P. TERRELL, Employee.

RAISE YOUR OWN SUPPLIES AND KEEP OUT OF DEBT.

STEEL CREEK, Mecklenburg County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The question you asked in the above caption is one very difficult of solution—in fact, so difficult that, of the thousands who have asked, “What is the matter with the country?” and have attempted to answer it, none have come very near doing so, with regard to the public.

While not able to tell what are the “needs” of the farmers, and “what would benefit them,” I can make some statements that will throw some light on it by saying that those farmers who make everything needed to eat, or to feed their stock, at home, are prosperous, more especially those who are out of debt.

Then we may deduce two important propositions from these two facts. That these two propositions are true, it is only necessary to look around among our neighbors to prove. Then let these two things be written over every farmer's door: “Raise your own supplies,” and “Keep out of debt.”

S. W. REID, Employer.

SHOULD FARM BY IMPROVED METHODS, AND NOT RELY SO MUCH ON THE
"MOON."

MAGNETIC CITY, Mitchell County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I am, as I wrote you last year, an "Ohio man," but I can do my neighbors justice. The fact is that the people of these mountain counties are fifty years behind time, with little desire and less ability to "catch up."

They are very conservative; trust the "parson" more than their labor; plow and sow and castrate hogs "by the moon," rather than by approved methods, and it is up-hill work to try and be a missionary among them.

They do not believe in "book-farming," will swear that wheat turns to cheat, and cannot be made to believe that the earth has an axis of revolution.

Such people improve slowly. I have seen some cases of betterment in methods and mode of living since I have been here; but the mass—and those are they to whom I understand your questions to apply—remain in the rut.

I am glad to aid you as I can. Your office is a most important one, if you can devise any means of stimulating these inanimates.

I have found them friendly and well-disposed as a general thing, and I should be glad to aid them in the improvement of their condition.

A. G. WETHERBY, Employer.

GIVE MORE ATTENTION TO FARM YARDS AND BUY LESS GUANO.

STAR, Montgomery County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I do not know that I can answer your questions correctly. We must be taught, and then be nearly forced to act. We have a diversity of soil, timbers, etc. We can raise most all the cereals, fruits and grasses that are grown in North Carolina. Yet we buy more or less of these from the Northern markets, and one great cause is that we do not give farming the proper attention. When we farm we buy too much guano and do not give enough attention and labor to barn yards and home-made manures. By a little effort over 30 bushels of corn have been raised on a single acre of our piney woods upland, and with proper management that amount might be greatly increased. We need more money, more labor, more information, better schools, more public enterprises; less whisky, less talk about politics, and less idleness—more vim and perseverance. I think the Bureau is doing good work, and its efforts to develop our resources will result in great good to our State. Yet a great many will say that it is of no benefit. Such need be better instructed.

JOHN L. STUART, Employer.

500 POUNDS TO ACRE COSTS 5½C PER POUND.

ELDORADO, Montgomery County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I fully appreciate your wish and desire in your capacity as Commissioner, and will try and aid you to the best of my knowledge and ability. In your question No. 14 you wish to know as accurately as possible the cost of making a bale of cotton, a bushel of corn, wheat and oats. I think I have done so. I farm on the "Intensive System," and I believe I know what it costs to produce the four articles mentioned. Now, for a bale of cotton of 500 lbs. I take say one acre of land in a fair state of cultivation and I put that in proper condition to produce one bale, and every farmer knows that ever raised cotton that the acre must be in the best possible condition to produce the 500 lbs., for the average is less than half a bale to the acre. Every planter knows it is a big thing to produce a bale of 500 lbs. to the acre. I quit raising cotton several years ago, but I know what it costs at this day and time, as also the different cereals.

You ask me to suggest anything that might occur to my mind that would benefit the farmer. I think a general stock law throughout the State requiring every one to keep their stock from running at large would be a great benefit to farmers and would show a decided improvement in civilization—that the community would not need to travel among wild hogs and roaring bulls. My best wishes for the success of your Bureau, for I helped to lay the corner stone for its creation.

J. H. DAVIS, Employer.

MAKE PEOPLE PAY THEIR POLL TAX BEFORE THEY GO INTO THE JURY
OR TO THE BALLOT BOX.

SANFORD, Moore County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The laborers ought to be in a better condition than usual, but while they get about the same wages and can buy all supplies cheaper, they generally join in the calamity howling that has intensified and prolonged the present prices. Another fault with most laborers, when they are paid their wages each week or at the end of every month, they will run store accounts instead of paying spot cash, and leaves them, at least, one week's supply in case of sickness or when out of employment. Nineteen out of every twenty will spend their wages before they earn the same if they can get credit. And there is another crying evil among this class, they generally fail to pay their poll tax. There are 300 or upwards returned in this county every year as not even paying poll tax, mostly too, young able-bodied men. Some of these are getting taxes paid by white men to educate their children enough to enable them to loaf about our towns as strumpets or become robbers and forgers. One of the great needs of the day is a change in our constitution so that these drones shall be kept

from the jury and ballot boxes until they have paid their taxes to date. The farmers are splitting their shirts about the currency and banks. The only bank needed by a farmer is the compost bank. There they should deposit 30 days each year and make no mortgages.

Yours,
JOHN W. SCOTT,
Employer.

RESTORATION OF GOLD AND SILVER AT RATIO OF 16 TO 1 WILL BRING THE FORMER UP.

NASHVILLE, Nash County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Anything that will bring up prices of the products of their labor in proportion to compensation received by other occupations, will relieve and content farmers. But there are so many schemes and plans to oppress him, that he is forced to turn loose his crop, as soon as ready for market. Those who hold the scales that his crop is weighed by, pretend that his crop is so abundant that it throws his end of scales way down; then make the end of the scales that has power to purchase his crop, rise way up, it is so light and scarce. The farmer then being so hard pressed, is compelled to give all this twelve months hard earnings, for what is so much lighter or worth so much less than the labor and expense that he has in his crop, and he only can go to work and repeat the same routine, discouraged and dissatisfied. Now, there are causes for the above state of affairs. If you can remove these causes, then prices will naturally adjust themselves, farmers become to be a contented and satisfied people, and the sun will shine with renewed brilliancy on us all. Farmers work hard enough and live closer than any other class, and ought to share the first and proportional profit of their produce. Impartial legislation, equal taxation, restoration of equal rights to gold and silver at ratio of 16 to 1 will do it.

M. B. WELLIFORD.

ABOLISH THE HOMESTEAD LAW AND ESTABLISH THE WHIPPING-POST.

CREEKSVILLE, Northampton County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I am convinced that we should have some legislation in regard to farm labor. A good law to enact is this: To require every employer to give to give to all employees, at the expiration of his or her hired term, a written certificate, stating exactly the character of said employee and the amount paid per month. It should also be made a misdemeanor for any one to hire said, or any laborer, without being able to show his or her certificate, given by past employer. If any employee should leave his or her employer before the time of their hired term expires,

unless they can show a good cause for so doing, should not be entitled to the certificate. Any and all employers should have the right to discharge any laborer at any time when they do not give satisfaction, and give them just such certificate as they deserve.

The expenses of our government are too heavy, and if they can't be lessened by the reduction of salaries paid to State and county officers, they could be by the abolishing of the homestead law and establishing the whipping-post. Our country ought to be honest enough to make every man's coat on his back responsible for the debts he contracts, and make him suffer at the post for all the thefts he commits and all other claims of less than fifty dollars' valuation.

D. E. KNIGHT, Employer.

BUILD MORE CHURCHES AND SCHOOL-HOUSES, EMPLOY GOOD TEACHERS AND
GOOD PREACHERS AND BY MORAL SUASION DRIVE
WHISKEY OUT OF THE LAND.

STONEWALL, Pamlico County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I have given you, as near as my observation will allow, the great obstacle, which seems to be laid at the root of the financial trouble. All in the world our people need is more patience, more money, more industry, more religion, less extravagance and less grumbling; raise the best stock, feed it high with cheap corn, sell cheap corn and buy cheap clothing, love their neighbors, pay their taxes, keep out of law suits, educate their children, build more churches and school-houses, employ good teachers and good preachers, and by moral suasion, drive whiskey out of our country. When this is done, good-by to vice; our jails will be empty; the good lawyers will go at something better, and the bad ones will go to hades, where they ought to go. Keep out of debt and pay up what you owe.

J. O. BAXTER.

WANTS TO FIND A "MOSES."

OKISKO, Pasquotank County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Pursuant to request, I take this method of replying to and answering as best I can the questions contained on the opposite side of this sheet. I am an humble tiller of the soil, and when I meet one who is not, but is generous enough in his heart to express sympathy with the producers of the wealth of the world, I am ready to extend the right hand of fellowship and give him a cordial shake of the hand. I feel most keenly the gravity of the situation as between capital and labor, for surely we need a "Moses" to lead us on and through this wilderness of financial depression. Labor is the behest of God. "The laborer is worthy of his hire." Woe be unto his oppressor. Oh, may the hand of oppression soon

be lifted and the poor wage earner given a chance in the race of life for a living. Unless something is done at an early day to relieve the agricultural class of its present financial embarrassment, the farmers as a class will be driven into bankruptcy without any doubt. While an abundance was raised here last year, both food and textile, you may find a great many without food and clothes. I am entirely at a loss to make any suggestions relative to the work of advancing this Bureau, for the reasons above mentioned, though at any time I can aid in this work you are at liberty to command my services.

M. G. GREGORY, Employer.

THINKS THE STOCK-LAW A NECESSITY—PROTECT THE FORESTS.

ELIZABETH CITY, Pasquotank County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think we would be very much benefitted by doing away with our fences, as they are quite a tax to keep up.

If something is not done to stop the cutting of the small, young trees for rails as fast as they grow, it will be only a few years before there will not be sufficient timber to keep up same; and this practice also destroys young trees that in a few years would do to cut for building purposes.

I would also suggest that something be done to advance the interest of good roads, which, as you know, are about as much interest to farmers as anything else, in the wear and tear of carts, horses, etc., and also the time of farm hands hauling produce to market. Bad roads increase the distance to town, and makes the country seem as though it was cut off from the outside world, which causes a great many good farmers to leave the country and go to town to live.

I would suggest further in regard to fences: By doing away with fences would, to a certain extent, improve the stock in our county as nothing else would: as it is, the scrub stock are pastured in the roads. If there were no fences such stock would have to be kept up or sold; and therefore, none but good stock would be kept. C. W. HOLLOWELL, Employer.

IMPROVED STOCK, DRAINAGE AND "NO FENCE LAW" NEEDED—THE BUREAU DOING A GRAND WORK.

CURRIE, Pender County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—If the commissioner, or some other well-informed person, could be sent into each county to hold institutes, consult and advise with the farmers, it would create an interest in farming; we would have less fogysim, fewer failures, and a more successful and progressive class of agriculturists.

We also need to be impressed with the benefits of improved stock, drainage and the "no fence law." We need instructions as to the intensive sys-

tem. A majority of farmers are still working a larger number of acres than they should: having never realized that a smaller acreage manured and properly tilled would yield a better paying increase.

The farmer that now plods along under the old ante-bellum system cannot possibly make buckle and tongue meet. There must be a thorough and radical revolution in our system of farming in this section, or we cannot possibly compete with more favored localities where the natural fertility of the soil far surpasses ours. The farmers are poor, down and cannot possibly get up under existing conditions. We need legislation on money, that it may not be hoarded in Northern and Eastern centres.

The Bureau is doing a good and useful work, and should meet the approval and commendation of all of the citizens of this State.

JAS. F. MOORE, Employer.

LOW RATE OF INTEREST AND LESS MORTGAGING.

HERTEORD, Perquimans County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—This is a question troubling the best brain of our country, and one of grave import, and I feel utterly unable to solve the problem. But I think low interest and less mortgaging would come as near solving the question to the farmer's betterment as anything I can now think of.

My reasons "for the faith that is within me" are these, to-wit: A low rate of interest will cause capital to seek other channels than now sought in our section; in other words, instead of being loaned out it will be put into factories and manufacturing interests, the towns will grow and the farmer will find good home markets for all kinds of produce at paying prices. Market gardening in its varied forms will be fostered and improved upon, and instead of only the staple crops of corn, cotton, etc., small fruit, vegetables, etc., will be grown more extensively, canneries will go up and the truck which now rots in the field will be turned into ready money. This will naturally give the farmers the handling of money at more seasons than one, and he can thus run himself without having to mortgage his prospects for something to eat and wear, and when he has learned to do this, he has taken a long stride in the direction of a more manly independence, and better times are in store for all, whether actual wealth accrues or not.

A. F. RIDDICK, Sheriff.

REPEAL THE HOMESTEAD LAW AND TAKE THE 10 PER CENT TAX OFF STATE BANKS.

WINSTEAD, Person County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I am of the opinion that if the 10 per cent. tax was taken off State banks, that it would enhance the prices of farm products. I also think if the homestead law was repealed confidence would be restored, to some extent, among our farmers.

I think, however, that the scarcity of money and the low prices, will, in the end, be to our advantage, as we are raising our own hog and hominy, something we have been neglecting for the past twenty-five years.

There has been more clover, peas and other grasses raised here for the past two years, than at any time before in the history of the county. You now find fields of clover, peas etc., where a few years ago, you would only find small patches.

There was pork sufficient to supply the county killed here last winter, something that has not happened in thirty years before, and the hard times have taught us to economise in all things—something that nothing else would have taught us.

I don't feel competent to suggest to you anything to increase the usefulness of your bureau.

A. J. HESTER, Employer.

DIVERSIFY, DIVERSIFY, DIVERSIFY.

ROXBORO, Person County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Diversify, diversify, diversify. They tried it the past year, and it proved and solved this problem. One year ago the cry was heard, "How shall we make out to live until we can make a crop?" No one perished or suffered severely, I hope. After one crop was made the cry has been since, "What shall we do with what we don't need?" No market. Everybody has plenty. No difficulty in living or prospering here in this Piedmont section of North Carolina, where all the staple crops, and all the vegetables and fruits grow to perfection, provided our people will raise what they need to live on and work close and study farming as the business man studies his business enterprises, and stop reading such books as "Coin's Financial School," and each one individually trying to solve the great financial problem and looking forward to the day when we are to have free coinage of silver based on 16 to 1 as the panacea for all the ills that exist or those they imagine do exist.

J. A. LONG, Employer.

SOW GRASSES, PEAS, ETC.—MAKE MORE HOME SUPPLIES.

ROXBORO, Person County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—One great need of the farmers of this county is to make improvements on their farms by sowing grasses, peas, etc., and use more lime and less guano. Make more home supplies (which I am glad to say has been done more in the last eighteen months than five years previous) and don't spend more than you make, which can be aided wonderfully by a system of bookkeeping. If incompetent, I think it would pay for clubs to employ a book-keeper in order to show profits and losses; one year a profit on a certain crop; next, try to increase it; if a loss, apply the remedy.

Many mercantile failures could be avoided by knowing the exact condition of the business. So with farming, and undoubtedly the system would advance the work of your bureau. In connection with the above, give us an inflation of currency (I doubt the wisdom of free and unlimited coinage of silver for the world) but something that will give us a reasonable increase of volume of currency, not to depreciate either branch, and we would soon embark on a high sea of prosperity.

T. H. STREET, Employer.

TAX SHEEP-KILLING DOGS OUT OF EXISTENCE AND REPLACE THE DOGS WITH SHEEP.

GREENVILLE, Pitt County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Something should be done to increase the circulating medium, so that the farmer can get remunerative prices for his produce, and the wage earner fair prices for his labor. Our Legislature should pass some road law to take the place of the present road law as soon as practicable. Our present road law is worse than a failure, and our roads will be a disgrace to the State as long as they are in force. Tax property about one-half of one per cent. and make the people work the roads as at present. This will give us good roads.

Then tax the worthless cur out of existence and supply his place with sheep. Close up all bar-rooms, never to be opened again, and make it an offence, punishable with a long term in the State prison, for any person to sell or offer for sale any intoxicating drink as a beverage. Give the people better free school advantages; longer terms and better teachers are what they want. The people are learning that it is cheaper and infinitely better to educate the rising generation, than for them to build jails and penitentiaries.

I think the usefulness of your Bureau would be greatly increased if the Legislature would appropriate a sufficient amount to enable you to gather statistics from every workshop and factory, and from a great many farmers in every county in the State.

J. W. SMITH, Employer.

FREE TRADE, FREE SILVER—ABOLISH NATIONAL BANKS AND ESTABLISH STATE BANKS.

FALKLAND, Pitt County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Free trade, free silver, abolishing national banks, establishing state banks and an increase of currency to at least \$40 per capita. This would give us more manufactories, a low rate of interest. The produce of the farm would rise together with the price of land. Hume says

that when money is scarce the price of land is ever low, and that when land is low everything languishes, and *vice versa*.

As the work of the bureau is disseminated among the common people so it will be in that proportion appreciated. Try and make the laborer know and understand the bureau is for his benefit. Get near to him. Seek out the intelligent among them, and let them be co-workers with you. But I know you understand these things better than I. I worked hard to establish the bureau and I feel the same deep interest yet.

W. R. WILLIAMS.

MORE EDUCATION, LESS WHISKEY AND TOBACCO, AND LONGER HOURS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

MILL SPRINGS, Polk County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think above all things the laboring classes need more education and less whiskey and tobacco. We should have longer hours in public schools and a law to compel laborers to send their children the full term. Crime should be made to pay for itself, and the money should be applied to the education of the poor class.

Farmers in this section are growing less cotton and more corn and small grain and tilling less land, and are fertilizing and making it better. But the poor renter will never be any better off while he buys his supplies on time and gives mortgage and pays \$1.00 per bushel for corn and 15 cents per pound for bacon and pays the debt in the fall with corn at 40 cents per bushel. I advise all laborers to quit giving mortgages. It is a sin and ought to be a high crime for a man to sell supplies to the poor at unreasonable and extortionate prices. The Bureau is doing a good work, and I hope it will be a great benefit to the laboring classes and promote harmony and good will between employer and employee.

J. M. WILSON, Merchant.

RAISE MORE CLOVER AND HAVE BETTER STOCK—IMPROVE YOUR LANDS.

MOFFITT'S MILLS, Randolph County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In the first place, the farmers of my section should raise more clover, have better stock, and improve their lands—all of which they certainly will do if times will get better. What I mean is that the prices of the product which the farmer raises are so very low that he has no encouragement to try to raise any more than he can consume at home; hence he goes dragging along with but very little life in him. We will take cotton, for instance, which is the only cash article we raise in this section. It has been clear below the cost of production for two or more years. We cannot raise cotton for 5 or 6 cents; we ought to have from 8 to 10 cents. I really believe it costs us \$8.00 to raise 100 pounds of cotton; and then to encourage us and put life into us we ought to have some clear

profit on it. Then you will see this country on a move. You will hear the farmer and his boys whistling before the sun rises. In short, if we could get good prices for our produce everything would be on a move and the country lively, and times would be better financially, morally, socially and religiously. The devils have got their paws on this country and everything is going to destruction.

B. S. MOFFITT, Employer.

PREVENT THE WASHING OF FARMS.

ROCKINGHAM, Richmond County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Our farms, generally, would be much improved in many or most parts of the State, by properly laying off the rows so as to prevent washing off the soil, by the rain. We frequently see sixty-nine gullies to the acre—all the soil washed off between the rows, on account of the rows being run up and down the hills.

Some few have resorted to terracing, which generally is not properly done and does but little good. I think this an important matter with farmers, both with those who cultivate, and those who own the soil.

Our agricultural and mechanical college ought to properly instruct and thoroughly teach a corps of students and send them with proper instruments to all the Piedmont region, to teach the farmers how it should be done and teach them its importance.

ROBERT L. STEELE, Employer.

PERSONAL PROSPERITY IS NOT NATIONAL PROSPERITY—AMERICAN STATESMEN MUST RETURN TO THEIR FIRST LOVE.

JOHN'S STATION, Richmond County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The questions I have answered to the best of my knowledge; would be glad to have answered some of them differently, but facts are stubborn things, and a combination of causes places them as they are. Does our nation prosper? Nay, verily; personal prosperity is not national prosperity, neither is personal prosperity national patriotism, else English capitalists doing business in our country and English emissaries would be our greatest patriots. I believe foreign interference with our currency is in the lead of all our troubles, and there are thousands standing ready to pour oil on the troubled waters but have not the oil, it is locked up in the the chambers of our National Congress, and will remain there until American patriots demand the keys from England. Oh, that American statesmen would return to their first love; make laws for America, and let England rule in her own home! Let Americans be first heirs, and Englanders only cousins.

I. G. WHITLOCK, Employer.

MORE SYSTEM AND CLOSER APPLICATION TO BUSINESS.

WAKULLA, Robeson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The great needs of the farmers are: First, the application of business principles. Second, more system. Third, improved labor saving implements. Fourth, cash system of buying supplies. Fifth, economy. Sixth, diversified farming. Seventh, raising home supplies, when possible. Eighth, free coinage of silver, or some other plan to put more money in circulation. Ninth, fewer visits to town. Tenth, less politics.

A. T. McCALLUM, Employer.

WANTS THE PUBLIC ROAD SYSTEM LOOKED INTO.

RUFFIN, Rockingham County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The condition of our public roads has and will continue to lower the value of our lands. No sensible man wants land when it will be impossible to ship or haul the production from that land to market. This is about the condition of our highways.

Upon nearly every creek in our county there is an old mill or two that is almost worthless, held more as an heirloom than as a source of profit, and these mill-dams have caused the creeks to fill up and overflow the banks, and rendered bottom lands worthless; and in many instances the malaria is so intense as to produce chills and fevers to an alarming extent. We need legislation to have the old mills declared a nuisance, and to have all obstruction taken out of the creeks. It requires concert of action on the part of every owner of land along a stream to be at all effective.

J. S. JOHNSTON, Employer.

THE TROUBLE BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOR IS A SERIOUS MATTER AND MAKES THE BUREAU OF LABOR A NECESSITY.

CLEVELAND, Rowan County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—If our government is fairly and honestly administered in the interest of all, giving invested capital remunerative dividends and labor its just rewards, why this widening breach between capital and labor, why so many millionaires accumulating princely fortunes and thousands upon thousands of honest toilers almost starving for the bare necessities of life, and in this country too where we have "bread enough and to spare?" Something is seriously wrong which causes such a great depression in farm products, while thousands go hungry because not able to buy these products so cheaply offered them.

As to the needs of the farmer I can but suggest briefly what I have mentioned before, that rum and monopoly are two of the great curses of our

country, affecting not only the interest of the farmer but all other industrial interests as well. If you can excuse plainness, the liquor traffic is now the most deadly foe of our civil institutions and in a great measure controlling legislation, both State and National. Is there any aspirant for political honors, or any political party that has heretofore had a controlling majority in our legislatures who dares antagonize the liquor interest of our country?

As to what I think would advance the work of the Bureau, I believe that State aid, in the way of a liberal appropriation, might increase its usefulness, and also a more hearty co-operation of all good citizens in the work of the Bureau. The troubles between capital and labor are serious matters and make this Bureau a necessity, and while this necessity exists, it should have the encouragement and support of the State.

JESSE POWLASS, Employer.

WANT A RAILROAD IN THIS SECTION.

AYR, Rutherford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—We need a railroad from Rutherfordton to Asheville, running up main Broad River by Bat Cove. The western portion of the county has not any railroad. Asheville is our market, and we are compelled to haul with teams across the Blue Ridge thirty miles or more. Rutherfordton is a poor market to sell for cash. There is an abundant water power on main Broad River. We need a railroad and this water power developed in order to give employment to the poor class of people. The eastern portion of the county is being developed, several factories are in progress, etc. We hope, in the near future, to see this portion of the county making such progress as her eastern part.

A. S. WHITESIDE.

DIVERSIFY YOUR CROPS AND RAISE MORE HOME SUPPLIES.

NEWTON GROVE, Sampson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In advancing my idea, what would be beneficial to farmers, is the same that I have advocated for a good many years. Diversify the crops more, raise a home supply of provisions of everything that we can raise, thereby buy less. Let home made compost take the place of commercial fertilizers.

If class legislation could be had in one particular, I have no doubt but that it would be of great benefit to the farmer—that is, restrict every farmer to a small acreage for cotton. I have been an advocate for several years, of restricting every farmer to five acres to the horse crop for cotton. Could this change be brought about, in my judgment, farming would pay better, from the fact that more land could be devoted to small grain, pasturage and stock raising. The five acres to the horse crop for cotton, could soon

be brought to a high degree of fertility, and in many instances, produce more cotton than the twenty-five and thirty acre fields, now cultivated to get the same amount of cotton, (great save in labor). The labor saved in this way would be profitable, if applied in raising homemade manure.

I have nearly seventy years of experience and observation.

L. C. KING, Employer.

MORE EDUCATION AMONG THE FARMERS—TAX DOGS \$2 PER ANNUM.

HAYSTACK, Surry County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—I think the farmer needs good roads in this section of the country above every other need ; but he seems to be as indifferent about the matter as any other subject that interests him. If the farmer could be made to see the great saving to him in the wear and tear of teams and wagons by having good roads, I think it would justify any adequate means to that end.

It seems to me that we must have a better road law, by which roads will be made and kept in repair. Perhaps by taxation would be the most practicable.

The farmer needs such an education as would justify a better representation of that element in the legislature of our State.

The farmer needs such an education as will better enable him to farm on a more practical mode.

Every dog in the State should be taxed \$2 per annum. If they were taxed out, so much the better. Let the money obtained go to help educate the children of the country.

G. L. ATKINS, Employer.

DO BETTER WITH FEWER HOUNDS AND GUNS, AND MORE SHEEP AND HOGS

SILLOAM, Surry County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—The farmers need better tools, more intelligence in chemistry and practical economy, more pay for what they make to sell, so as to receive more encouragement. They need a better system of public schools, better roads to market, fewer still-houses ; more honest, conscientious officers to enforce the law against blockaders. They would do better with fewer hounds and guns, and more sheep and hogs ; less tobacco and more corn and wheat. They need less commercial fertilizer and more home-made manure, more clover and less sedge, and fewer red gullies.

W. M. CUNDIFF, Employer.

**WE WANT FEWER DUDES AND DOGS AND MORE SHEEP AND JEANS SUITS
—USE HOME-MADE FLOUR AND BACON.**

SWAIN, Swain County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Our people need to learn to live within their incomes, make more home supplies, stay out of debt, use Swain county flour and bacon, instead of buying in Tennessee; make more grass and clover, and rely less upon the old fields and bushes for a supply of milk, butter and beef. We need fewer dudes and dogs, more sheep and good jeans suits.

Our people read too little; they need to know that there is no more honorable calling than that of plain farmer, and none can be so independent with so little money, if he will only make plenty of home supplies. If our farmers could all be taught to think for themselves, read some good agricultural papers, diversify their crops more, vote as their good judgment and conscience dictates, then I think we would again have better times and fewer politicians and tramps; more money, religion, and happy, healthy wives and children. The greatest trouble of our farmers (many of them) is that during better days they made debts, and are now one year behind. Nothing but hard licks and strict economy, for a few years, can bring them up to where they can get on and pay as they plow.

SAM B. GIBSON, Employer.

“WILL YOU SWEAR TO THIS REPORT?”

CALHOUN, Transylvania County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I have tried to answer the questions on the other side of this letter as best I could, and I will add that I think the greatest drawback to the farmers in this country is that they do not push their business. They do not put in time enough at work. Cultivating poor land is possibly the worst fault. They do not work manure that they should and could; cultivate the same land in corn too much, without seeding. They do not keep stock enough, and what they do keep is a poor quality.

To increase the usefulness of your Bureau, you should, when you ask a farmer for a report, ask this question:

“Will you swear to this report, if called on to do so?”

The reason I suggest this is that you will come nearer getting the truth, because I have seen reports printed that I knew were almost entirely fictitious, and I think it a shame for such reports to go into your annual reports. When you ask for it you should have the truth.

H. L. HART, Employer.

THE USEFULNESS OF THE BUREAU SHOULD BE EXTENDED TO ITS
GREATEST CAPACITY.

COLUMBIA, Tyrrell County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I am thoroughly convinced of the fact that a more extended system of education is needed; at least that every child should be educated to the full extent as provided by our indenture laws. I think our law makers should provide for a better system of keeping up our public roads. My experience is that where public interest languishes private interest correspondingly declines, and there is not, in my mind, anything more of a necessity than the matters named.

I think that if our farmers, together with farm laborers, would as much as three or four times a year get together and give their neighbors the benefit of their experience in farming and living, great good would be had.

I cannot suggest anything that would be of benefit to the workings of this bureau. I believe that this bureau, the agricultural experiment station and the kindred institutions of the State have accomplished great good, and while some narrow-minded persons would be in favor of abolishing the whole, I think their usefulness should be extended to their greatest capacity.

T. L. JONES, Employer.

WHAT THE FARMERS MOST DESIRE THEY NEED THE LEAST.

GIBRALTER, Union County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In answer to foregoing inquiry, I must confess that a panacea for the many apparent disjoints is a very hard thing for me to venture to answer; but there is one thing I can safely answer, viz., that the common laboring element are very restless, want everything in the way of government changed, laws altered, amended, abolished, or others enacted; and almost invariably when anything on this line is done they are the first to complain, and really seem to be the greatest sufferers. In other words, what they most desire is the last thing they need, and there is no doubt that many have recently inculcated a perfect mania for office and leadership, and it is proving detrimental to their well being. My experience has long been that an individual, as well as a community, in every branch of human industry, to succeed well wants no disturbing elements, either social, domestic or political, and when they or any of them arise no mathematician can estimate the damages caused thereby. Take, for illustration, African slavery anterior to emancipation, and we find not only the labor question always quiet and the prices of free labor stayable, which also kept the necessities of life for wage earners (free labor) comparatively equal, but it cannot be denied that at the period cited slave labor formed in the South the standard of farm labor; hence we find the common wage earner better off and less disturbed than now,

when so much freedom keeps the laborer and all questions of labor like a ship at sea in a storm without compass, pilot, sails or anchor, but propelled by a steam propeller with 200 pounds of steam on.

W. A. AUSTIN, Employer.

MAKE YOUR OWN FERTILIZERS.

OAK GROVE, Union County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Your query is a hard one. Make their own supplies at home. Raise cotton only as a surplus. Pay as they go, and pay more and go less.

Farmers, as a class, are too negligent in their financial obligations; hence a loss of confidence, and a refusal to assist each other. And a very good reason for them is not to buy from the guano companies when they can raise their own manure.

While eight per cent was the rate, many farmers could borrow and pay cash for supplies, but they have been refused this money, and they not only pay 25 per cent, but 30 per cent on the cash price for the necessities of life.

While I am a farmer myself, and think I know something of farm life and farmers, you may search the world over and you will not, according to their means, find a more extravagant people than the Southern farmers.

J. C. LONG, Employer.

LONGER SCHOOLS AND BETTER TEACHERS.

RALEIGH, Wake County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Strike out trusts and combines so that the producer can get more for his labor. And give us the free coinage of silver so that money may be more abundant, and then business will be more active. Above all things give us longer schools and better teachers. Nothing elevates a farming community more than a real good school; the farmers need more education. All classes of our citizens are elevated by good public schools.

As for what would increase the usefulness of your Bureau I am not able to state, but I hope it much success. I am always glad to serve you in any way that looks to the improvement of the workingmen.

W. H. UTLEY, Employer.

WANT MONEY THAT THE LABORER CAN HANDLE.

AUBURN, Wake County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The farmer needs money that the laborer can handle—can reach—not money absolutely beyond his highest aspiration, but money

that is available and possible for him to get after his day's work is done. They become discouraged when they see that they must toil and wait weeks and months, and, after the middle man has been supplied, they see no money in sight for them. Farm products always have followed silver, and there never has and never will be any prosperity on the farm on a single standard money, be that gold or silver or paper. The burning need of the times is to rid the government of gold-bugs. If your Bureau or any other can do that, the breach between capital and labor will heal by "first intention," and strikes and dissatisfactions will be seen and felt no more—the wheels of progress will be unlocked and all industries quickened. God's word declares that there is more hope for a fool than for a man wise in his own conceit, hence, I believe all industries will remain paralyzed for a time.

C. N. ALLEN, Employer.

THE ONLY ONE WHO DESIRES THE PUBLIC KEPT IN DARKNESS
REGARDING THE CONDITION OF LABOR.

WAKE FOREST, Wake County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—As to causes that would lead to the benefit of the farmers, people differ. If the salaries and fees of all state, county and United States officers were cut to half, and state and national elections had only once in four years, it would be a long step in that direction. The salaries and fees of all officers remain the same while the farmers get only half for their products, and raise by taxation out of that half to pay officers full price; it is unfair and leads to dissatisfaction. The increased taxation laid by every session of the General Assembly, regardless of political parties, is another pregnant cause of dissatisfaction.

The unsettled state of the money question, diminishes prices of products and labor and leads to great loss. Great revolutions of reform are needful, but, left in politics, will never be accomplished.

As for increasing usefulness of Bureau of Labor Statistics, the very best step to accomplish that purpose is to abolish it entirely. It is not worth one cent to the working man nor never has been. The more bureaus the State has, the greater burden on the working man, and for his relief all bureaus of every name should be repealed—abolished.

S. M. STONE, Employer.

CULTIVATE LESS LAND, AND CULTIVATE THAT WELL.

SHACCO, Warren County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Replying to the above request, I would say I think the farmers need an organization from which should be excluded demagogues and politicians with religious exactitude, for they are the farmers stumbling-block.

Such an organization should have a paper published in its interest,

through which farmers might ask and answer any question not of a political nature.

The farmer should learn to cultivate less land and cultivate that better; to plant fruit trees of all kinds and attend to them with paternal vigilance; to make everything they consume at home with some to spare; to arrange every convenience his inventive genius can design, both for his dwelling and out-buildings. When he has done these things, his home will be attractive to him and to his children, who will not be so anxious to leave it when they grow up, as we so often see. J. B. ELLIS, Employer.

GO AND DO YOURSELF; DON'T SEND.

SCUPPERNONG, Washington County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—The farmer's needs are so numerous that I cannot go into much of their needs at this time. First, he needs to economize in all his business. Second, go himself, and do himself, not send. Third, spend his money at home, not at the store, and see that he gets value received by being there himself. Let fertilizers alone, that cost money away from home; lime and salt excepted. Make a variety of crops and turn it to rations. Do not run to the store with produce, except the surplus. Save all the time. Raise your own horses and cattle, hogs and sheep, and care for them after they are raised. Keep no useless dogs. Run no credits. Do not be too greedy; a few acres properly cared for will make you more than 100 one-quarter tilled. Learn to say "no," and say it with a vim. In these hard times there is wisdom in holding, not in selling. Carry your own brains in your own head. Do not go to the store every rainy day and Saturday evening. Rest on the Sabbath or go to Church. These are a few suggestions. Please excuse me further at this time.

JOSEPH H. SNELL, Successful Farmer.

RAISE YOUR OWN HOME SUPPLIES.

SUGAR GROVE, Watauga County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—I think better breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs and good shelters for them in winter would greatly benefit farmers. Also a better, higher and more scientific mode of farming would very much help farmers. Also we need better roads, better schools, better dwellings, school-houses and churches, as a rule.

I think farmers in every section of our State should raise their own home supplies, as far as the products of the farm will admit of. Then let farmers raise as much cash market produce as their farms will allow.

Every farming section should be governed by the climate, soil and production, as to what to raise for market.

It seems to me that all correspondents who make reports and give the

statistics requested should act promptly, giving fully all the information requested that would aid you in your department. It seems that the labor and agricultural departments and farmers and laborers should be in touch and sympathy with each other. I am proud to note that North Carolina's internal agricultural and industrial improvements have placed her in the front rank of prosperity; and that while under Democratic government our people were happy and peaceful, alas, the blight of fusionism has spread a dark cloud over the glory and prosperity of our beloved and time-honored State.

W. C. HERMANN, Farmer.

WANTS A LECTURE BUREAU.

FREMONT, Wayne County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In my opinion, it would materially help the farmers if you could inaugurate a lecture bureau and hold county institutes in many of the counties of the State and instruct farmers and laborers how to make their own supplies and not to waste their earnings, but save them and put them together, things that would further advance their calling in life; for instance, erect knitting or cotton factories, etc. But before this can be successfully done we ought to have a law preventing the large stockholders from pressing the small ones—something of this kind, that no corporation should sell its property unless it could secure for its smaller holders three-fourths of their paid-up stock. Our people need stirring up on those lines. Our laborers need talking to, and raising up to know their own usefulness in this world.

B. F. AYCOCK, Employer.

COST 17C TO RAISE CORN.

WILKESBORO, Wilkes County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I have endeavored to fill this out as best I can, and do so from conversation with some of our most intelligent farmers. The great trouble with our laboring classes, is that very few make enough to live on through the winter. The greater proportion of the lands are cultivated in the county by croppers, rather than by hired labor, and these croppers sell their grain in winter, when corn is 40 to 50 cents per bushel, and buy in spring and summer, at from 65 to 75 cents.

Prior to the building of a railroad in this county, in 1890, corn generally sold at from 90 cents to \$1.00 per bushel, during summer, but is now regulated by market price of the outside world; hence, the slight depreciation in value of river land. Our farmers are generally tending fewer acres and are cultivating better.

I did not put in cost of raising crops as requested, for I can scarcely tell. Estimates vary and so few persons keep an accurate account.

Last year I kept an account of two acres new ground, plowed twice, hill-

side, balance work done with hoe, and it cost me 17 cents to raise and crib—raised 80 bushels.

I practice law for a living and farm a little for pleasure and recreation. If I can serve you at any time, write me.

W. W. BARBER.

FIVE YEARS FROM TO-DAY THE FARMER WILL BE INDEPENDENT.

WILSON, Wilson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I have been very busy since I received this, and have not had the time to attend to it sooner. I have tried to answer your questions as near correct as possible, yet some of them are hard to answer accurately. Our farmers are living very economically, and making their crops much cheaper than they did a few years ago; yet I cannot see how they can raise them for less than the prices herein given. They all live in good, comfortable houses, and are improving their lands from year to year by making new manure at home and buying less guano. They are also raising their supplies at home, which they have not been doing up to very recently. If they continue in the way they are now doing, in five years from to-day the farmers in our county will be independent, as they are making everything they can at home and buying as little as possible.

J. W. CROWELL.

“MOVING INJURES BOTH FARMS, FARMERS AND THE LABORERS.”

OLD SPARTA, Edgecombe County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The farmers have the advantage of making them (the railroads) very valuable, but few take advantage of it. They have truck patches, exclusive of garden, sufficient to make all melons, potatoes, corn (green), peas, turnips, etc., for their own use, with team and tools to work them, but like the garden, it is an exception to find those who take advantage of their privileges. Comparatively, they have no cows; 20 per cent. keep one or two hogs, and about 50 per cent. a very few chickens. With these privileges taken advantage of, a family can easily feed, if not clothe, itself. They are usually allowed the use of wagons and teams to go to the towns one Saturday during the month, and in summer or at any time when teams are not overworked, to go to church.

For this section of the State, impress upon the minds of our laborers this: that to move from place to place each year, they cannot take advantage of the privileges offered them; that they cannot improve the lands or expect to find improved lands; that they will not improve themselves or be improved.

ELIAS CARR, JR., Employer.

CHAPTER III.

REPORTS OF LABORING MEN.

The data contained in this chapter was gathered more through the mails than otherwise, although our agent in gathering statistics from the cotton and wollen mills, filled in a good deal of his spare time in this special branch of the work. The mechanic as a general thing is not the man to give you his ideas otherwise than verbally; this he is very willing to do, and will meet you half way at all times in order to accommodate you, but on the contrary, if you desire him to express himself on paper, the chances are that you will be refused. This year we find that the laboring men are becoming more in favor of this work; they are becoming more and more impressed with the fact that the Bureau of Labor Statistics is *their best* friend, and that it was instituted for the uplifting and advancement of the masses. When they become thoroughly convinced of this fact, and find that we are working for their interest, we will then have no trouble in getting all the questions answered we want. Following this table, under the head of "Views of the Workingman" will be found some very courteous letters from some of the most intelligent mechanics in our State; and we desire the public to give these letters careful study. The average number of hours in a days work is 10, though there are some exceptions, such as Book-keepers, Lawyers and Ministers, who work 12 as the average table (number 5,) will show. The average table, following table No. 4, gives the rate of wages paid and all the conditions of almost every trade represented in the State, and is a valuable table. Following is the table, questions and answers.

TABLE NO. 4—SHOWING REPORTS OF LABORING MEN WITH REFER-
FINANCIAL

COUNTY.	Trade or business.	Condition at present.	Wages paid per day.	Wages paid per week.
Alamance.....1	saddler	dull	\$	\$
Alamance.....2	carriage maker	dull	1 25	.....
Alamance.....3	carpenter	dull	2 00	12 00
Alamance.....4	book-keeper	.....	.....	.....
Alexander.....1	mechanic	poor	1 25	.....
Alleghany.....1	carpenter	good	work by	the job
Alleghany.....2	carpenter	dull	.....	.....
Alleghany.....3	mill wright	dull	2 00	.....
Anson.....1	mill	good	.....	year
Anson.....2	plasterer	dull	1 50	.....
Anson.....3	brick layer	good	2 00	12 00
Anson.....4	wagon maker	easy	1 50	5 00
Anson.....5	brick layer	scarcity	2 00	.....
Ashe.....1	.....	good	50	2 50
Ashe.....2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beaufort.....1	logging	good	.....	.....
Buncombe.....1	painter	good	work by	the job
Buncombe.....2	printer	dull	2 50	.....
Buncombe.....3	stone cutter	good	3 50	.....
Burke.....1	contractor	he'lth good	2 50	15 00
Burke.....2	tanner	good	2 50	8 00
Burke.....3	plasterer	dull	1 50	.....
Burke.....4	carpenter	dull	1 50	.....
Burke.....5	plasterer	dull	2 35	.....
Cabarrus.....1	carpenter	fair	1 75	.....
Cabarrus.....2	builder	good	2 50	15 00
Cabarrus.....3	mechanic	good	1 25	.....
Caldwell.....1	house carpenter	.....	1 00	.....
Caldwell.....2	shingles	.....	50	.....
Caldwell.....3	brick mason	flush	2 50	15 00
Carteret.....1	mason	fair	1 50	9 00
Carteret.....2	carpenter	good	1 50	.....
Carteret.....3	carpenter	poor	1 25	7 50
Caswell.....1	shoe maker	.....	.....	.....
Caswell.....2	salesman	good	.....	.....
Caswell.....3	lumberman	low	.....	.....
Chowan.....1	contractor	good	by the job	by the job
Clay.....1	mechanic	common	by the job	by the job
Cleveland.....1	wagon maker	dull	1 50	9 00
Cleveland.....2	painter	.....	1 25	.....
Cleveland.....3	blacksmith	good	.....	.....
Cleveland.....4	printer	dull	1 50	.....
Cleveland.....5	tanner	good	65	.....
Columbus.....1	book-keeper	good	.....	.....
Craven.....1	carpenter	poor	1 50	.....

ENCE TO WAGES, HOURS OF LABOR, EDUCATIONAL, MORAL AND
CONDITION, ETC.

Wages paid per month.	Are wages paid weekly or monthly?	Are you paid in checks or cash?	Required to take part of wages in trade?	Trade where you choose?	Do you make full time?
\$ 25 00	weekly	cash		yes	
25 00	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
	monthly	cash	no	yes	no
	any way	either	yes	yes	yes
	monthly	trade		yes	no
	daily	cash	yes	yes	yes
	weekly	trade	yes	yes	no
52 00	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
	monthly	cash	no	yes	yes
	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
10 00	weekly	cash	half	yes	no
	weekly	½ cash	½ trade	yes	no
8 00 to 12 50	both	cash and trade			
	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
	bi-weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
65 00	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
10 00	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
	monthly	cash	no	yes	yes
	semi-monthly	cash	no	yes	no
	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
	daily	cash	yes	yes	yes
65 00		cash	often	yes	yes
36 00	weekly	both	no	yes	no
		cash	no	yes	no
	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
				yes	no
	yearly	cash	no	yes	yes
5 00	weekly	cash	yes	yes	yes
	weekly	both	no	yes	yes
	monthly	cash	no	yes	yes
	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
	weekly	cash	sone	yes	yes
	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
	weekly	cash	yes	yes	yes
	daily				
85 00	at will		no	yes	yes
	weekly	cash	no	yes	no

TABLE NO. 4—ALAMANCE, ALEXANDER, ALLEGHANY, ANSON, ASHE, CASWELL, CHOWAN, CLAY, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS

COUNTY.	If not, why not?	Do you work over time?	If so, how paid?	Advantages—goods, etc. at cost?	Docked for lost time?
Alamance... 1				no	
Alamance... 2	too old	no		yes	yes
Alamance... 3	dull times	no		no	yes
Alamance... 4		no		no	no
Alexander... 1	no work	no		no	yes
Alleghany... 1		optional	12½c per hour	no	no
Alleghany... 2	no demand	yes	same	no	yes
Alleghany... 3		no		no	no
Anson... 1					
Anson... 2	no work	no	extra	no	yes
Anson... 3	rain	yes	no pay	no	yes
Anson... 4		yes	extra	no	no
Anson... 5		no		no	no
Ashe... 1		no		no	yes
Ashe... 2		no		no	yes
Beaufort... 1				no	yes
Buncombe... 1		no		yes	
Buncombe... 2		seldom	time and ½		some
Buncombe... 3		no		no	yes
Burke... 1	no work	yes	per hour	no	yes
Burke... 2		no		no	yes
Burke... 3	no work	no		no	yes
Burke... 4		yes	nothing	no	no
Burke... 5	no work	no		no	yes
Cabarrus... 1	no work	no		no	yes
Cabarrus... 2		some	per hour	no	no
Cabarrus... 3		no		no	yes
Caldwell... 1		no		no	yes
Caldwell... 2				no	no
Caldwell... 3		no		no	yes
Carteret... 1	no work	yes	same	no	yes
Carteret... 2	no work	no		no	yes
Carteret... 3	bad weather	yes	same	no	yes
Caswell... 1				no	
Caswell... 2		no		no	no
Caswell... 3		yes	in proportion	no	yes
Chowan... 1		yes	per hour		
Clay... 1		no		no	no
Cleveland... 1		yes	per hour	yes	yes
Cleveland... 2				no	yes
Cleveland... 3		yes	per hour	no	no
Cleveland... 4		some	per hour		no
Cleveland... 5					yes
Columbus... 1		no		yes	no
Craven... 1	severity of work.			no	yes

BEAUFORT, BUNCOMBE, BUEKE, CABARRUS, CALDWELL, CARTERET,
AND CRAVEN COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Reduction of wages in nature of fines?	If so, for what cause?	Wages increased or decreased past year?	Effect of labor saving machinery?	Hinderances to better wages?
yes	dissipation	decreased	bad	democratic tariff
yes	unskilled labor	decreased	bad	want of money
no		decreased	bad	hard times
no		increased	good	no money
no		same	bad	low tariff
no		decreased	none	no money
no		same	considerable	
no		same	none	emigration
yes	no money	decreased		
no		decreased		
no		decreased		
no		decreased	reduce prices	no money
no		decreased		
no		no	bad	low prices
yes		decreased	no money	no money
no		same	none	low prices
no		yes		
no		same	curtalls work	
no		decreased	none	lack of combin'tn
yes	lost time	decreased	none	non-union
no		same	little	non-union
no		same		
no		increased	bad	no money
no		decreased		no money
no		decreased		cutting prices
no		decreased	more work	
no		increased	none	too many hands
no		same		no money
no		no	none	inefficiency
no		increased		cobblers
yes		no	very little	
no		no		no work
		decreased	no money	no money
		decreased	bad	no money
no		no	none	no money
		decreased	lower wages	
no		same		inexper'c'd labor
no		decreased	hurts my trade	no money
no		same	some	low prices
no		same		
no		decreased	don't use	dull times
no		decreased	some	no money
		increased		
no		decreased	poor	no money
no		decreased		no money

TABLE NO. 4—ALAMANCE, ALEXANDER, ALLEGHANY, ANSON, ASHE, CASWELL, CHOWAN, CLAY, CLEVELAND, COLUM-

COUNTY.	Hours in a day's work.	Favor ten hours?	Should ten hours be fixed by law?	Busiest season.
Alamance.....1	11	yes	yes	.....
Alamance.....2	10	yes	yes	all year
Alamance.....3	10	yes	yes	summer and fall
Alamance.....4	10	yes	yes	spring and summer
Alexander....1	10	no	no	summer
Alleghany....1	10	yes	yes	all
Alleghany....2	12	yes	yes	summer and autumn
Alleghany....3	10	yes	yes	.....
Anson.....1	10	yes	yes	spring and fall
Anson.....2	10	yes	yes	March to December
Anson.....3	11	yes	yes	summer and fall
Anson.....4	10 to 13	yes	yes	August and September
Anson.....5	10	yes	yes	July to May
Ashe.....1	10	yes	yes	April to October
Ashe.....2	10	no	yes	spring and fall
Beaufort....1	sun to sun	no	no	all year
Buncombe...1	10	yes	yes	April to July
Buncombe...2	9	no	9	same
Buncombe...3	10	no	no	.....
Burke.....1	10	yes	yes	fall
Burke.....2	10	no	.....	April to July
Burke.....3	10	yes	yes	summer
Burke.....4	10	yes	yes	all year
Burke.....5	10½	yes	yes	summer
Cabarrus....1	10	yes	no	August to December
Cabarrus....2	10	yes	no	all year
Cabarrus....3	10	yes	yes	all year
Caldwell ....1	10 to 12	yes	yes	fall and winter
Caldwell ....2	10	yes	yes	spring
Caldwell ....3	10	yes	yes	summer and fall
Carteret....1	10	yes	yes	spring and summer
Carteret....2	10	yes	.....	summer
Carteret....3	10	yes	yes	summer
Caswell.....1	10	yes	yes	winter
Caswell.....2	14	yes	don't know	spring and fall
Caswell.....3	12	no	no	spring
Chowan ....1	10	yes	no	spring and summer
Clay.....1	10	yes	no	.....
Cleveland...1	10	yes	no	fall
Cleveland...2	12	yes	yes	spring and fall
Cleveland...3	10	yes	yes	fall
Cleveland...4	10	yes	yes	October to March
Cleveland...5	10	.....	no	.....
Columbus...1	11	yes	yes	summer and fall
Craven.....1	10	no	no	spring and fall

BEAUFORT, BUNCOMBE, BURKE, CABARRUS, CALDWELL, CARTERET,
BUS AND CRAVEN COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Crowded with boys?	Proportion of boys to each jour- neyman?	At what age should children be al- lowed to work?	Should it be fixed by law?	Favor indentured apprentice- ship system?	Should apprentices stand ex- amination before entering trade?	Years appren- tice should serve?
no		17	yes	yes	no	4
no		19	yes	yes	yes	2
no	2 to 4	16	no	no	yes	4 or 5
no		15	yes	yes	yes	2 to 3
no	1 to 4	17	no	yes	no	2
no	1 to 6	12 to 16	no	yes	yes	3
no		16	yes	yes	yes	3 to 5
no	2 to 3	18	no	yes	yes	4 or 5
no			no	no	no	
no		15	yes	yes	yes	3
yes	1	15	yes	yes	yes	3
yes		6	yes	yes	yes	
no	3 to 1	14 to 16	yes	yes	yes	3 to 5
no	1 to 4	16	yes	yes	yes	4
yes		18	yes		yes	3
no				yes	no	
no	1 to 4	14	no	no	no	
no		14		yes	yes	8
yes	1	15	no	yes	no	4
no	20	18	no	yes	no	2
no		14	yes	no	yes	6
no		16	yes	yes	yes	4
no		15	yes	yes	yes	3
no		16	yes	yes	yes	5
yes	1 to 10	18	yes	no	yes	2 1/2
no	1	16	yes	yes	yes	3 to 5
no						
no	1	early	no		no	
no		14	no		yes	3
no	10 per cent	12 to 14		yes	yes	3
no		12	yes	yes	no	3
no		18	no	yes	yes	3
no		18	yes		yes	6 to 8
no		14	yes	no	no	2
no	don't know	no	no			
no		12	yes	yes	yes	5
no		17	no	yes	yes	3
no		18	yes	yes	yes	3
no		15	no	yes	yes	
no		17	yes	no	yes	4
no		18	yes			2
yes	1 to 4	12	yes	yes	yes	4
		15	no			3
no	1	15		yes	yes	
no	1 to 10	15	no	yes	yes	3

TABLE NO. 4—ALAMANCE, ALEXANDER, ALLEGHANY, ANSON, ASHE, CASWELL, CHOWAN, CLAY, CLEVELAND, COLUM-

COUNTY.	Policy of employers toward employees.	Cost of living increased or decreased during the past two years?	Are there reading rooms or night schools for working people in your section?	Access to libraries?
Alamance.....1		decreased	no	no
Alamance.....2		increased	no	no
Alamance.....3	good	increased	no	no
Alamance.....4	good	increased	no	
Alexander.....1		decreased	no	no
Alleghany.....1	good	increased	no	no
Alleghany.....2		decreased	no	no
Alleghany.....3	good	same	no	no
Anson.....1		decreased	no	
Anson.....2	good	same	no	no
Anson.....3	good	decreased	no	no
Anson.....4		increased	no	no
Anson.....5		decreased	no	no
Ashe.....1	kind	decreased	no	no
Ashe.....2		increased	no	
Beaufort.....1	good	decreased	no	no
Buncombe.....1	good	decreased	no	yes
Buncombe.....2		same	yes	yes
Buncombe.....3	fair	decreased	yes	no
Burke.....1		increased	yes	no
Burke.....2		decreased	no	no
Burke.....3		same	no	no
Burke.....4		same	no	no
Burke.....5		same	no	no
Cabarrus.....1	fair	decreased	no	no
Cabarrus.....2	good	decreased	no	yes
Cabarrus.....3		decreased	some	no
Caldwell.....1		decreased	no	
Caldwell.....2		decreased	no	no
Caldwell.....3			no	
Carteret.....1	get labor cheap	increased		no
Carteret.....2	good	no	no	no
Carteret.....3		increased	no	yes
Caswell.....1		decreased	no	no
Caswell.....2		decreased	no	
Caswell.....3	fair	same	no	yes
Chowan.....1		same	no	no
Clay.....1		decreased	no	no
Cleveland.....1	good	decreased	no	yes
Cleveland.....2	fair	decreased	yes	no
Cleveland.....3	good	decreased	no	
Cleveland.....4	someh't'g for noth'g	same	no	yes
Cleveland.....5		decreased	yes	no
Columbus.....1		decreased	no	
Craven.....1	good	increased	no	no

BEAUFORT, BUNCOMBE, BURKE, CABARRUS, CALDWELL, CARTERET,
BUS AND CRAVEN COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Per cent. that can read and write.	Improving in education?	Improving in morals?	Improving in finances?	Relation between labor and capital?
80	yes		no	good
100	yes	no	yes	
90	yes	yes	no	kind
100	yes	yes	yes	harmony
90	yes	no	no	good
30	yes	yes	no	fair
90	yes	yes	yes	
90	yes	no	no	good
80	yes	yes	no	
50	yes	yes	yes	good
70	yes	yes	yes	good
75	no	no	no	good
90	no	no	no	
90	yes	no	no	
	no			
75	yes	no	no	good
80	yes	yes	yes	good
100				
100	no	no	no	good
50	no	no	no	capital fighting labor
75	yes	some	some	harmony
all	no			
50	yes	no	no	
all	yes		no	good
95	no	no	no	
80	yes	some		harmonious
90	yes	yes	no	
90	yes	no		
90	yes	yes	yes	"pacific"
	yes	yes		
all		yes	no	friendly
95	yes	yes	no	good
90	no	yes	no	
10	no	no	no	
100		no		
75	yes	yes	no	bad
	yes			friendly
50	yes	no	no	
9	yes	yes	yes	good
100	no	no	no	
	yes			
100	yes	no	no	antagonistic
75	no	yes		
100	no	yes	yes	
40	no	no	no	good

TABLE No. 4—CUMBERLAND, CURRITUCK, DARE, DAVIDSON, DUPLIN, GUILFORD, HALIFAX, HARNETT, HAYWOOD

COUNTY.	Trade or business.	Condition at present.	Wages paid per day.	Wages paid per week.
Cumberland 1	fireman	good	\$ 1 00	
Cumberland 2	carriage maker	dull	2 00	\$ 12 00
Cumberland 3	blacksmith	fair		10 00
Cumberland 4	saw mill employer	good	1 50	9 00
Currituck 1	plasterer	dull	1 50	
Currituck 2	carpenter	dull	1 50	
Dare 1	carpenter	good	1 00	
Davidson 1	painter	dull	1 35	8 00
Duplin 1	carpenter	fair	work by	the job
Duplin 2	blacksmith	good		
Duplin 3	mechanic		1 50	
Durham 1	brick mason	hard	2 50	
Durham 2	striker	good	1 00	6 00
Durham 3	paper box	fair	3 00	
Edgecombe 1	painter		1 75	
Edgecombe 2	bricklayer	pressed	work by	the job
Edgecombe 3	engineer		8 00	
Forsyth 1	box maker	good	1 00	6 00
Forsyth 2	wagon maker	fair	1 00	6 00
Forsyth 3	tobacco worker	good	2 00	by the job
Forsyth 4	carpenter	dull	2 00	12 00
Forsyth 5	blacksmith	dull	1 75	
Franklin 1	jeweler		1 00	
Franklin 2	plasterer	slow	1 50	
Franklin 3	saw mill man	dull	1 10	
Franklin 4	carpenter	dull	1 50	9 00
Gates 1	carpenter	poor	work by	the job
Graham 1	builder	good	1 50	
Graham 2	carpenter	fair	1 50	9 00
Graham 3	lumber manufacturer	very good	1 00	
Greene 1	carpenter	not good	1 25	7 50
Guilford 1	pattern maker	slow	2 00	
Guilford 2	book-keeper	good		12 00
Guilford 3	brick mason	fair	2 50	15 00
Guilford 4	drayman		1 00	6 00
Guilford 5	shoemaker	dull	1 25	
Halifax 1	house carpenter	dull		2 40
Halifax 2	carpenter	dull	1 50	
Halifax 3	bricklayer	dull	2 00	
Halifax 4	plasterer	dull	1 50	
Harnett 1	mechanic	good	75	
Haywood 1	carpenter and smith	poor	1 75	
Haywood 2	bricklayer	good	3 00	18 00
Haywood 3	carpenter	good	1 75	10 00
Haywood 4	carpenter	good	1 50	9 00
Haywood 5	farmer and mechanic	moderate	1 50-1 75	
Hertford 1	carpenter	flat	work by	the job
Hertford 2	brick mason & plaster	dull	1 75	

DURHAM, EDGECOMBE, FORSYTH, FRANKLIN, GATES, GRAHAM, GREENE,
AND HERTFORD COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Wages paid per month?	Are wages paid weekly or monthly?	Are you paid in checks or cash?	Required to take part of wages in trade?	Trade where you choose?	Do you make full time?
\$ 50 00	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
36 00	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
30 00	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
	weekly	cash	yes	yes	
	weekly	part	part	yes	yes
		no	no	yes	
	weekly	neither	yes	no	yes
24 00	weekly	both	no	yes	no
	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
	weekly	cash	no	yes	†
		cash	no		no
24 00	weekly				
	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
48 00	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
		cash	no	yes	no
		cash	no	yes	no
		cash	no	yes	no
	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
	weekly	both	no	yes	no
	weekly	both	yes	no	no
	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
	monthly	cash	some	yes	no
39 00	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
	monthly	both	no	yes	no
32 50	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
	weekly	both	no	yes	no
	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
		cash	no	yes	no
	monthly	checks	yes	no	yes
	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
	weekly	cash	yes	no	yes
	weekly	part cash	yes	yes	no
	monthly	both	no	yes	no
	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
45 00		both	yes	no	no
39 00	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
	weekly	part in checks	yes	yes	no
	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
	weekly	both	no	yes	no

TABLE NO. 4—CUMBERLAND, CURRITUCK, DARE, DAVIDSON, DUPLIN, GUILFORD, HALIFAX, HARNETT, HAYWOOD

COUNTY.	If not, why not?	Do you work over time?	If so, how paid?	Advantages—goods, etc. at cost?	Docked for lost time?
Cumberland 1		no		no	yes
Cumberland 2	times dull	yes	same as time	no	yes
Cumberland 3		no		no	no
Cumberland 4	dull times	no		no	no
Currituck 1		some	no extra	no	yes
Currituck 2	no work	no		no	
Dare 1		no		no	yes
Davidson 1					
Duplin 1		no		no	yes
Duplin 2					
Duplin 3				no	yes
Durham 1		no		no	yes
Durham 2		yes	extra	yes	no
Durham 3		yes		yes	no
Edgecombe 1	no work	no		no	no
Edgecombe 2				no	no
Edgecombe 3		yes			
Forsyth 1	dull season		same	none	yes
Forsyth 2	dull season	no		no	yes
Forsyth 3		no		no	yes
Forsyth 4	dull times	no		no	yes
Forsyth 5		no		no	no
Franklin 1	no work	yes		no	
Franklin 2	no work	no		no	yes
Franklin 3		yes		no	yes
Franklin 4		yes	none	no	yes
Gates 1	no work	yes	no pay	no	yes
Graham 1			per hour	some	yes
Graham 2	no work	no		no	yes
Graham 3	on account of logs. &c.	no		no	no
Greene 1		no		yes	yes
Guilford 1		yes	per hour		yes
Guilford 2		yes	time and $\frac{1}{2}$ time	no	yes
Guilford 3	dull times	no		no	yes
Guilford 4		yes	same	yes	no
Guilford 5	hard times	no		some	
Halifax 1		yes	not paid	no	yes
Halifax 2	no work	some	per hour	no	yes
Halifax 3		no		no	
Halifax 4		no		no	yes
Harnett 1	no work	no		none	no
Haywood 1	work is dull	no			yes
Haywood 2	no work	no		no	yes
Haywood 3	bad weather	no		no	yes
Haywood 4		no	not paid	no	yes
Haywood 5	lack of work	no	same as per day	no	yes
Hertford 1	scarcity of work	no		no	no
Hertford 2	scarcity of work	yes	not paid	no	yes

DURHAM, EDGECOMBE, FORSYTH, FRANKLIN, GATES, GRAHAM, GREENE,
AND HERTFORD COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Reduction of wages in nature of fines.	If so, for what cause?	Wages increased or decreased past year?	Effect of labor saving machinery ?	Hinderance to better wages?
no		decreased	w'rk'g less hands	unskilled labor
no		same	none	no money
no		same	none	unskilled labor
no		same	none	no money
		decreased		
		no		
no		decreased		low prices
		increased		
no		same	bring down	don't work
			none	more money
		same		no money
no		no	none	
no		same	none	people won't w'k
no				
		same		jack-legs
		decreased	lowers wages	machinery
		no	good	sorry work
no		same	none	hard times
no		decreased		no money
yes		same	hard times	
no		same	none	no money
no		same	none	
		decreased		no money
yes		decreased		
no		same	none	low prices
yes		decreased	good	
no		decreased	made work scarce	no money
no		increased	little	
no		increased	no money	
no		decreased	reduces them	no money
no		same	helps labor	low prices
no		increased	work lighter	poor workmen
no		yes		
no		decreased	none	poor work
no		same	none	hard times
no		same	bad	low prices
no		decreased	reduced wages	
no		decreased	reduced wages	
		decreased	bad	jack-legs
no		decreased		no money
no		same	great deal	no money
no		decreased	none here	lack of capital
no		same	none here	too m'y jack-legs
no		same	reduces wages +	capital
		same	half	jack-legs
yes		decreased	don't know	more hands th'n w'k
no		same	ruins ours	cobblers
no		decreased		low prices

TABLE NO. 4—CUMBERLAND, CURRITUCK, DARE, DAVIDSON, DUPLIN, GUILFORD, HALIFAX, HARNETT, HAYWOOD

COUNTY.	Hours in a day's work.	Favor ten hours?	should ten hours be fixed by law?	Busiest season.
Cumberland 1	12	yes	yes	September to April
Cumberland 2	10	yes	no	fall and winter
Cumberland 3	10	yes	yes	spring and fall
Cumberland 4	10	yes	yes	summer and fall
Currituck 1	10	yes	yes	summer
Currituck 2	10	yes	yes	
Dare 1	10	yes	yes	May to September
Davidson 1	10	yes		spring and fall
Duplin 1	10	yes	yes	October to March
Duplin 2	10	yes	yes	fall and winter
Duplin 3	sun to sun	yes	yes	all year
Durham 1	10	yes	yes	
Durham 2	10	yes	no	spring
Durham 3	10	yes	yes	spring and fall
Edgecombe 1	10	yes	no	
Edgecombe 2	10	yes	yes	June to May
Edgecombe 3		yes	yes	July to December
Forsyth 1	10	yes	yes	summer
Forsyth 2	10	yes	yes	summer and fall
Forsyth 3	10	yes	yes	summer
Forsyth 4	10	yes	yes	summer and fall
Forsyth 5	10	yes	yes	fall and winter
Franklin 1	10	yes	yes	
Franklin 2		yes	yes	July and August
Franklin 3	sun to sun	yes	yes	April to December
Franklin 4	10	no	yes	fall
Gates 1	12	yes	yes	autumn
Graham 1	10	yes	yes	summer and fall
Graham 2	10	yes	yes	fall and winter
Graham 3	10	yes	yes	summer and fall
Greene 1	10	yes	yes	August to May
Guilford 1	10	yes	yes	autumn
Guilford 2	11	yes	yes	fall
Guilford 3	10	yes	no	summer
Guilford 4	10	yes	yes	all year
Guilford 5		yes	yes	fall and winter
Halifax 1	12 to 14	yes	yes	May to August
Halifax 2	10	yes	yes	spring and fall
Halifax 3	10	yes	yes	summer and fall
Halifax 4	10	yes	yes	fall
Harnett 1	10	yes	yes	spring
Haywood 1		yes	yes	fall
Haywood 2	10	yes	no	summer
Haywood 3	10	yes	yes	April to December
Haywood 4	10	yes	yes	July to April
Haywood 5	10	yes	yes	summer and fall
Hertford 1	12	yes	yes	spring and autumn
Hertford 2	12	yes	yes	autumn

DURHAM, EDGECOMBE, FORSYTH, FRANKLIN, GATES, GRAHAM, GREENE,
AND HERTFORD COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Crowded with boys?	Proportion of boys to each journeyman?	At what age should children be allowed to work?	Should it be fixed by law?	Favor indentured apprentice- ship system?	Should apprentices stand examination before entering trade?	Years appren- tice should serve?
no	1 to 5	16	yes	yes	yes	3
no		15	no	yes	yes	5
no		16	no	yes	no	4
no	1 to 3	17	no	no	no	
yes		10	yes	yes	yes	3
		14	no		no	5
no	†	10	yes	yes	yes	5
		14			yes	5 to 7
no	1 to 4	15	yes	yes	yes	5
no	none	12	yes	yes	no	5
		15	yes	yes	yes	5
no		16	no	yes	yes	3
no		16	no		no	5
no	1 to 5	16	yes	no	yes	4
no		15	yes	yes	no	5
no		14	yes	yes	yes	7
no		16	yes	yes	yes	5
no	1 to 5	16	no	no	no	
no	1 to 6	16	no	no	no	3 to 5
no			no	no	no	
yes	1 to 4	17	no	no	yes	4
no				yes	yes	1
		10	yes		yes	5
		18	yes	yes	yes	5
no		10	yes		yes	2 to 4
yes		16	yes	yes		4
no	1 to 3	18	yes	yes	yes	4
yes	1 to 4	14	yes	yes	yes	3
no		21	yes	yes		
no		14	yes	yes	yes	
no	1 to 4	15	no	no	no	
yes	1 to 2			yes	yes	
girls		15	perhaps	no	yes	3
no	1 to 4	17	no	no	no	5
no			no	no	no	
no	1	16	yes	yes	yes	2
yes		17	yes	yes	yes	3
no	1 to 5	18	yes	yes	yes	3
no		16	yes	yes	yes	5
no		15	yes	yes	yes	3
no		18	yes	yes	yes	7
no		16	yes	yes	yes	
no	†	16 to 18	no	no	no	3
no	1 to 3	14 to 16	yes	yes	yes	4
no		18	yes	yes	yes	
yes	†	12 to 15	yes		yes	2 to 3
no	10 per cent	16	yes	yes	yes	3 to 5
no	2	15	yes	yes	yes	4 to 5

TABLE No. 4—CUMBERLAND, CURRITUCK, DARE, DAVIDSON, DUPLIN, GUILFORD, HALIFAX, HARNETT, HAYWOOD

COUNTY.	Policy of employers toward employees.	Cost of living increased or decreased during the past two years?	Are there reading rooms or night schools for working people in your section?	Access to libraries?
Cumberland 1	good	increased	no	no
Cumberland 2	fair	same	Y. M. C. A.	no
Cumberland 3	good	increased	no	no
Cumberland 4	fair	increased	no	no
Currituck 1		decreased	yes	no
Currituck 2		no	no	no
Dare 1	pleasant	decreased	no	no
Davidson 1		decreased	no	no
Duplin 1	fair	same	no	no
Duplin 2			no	no
Duplin 8	good		no	no
Durham 1	some'th'g for noth'g	no	no	no
Durham 2		increased	yes	yes
Durham 3	kind	increased		yes
Edgecombe 1	none	same	no	no
Edgecombe 2		increased	no	no
Edgecombe 3	good	decreased	no	no
Forsyth 1	good	increased	no	no
Forsyth 2	good	same	no	no
Forsyth 3		same	no	no
Forsyth 4	fair	same	no	no
Forsyth 5		same	no	no
Franklin 1		decreased	no	no
Franklin 2		increased	no	yes
Franklin 3		decreased	no	no
Franklin 4		increased	no	no
Gates 1	not good	increased	no	no
Graham 1	favorable	decreased	no	no
Graham 2		same	no	no
Graham 3		increased	no	no
Greene 1	good	increased	no	no
Guilford 1		decreased	no	no
Guilford 2	liberal	same	no	no
Guilford 3		increased	no	no
Guilford 4	kind	same	no	no
Guilford 5	good	same	no	no
Halifax 1	friendly	increased	no	no
Halifax 2	satisfactory	same	no	no
Halifax 3	exacting	increased	no	no
Halifax 4		decreased	no	no
Harnett 1	good	increased	no	no
Haywood 1		increased	no	no
Haywood 2		same		
Haywood 3		increased	no	no
Haywood 4	to press them	decreased	no	
Haywood 5	best hands for least money	decreased	no	yes
Hertford 1	to have work done low	decreased	no	no
Hertford 2	common	increased	no	no

DURHAM, EDGECOMBE, FORSYTH, FRANKLIN, GATES, GRAHAM, GREENE,
AND HERTFORD COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Per cent. that can read and write.	Improving in education?	Improving in morals?	Improving in finances?	Relation between labor and capital.
50	no	no	no	
90	yes	yes		
50	yes	yes	no	good
50	yes	yes	no	good
	no	no	no	
95	no	yes	no	agreeable
$\frac{1}{2}$	yes	yes	no	good
20		yes	yes	no good
90	yes	no	no	antagonistic
50	yes	yes	no	good
50	yes		no	good
		no	no	quiet
75	yes	yes		good
	yes	yes		friendly
				none
50	yes	no	no	
	no	no	no	
50	yes	yes	no	
50	yes	no	no	
40	yes	yes	yes	fair
75	yes	yes	no	
90	yes	some	no	
no	no	no		bad
	yes	no	no	friendly
25	no	no	no	
90	yes	yes	no	antagonistic
100	yes	yes	yes	good
100	yes	yes	no	
50			no	
90	yes	yes	no	
75	yes	no	no	
66 $\frac{1}{2}$	yes	no	no	pleasant
75	yes	yes	yes	fair
	yes	yes	no	harmonious
90	yes	yes	no	fair
75	yes	yes	no	close
75	yes	yes	no	
5	yes	yes	no	oppression
50	no	no	no	
all	yes			
100	yes	yes	no	
98	yes	yes	yes	antagonistic
most all	no			
75	yes	yes	no	most work for least money
70	yes	no	no	good
30	yes	no	no	capital rules labor

TABLE NO. 4—IREDELL, JACKSON, LENOIR, LINCOLN, MACON, MARTIN, ONSLOW, PASQUOTANK AND

COUNTY.	Trade or business.	Condition at present.	Wages paid per day.	Wages paid per week.
Iredell..... 1	engineering	favorable	\$	\$
Iredell..... 2	farmer	good	50-1 50	.....
Iredell..... 3	manufacturer of sash, doors and blinds	dull	day	.....
Iredell..... 4	contractor	poor	w'rk by job	.....
Jackson..... 1	farming & brick mason	dull	2 00	.....
Jackson..... 2	tanner	good	.....	.....
Lenoir..... 1	bricklayer	favorable	2 25	13 50
Lenoir..... 2	salesman	dull	.....	.....
Lenoir..... 3	blacksmith	.....	w'rk by job	.....
Lenoir..... 4	carpenter	good	1 75	10 50
Lincoln..... 1	moulder	medium	.....	.....
Lincoln..... 2	carpenter	.....	1 50	.....
Lincoln..... 3	carpenter	not very prosperous	1 75	10 50
Lincoln..... 4	carpenter	dull	w'rk by job	.....
Macon..... 1	mason	dull	1 50	.....
Macon..... 2	carpenter	.....	2 00	12 00
Macon..... 3	farmer	poor	75	.....
Martin..... 1	maker of buggies, carts, etc.	medium	w'rk by job	.....
Martin..... 2	brick mason and plasterer	dull	2 00	12 00
Martin..... 3	millwright and machinist	dull	8 00	.....
Mecklenb'rg 1	moulder	good	8 50	21 00
Mecklenb'rg 2	mechanic	good	4 00	.....
Mecklenb'rg 3	printer	prosperous	2 00	12 00
Mitchell..... 1	farmer and jeweler	medium	.....	.....
Montgom'ry 1	farming	better	40 to 75c	.....
Montgom'ry 2	minister	.....	.....	.....
Montgom'ry 3	saw milling	.....	40 to 60c	.....
Montgom'ry 4	house carpenter	dull	75	4 50
Moore..... 1	brick layer & plasterer	favorable	1 50	.....
Moore..... 2	brick mason	dull	1 50	.....
Moore..... 3	buggy body builder	fair	1 75	10 50
Moore..... 4	contractor	good	w'rk by job	.....
Moore..... 5	founder and machin'st	good	.....	.....
New Han'vr 1	tinner and contractor	depressed	w'rk by job	.....
New Han'vr 2	architect and builder	.....	.....	.....
New Han'vr 3	merchant tailor	dull	.....	.....
New Han'vr 4	saw mill hand	good	1 00	6 00
New Han'vr 5	stone cutter	dull	.....	12 00
Onslow..... 1	mechanic	.....	1 50	.....
Onslow..... 2	school teacher & fishi'g	.....	.....	.....
Pasquotank 1	lumber merchant	good	.....	.....
Pasquotank 2	contractor and builder	good	w'rk by job	.....
Pasquotank 3	contractor and builder	fair	2 50	15 00
Pender..... 1	mechanic	dull	w'rk by job	.....
Pender..... 3	blacksmith	.....	2 00	12 00
Pender..... 3	lime makers	bad	75	.....

MECKLENBURG, MITCHELL, MONTGOMERY, MOORE, NEW HANOVER,
PENDER COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Wages paid per month.	Are wages paid weekly or monthly?	Are you paid in checks or cash?	Required to take part of wages in trade?	Trade where you choose?	Do you make full time?
\$150 00	monthly	cash	no	yes	yes
	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
	weekly	cash			no
	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
	weekly	cash	yes	yes	no
58 50	weekly	cash	som't'ms	yes	no
		cash	no	yes	
45 50	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
	monthly	cash	no	yes	yes
	monthly	cash	no	yes	yes
45 00	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
	weekly		yes	yes	no
	weekly	cash	yes	yes	yes
48 00	weekly	cash	no	yes	
	weekly		yes		no
	weekly	cash	no		no
	weekly	cash		yes	no
91 00	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
	monthly			yes	
8 00 to 12 00	monthly	cash	yes	yes	no
	weekly		no	yes	no
18 00	weekly		all	no	no
		cash	no	yes	yes
	weekly	both	yes	yes	no
	any time	either	no	yes	yes
	monthly	cash	no	yes	yes
	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
	weekly		no	yes	
	"no"	cash	no	yes	no
	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
25 00	monthly	cash	som't'ms	yes	no
	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
60 00	weekly	both	no	yes	no
	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
52 00	weekly	both		yes	yes
	weekly	both	no	yes	no

TABLE NO. 4—IREDELL, JACKSON, LENOIR, LINCOLN, MACON, MARTIN, ONSLOW, PASQUOTANK AND

COUNTY.	If not, why not?	Do you work over time?	If so, how paid?	Advances—goods, etc. at cost?	Docked for lost time?
Iredell..... 1		yes	not paid	no	no
Iredell..... 2		no		no	yes
Iredell..... 3	low prices				no
Iredell..... 4		yes	by the hour	no	no
Jackson..... 1	can't get employment	no		no	no
Jackson..... 2					
Lenoir..... 1	scarcity of work	no		no	yes
Lenoir..... 2					
Lenoir..... 3		yes	not paid	no	no
Lenoir..... 4		no		no	yes
Lincoln..... 1		no		no	no
Lincoln..... 2		no		no	yes
Lincoln..... 3	bad weather	yes	not paid	no	yes
Lincoln..... 4	scarcity of work			no	yes
Macon..... 1				no	yes
Macon..... 2		sometimes	by hour	no	yes
Macon..... 3	bad weather	seldom		no	yes
Martin..... 1		no		no	
Martin..... 2	lack of a job	seldom	per hour	no	yes
Martin..... 3	can't get work	no		no	no
Mecklenb'rg 1		sometimes	per hour	no	no
Mecklenb'rg 2		sometimes	time and- $\frac{1}{4}$	no	yes
Mecklenb'rg 3		no		no	no
Mitchell..... 1					
Montgom'ry 1					
Montgom'ry 2		yes		no	yes
Montgom'ry 3					
Montgom'ry 4	docked	no		no	yes
Moore..... 1		no		no	no
Moore..... 2	d'nt hav' w'rk	no		no	yes
Moore..... 3		no		no	no
Moore..... 4		no		no	yes
Moore..... 5		no		yes	no
New Han'vr 1	weather and dull times	no		no	yes
New Han'vr 2					
New Han'vr 3	too much r'dy md. cloth'g	no		yes	no
New Han'vr 4	dull season	no		no	yes
New Han'vr 5		no		no	yes
Onslow..... 1	can't get work	sometimes	15c per hour	no	yes
Onslow..... 2		no		no	yes
Pasquotank 1		yes			no
Pasquotank 2	can't get work	no		no	yes
Pasquotank 3	more laborers than work	no		no	yes
Pender..... 1		no		no	yes
Pender..... 2		no		yes	
Pender..... 3	not enough business	no		no	no

MECKLENBURG, MITCHELL, MONTGOMERY, MOORE, NEW HANOVER,
PENDER COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Reduction of wages in nature of fines?	If so, for what cause?	Wages increased or decreased past year?	Effect of labor sav- ing machinery?	Hinderance to better wages?
no		increased	good	lack of education
no		same	a reduction	
no			none	gen'l depression
yes		decreased		high price of money
no		decreased		scarcity of money
no		decreased	none	laboring class in antagonism
		same	cut them down	want of consummation
no		decreased	none	scarcity of money
no		no	makes wages lo'r	
		same	wages cheaper	low contractors
no		decreased	cut wages off	cobblers
no		decreased	none	jack-legs
no		decreased	it doesn't affect wages	scarcity of money
no		decreased	none	not 'nough money
no		same		want of R. R.
no		decreased		scarcity of money
no	none	decreased	decreases them	scarcity of money
no		decreased	no	scarcity of money
no			none	lack of skill
no		same	none	scarcity of money
		same	increases	
no		no	low prices	
yes	damage	decreased	brought down labor	hard times
no			to lower	money matters
no		decreased	no effect	crowded with boys
no		decreased	causes reduction	
no		decreased		fear of free trade
no		neither	makes work li't'r	half-handed mechanics
no		increased	none	sorry labor
no		same	none	scarcity of money
no		decreased	none	lack of confidence
		same	about 1 to 8	lack of confidence
no		decreased	reduces them	too much unskilled labor
no		same	none	lack of money
no		decreased	none	scarcity of money
no		decreased	decreases wages	scarcity of money
no		decreased	decreases wages	scarcity of money
no		same		poor help
no		same	none	too many incompetent men
no		decreased	none	unskil'd mec'anic
no		same	none	hard times
		decreased		
no		same	none	no demand for goods

TABLE NO. 4—IREDELL, JACKSON, LENOIR, LINCOLN, MACON, MARTIN, ONSLOW, PASQUOTANK AND

COUNTY.	Hours in a day's work.	Favor ten hours?	Should ten hours be fixed by law?	Busiest season.
Iredell..... 1		no	no	
Iredell..... 2	10	yes	yes	spring, summer & fall
Iredell..... 3	10		no	after part of the year
Iredell..... 4	10	yes		May to February
Jackson..... 1	10	yes	yes	spring and summer
Jackson..... 2				September to May
Lenoir..... 1	10	yes	yes	summer and fall
Lenoir..... 2		yes	yes	
Lenoir..... 3			no	July to October
Lenoir..... 4	10	yes	yes	fall
Lincoln..... 1	10	yes	yes	March to June
Lincoln..... 2	11	yes	yes	summer and fall
Lincoln..... 3	10 to 12	yes	yes	summer and fall
Lincoln..... 4	12	yes	yes	spring and fall
Macon..... 1	10	yes	yes	spring and summer
Macon..... 2	10	yes	yes	spring and fall
Macon..... 3	10	yes	no	summer season
Martin..... 1	10 or 12	yes	no	spring and summer
Martin..... 2	10	yes	yes	March to August
Martin..... 3	10	yes	yes	fall and winter
Mecklenb'rg 1	10	yes	yes	spring and fall
Mecklenb'rg 2	10	yes	yes	summer
Mecklenb'rg 3	10	no	no	uniform through year
Mitchell..... 1	10	yes	yes	autumn and winter
Montgom'ry 1	12	yes	yes	fall and winter
Montgom'ry 2	12	yes	yes	all the year
Montgom'ry 3				
Montgom'ry 4	10		yes	no difference
Moore..... 1	10	yes	yes	fall and winter
Moore..... 2	10	yes	yes	fall and spring
Moore..... 3	10	yes	no	summer
Moore..... 4	8 to 14	no	no	January to December
Moore..... 5	11	no	no	fall
New Han'vr 1	10	no 8	8 yes	May to December
New Han'vr 2		not less	no	June to September
New Han'vr 3		yes	yes	Ap. to July Sep. to Jan
New Han'vr 4	10	yes	yes	summer
New Han'vr 5	10	yes	yes	fall and winter
Onslow..... 1	10	yes	yes	fall and winter
Onslow..... 2	10	yes		fall, winter and spring
Pasquotank 1	10	yes	no	spring
Pasquotank 2	10	yes	yes	May to November
Pasquotank 3	10	no	yes	fall
Pender..... 1	10	yes	yes	fall and spring
Pender..... 2	10	yes	yes	
Pender..... 3	10	yes	no	winter

MECKLENBURG, MITCHELL, MONTGOMERY, MOORE, NEW HANOVER,
PENDER COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Crowded with boys?	Proportion of boys to each journeyman?	At what age should children be allow- ed to work?	Should it be fixed by law?	Favor indentured apprentice- ship system?	Should apprentices stand examination before entering trade?	Years appren- tice should serve?
no			no	no	no	
no		16 to 18	yes	yes	yes	2½ to 3
no			no	no		
no	1 to 5	any age			yes	
no		21		yes	yes	
no	1 to 5	18	yes	yes	yes	3
no	½	18	yes	yes	yes	3
				yes	yes	
no		10	yes		yes	
no	½	12 to 14	yes	no	no	
no		16	yes	yes	yes	4
no		15	yes	yes	yes	3
s'me ext'nt		16	yes	yes		2
no	1 to 20	17	yes	yes	yes	3
no		15	yes	no	yes	3 to 5
no		15	yes	yes	yes	
			no		no	
no	½	14	no	no	no	
no	30 per cent			no	no	
no		18		yes	yes	
no	1 to 5	17	yes		yes	5
no	3 to 1	16	no	no	no	3 to 4
no	1 to 3	14 to 19	no	yes	yes	4
no		12	no	yes	yes	
no		12 to 16		yes	yes	3 to 5
no		early	yes	yes	yes	4
yes	3	20	yes	yes	yes	4
no		18	yes	no	yes	3
no		16 or 18	yes	yes	yes	4
yes	1 to 12	16	yes		yes	5
no	3 or 4	10 or 12	no	yes	yes	3 to 5
no		15		yes	yes	5
yes	1 to 10	16 to 18	yes	yes	yes	3 to 4
no		17	yes	yes	yes	4
no	1 to 10	14 to 18	yes	yes	yes	5
no		16	no	no	no	3 or 4
no	1 to 4	14	no	yes	yes	4 or 5
no		15 to 18	yes	yes	no	3
no	½	15	no	no	yes	8
no	1 to 10	16	yes	no	yes	
no	1 to 5	16	yes	yes	yes	3 to 5
no	1 to 5	14	yes	yes	yes	3
no	½	12	yes	yes	yes	5
no		12	yes		yes	10
no	very few	14	yes	yes	yes	4 to 5

TABLE No. 4—IREDELL, JACKSON, LENOIR, LINCOLN, MACON, MARTIN,
ONSLow, PASQUOTANK AND

COUNTY.	Policy of employers toward employees.	Cost of living in- creased or decreased during the past two years?	Are there reading rooms or night schools for working people in your section?	Access to libraries?
Iredell..... 1	.....	same	no	no
Iredell..... 2	good	same	no	no
Iredell..... 8	.....	decreased	no	no
Iredell..... 4	respectfully	same	no	no
Jackson..... 1	.....	decreased	no	no
Jackson..... 2	.....	increased	no	no
Lenoir..... 1	get lots of work for lit'l money	decreased	no	no
Lenoir..... 2	.....	same	.....	.....
Lenoir..... 8	.....	.....	yes	no
Lenoir..... 4	fair	same	no	no
Lincoln..... 1	.....	no	no	no
Lincoln..... 2	good	same	no	some
Lincoln..... 8	overbearing	decreased	no	no
Lincoln..... 4	to push business	no	no	no
Macon..... 1	.....	decreased	no	no
Macon..... 2	.....	no	no	no
Macon..... 8	neighborly	decreased	no	no
Martin..... 1	much for little	decreased	no	no
Martin..... 2	fair	same	no	no
Martin..... 8	.....	decreased	no	no
Mecklenb'rg 1	fair	decreased	yes	no
Mecklenb'rg 2	treated with disrespect	same	no	yes
Mecklenb'rg 8	courteous	same	no	no
Mitchell..... 1	.....	increased	no	no
Montgom'ry 1	.....	decreased	no	.....
Montgom'ry 2	.....	same	no	no
Montgom'ry 8	.....	decreased	no	no
Montgom'ry 4	.....	no	no	yes
Moore..... 1	.....	same	no	no
Moore..... 2	very good	same	no	no
Moore..... 8	.....	same	no	no
Moore..... 4	good	decreased	yes	yes
Moore..... 5	good	decreased	no	yes
New Han'vr 1	liberal	same	no	no
New Han'vr 2	pay least possible	.....	no	yes
New Han'vr 8	.....	increased	yes	yes
New Han'vr 4	fair	increased	no	no
New Han'vr 5	good	increased	yes	yes
Onslow..... 1	to get w'rk cheap	decreased	no	no
Onslow..... 2	make all th'y can	same	no	no
Pasquotank 1	good	decreased	no	no
Pasquotank 2	good	increased	no	no
Pasquotank 8	pleasant	decreased	no	no
Pender..... 1	.....	same	no	no
Pender..... 2	.....	decreased	no	no
Pender..... 8	.....	increased	no	no

MECKLENBURG, MITCHELL, MONTGOMERY, MOORE, NEW HANOVER,
PENDER COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Per cent. that can read and write.	Improving in education?	Improving in morals?	Improving in finances?	Relation between labor and capital.
100	little	no		proper
all	yes	yes	no	good
90	yes	yes	no	friendly
95	yes	yes	no	harmonious
can't say	no	no	no	is not what it should be
100	yes			
95	very little	no	very little	capital rules labor
all				
all	no	yes		
75	no	no	no	good
98				
90	no			none
50	yes	yes	no	capital rules
90	yes	yes	no	friendly
don't know	yes		yes	friendly
$\frac{1}{2}$	yes	yes	no	
$\frac{1}{4}$	no	no	no	friendly
	yes	no	no	good
95	no	no	no	capital controls
80	yes	no	no	
100	yes	yes	yes	good
90	yes	yes	yes	harmony
100	yes	yes	yes	agreeable
100	yes	yes	yes	intimate
	no	no	no	
	yes	yes	no	peace
33 $\frac{1}{2}$	no	no	no	
90	no	no	no	friendly
80	yes			friendly
50			no	friendly
99	no	yes	yes	better than many places
90	yes	yes	yes	good
100	yes	yes	some	kind feelings
$\frac{1}{2}$	no	no	no	mutual
$\frac{1}{4}$	yes	no	no	capital is on top
	yes	yes	no	
80	yes	yes	no	good
all	yes	can't say	no	fair
50		yes	no	harmonious
50	no	no	no	capital controls labor
75	yes	yes	yes	lovely
95	yes	yes	no	we have no trouble
8 out of 10	yes	yes	yes	pleasant
all	yes	yes	no	
	no	no	no	
50	yes	no	no	agreeable

TABLE NO. 4—PERQUIMANS, PITT, POLK, RANDOLPH, RICHMOND, STOKES AND SURRY

COUNTY.	Trade or business.	Condition at present.	Wages paid per day.	Wages paid per week.
Perquim'ns 1	carriage maker	good	\$	\$ 4 50-8 00
Perquim'ns 2	blacksmith	dull	.....	.....
Perquim'ns 8	contractor	good	.....	.....
Pitt.....1	tobacco flue manuf'g	good	1 75	.....
Pitt.....2	machinist	good	.....	.....
Pitt.....3	carpenter	fair	1 50	9 00
Polk.....1	contractor	fair	2 00	.....
Polk.....2	mechanic	fair	1 50	9 00
Polk.....3	lumber business	fair	25 to 50c	.....
Polk.....4	blacksmith	.....	1 00	.....
Polk.....5	mechanic	good	1 50	9 00
Randolph.....1	clerk	dull	1 25	7 50
Randolph.....2	carpenter	dull	.....	12 00
Randolph.....3	furniture maker	good	.....	.....
Richmond.....1	carpenter	dull	1 50	.....
Richmond.....2	carpenter	bad	1 25	.....
Richmond.....3	carpenter	dull	1 00	.....
Richmond.....4	blacksmith	good	.....	.....
Richmond.....5	bricklayer & plasterer	poor	1 25	.....
Robeson.....1	contractor and builder	good	work by	the job
Robeson.....2	carpenter	bad	1 50	9 00
Robeson.....3	contractor and builder	good	.....	.....
Robeson.....4	carpenter	dull	work by	the job
Rockingh'm 1	drummer	fair	work by	the job
Rockingh'm 2	stone mason	dull	1 50	9 00
Rockingh'm 3	millar	good	1 25	7 50
Rowan.....1	carpenter	.....	work by	the job
Rowan.....2	plumber	good	2 50	.....
Rutherford..1	harness maker	dull	work by	the job
Rutherford..2	sawyer	good	1 25	.....
Rutherford..3	carpenter	medium	small	.....
Rutherford..4	merchant	normal	.....	.....
Rutherford..5	tanner	fair	.....	.....
Sampson.....1	brickmason & plasterer	.....	1 75	.....
Sampson.....2	carpenter	dull	.....	.....
Stanly.....1	wagon maker	good	work by	the job
Stanly.....2	mason	dull	1 00	.....
Stanly.....3	farming and milling	dull	.....	.....
Stanly.....4	machinist	.....	1 00	.....
Stanly.....5	furniture dealer	weak	.....	.....
Stokes.....1	farming	.....	work by	the job
Stokes.....2	contractor	unfav'able	1 00	6 00
Stokes.....3	bricklayer & plasterer	.....	1 25	12 00
Surry.....1	farmer and carpenter	good	1 00	5 00
Surry.....2	stone worker	good	2 00	12 00
Surry.....3	farming	good	.....	.....

ROBESON, ROCKINGHAM, ROWAN, RUTHERFORD, SAMPSON, STANLY,
COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Wages paid per month.	Are wages paid weekly or monthly?	Are you paid in checks or cash?	Required to take part of wages in trade?	Trade where you choose?	Do you make full time?
\$	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
.....	monthly	both	no	yes	no
.....	as desired	cash	no	yes	yes
.....	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
40 00	.....	cash	no	yes	yes
39 00	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
.....	.....	cash	no	yes	no
36 00	weekly	produce	.....	.....	yes
.....	weekly	checks	yes	partly	yes
.....	weekly	cash	.....	.....	yes
.....	weekly	both	no	yes	no
30 00	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
.....	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
.....	monthly	cash	no	yes	yes
.....	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
.....	weekly	part	yes	no	yes
.....	weekly	part cash	yes	no	no
.....	weekly	cash	no	.....	yes
.....	weekly	trade	yes	no	no
.....	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
36 00	weekly	orders	all	no	yes
.....	.....	cash	no	yes	.....
.....	monthly	cash	part	yes	no
.....	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
.....	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
.....	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
.....	weekly	part	no	yes	no
.....	weekly	both	no	yes	no
.....	.....	checks	no	yes	no
.....	weekly	partly	yes	no	no
.....
.....	daily	cash	no	yes	no
.....	weekly	cash	part	no	no
.....	.....	both	no	yes	yes
.....	weekly	.....	yes	no	no
.....	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
.....	.....	.....	yes	yes	yes
.....	weekly	.....	yes	yes	no
26 00	no system	cash	seldom	yes	no
50 00	.....	either	no	yes	no
20 00	monthly	cash	no	yes	yes
48 00	monthly	cash	no	yes	yes
23 00	monthly	cash	no	yes	no

TABLE NO. 4—PERQUIMANS, PITT, POLK, RANDOLPH, RICHMOND,
STOKES AND SURRY

COUNTY.	If not, why not?	Do you work over time?	If so, how paid?	Advan- tages— goods, etc. at cost?	Docked for lost time?
Perquim'ns. 1		no		no	
Perquim'ns. 2	want of work	yes			
Perquim'ns. 3		no		yes	
Pitt. 1		yes	per hour	no	yes
Pitt. 2				yes	no
Pitt. 3		no			no
Polk. 1		someti's	per hour	no	
Polk. 2				someti's	no
Polk. 3		no		no	yes
Polk. 4		no		no	no
Polk. 5	delay of matr'l	yes	per hour	no	yes
Randolph. 1		no		yes	no
Randolph. 2	dull times	no		no	yes
Randolph. 3		no		no	yes
Richmond. 1	want of employment	yes	not paid	no	yes
Richmond. 2		yes		no	no
Richmond. 8	inconvenience of material	yes	in proportion to wages per day	no	yes
Richmond. 4		no		no	
Richmond. 5		yes		no	yes
Robeson. 1		no			
Robeson. 2		yes	same	no	yes
Robeson. 3					
Robeson. 4	lack of work	no		no	
Rockingh'm 1		no		yes	no
Rockingh'm 2	dull times	no		no	yes
Rockingh'm 3		yes	extra	yes	
Rowan. 1	no work	no		very lit'l	
Rowan. 2		yes	25 cents per hour	yes	no
Rutherford. 1					
Rutherford. 2		someti's	by the hour	no	yes
Rutherford. 3	scarcity of work	someti's	extra	no	yes
Rutherford. 4					
Rutherford. 5					
Sampson. 1	scarcity of work	no		no	yes
Sampson. 2	inconvenient	no		no	yes
Stanly. 1		no		yes	no
Stanly. 2		yes	not paid	no	no
Stanly. 3		yes			yes
Stanly. 4				no	yes
Stanly. 5					
Stokes. 1	not regular	no		yes	no
Stokes. 2		yes	by hour	no	no
Stokes. 3				yes	no
Surry. 1		yes	same as per day	yes	no
Surry. 2		no		no	yes
Surry. 3		no		no	yes

ROBESON, ROCKINGHAM, ROWAN, RUTHERFORD, SAMPSON, STANLY, COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Reduction of wages in nature of fines?	If so, for what cause?	Wages increased or decreased past year?	Effect of labor saving machinery?	Hinderance to better wages?
no		same	improves labor	conflict between labor & cap'l
		decreased	about half	
		same	none	jack-legs
no		decreased	to decrease	want of union
no		same	good	want of union
yes	weather	same	good	
no		same	better wages	want of union
no		decreased	great effect	
no		decreased		scarcity of money
		same		
no		same	none	financial cond'tn
no		increased		scarcity of money
no		decreased	none	hard times
no		increased	no bad effect	
no		decreased	bad effect	contr'ct belo' cost
		decreased		
		decreased	decreases wages	
		same		scarcity of money
no		decreased	great effect	
		same		scarcity of money
yes	keep wages down	decreased	50 per cent	money
		same	lower wages	
no		same	none	inexper'c'd w'km
no		same		hard times
no		decreased	bad	financial system
no		same	none	hard times
no		increased	makes wages lo'r	unskilled w'rkm'
		increased	75 per cent	too much mach'y
no		same		scarcity of money
yes		decreased		
no		no	none	scarcity of money
no		decreased	lowered them	scarcity of money
no		same	30 per cent	
no		same	none	
no		same	good effect	
no		increased		low prices
		same	to reduce ‡	low prices
no		same		want of money
no		decreased	50 per cent	want of money
no		same	good	hard times
yes	scarcity of money	decreased	none	scarcity of money
no		same	throws men out of employ'm't	poor work
no		same	throws men out of employ'm't	

TABLE NO. 4—PERQUIMANS, PITT, POLK, RANDOLPH, RICHMOND, STOKES AND SURRY

COUNTY.	Hours in a day's work.	Favor ten hours?	Should ten hours be fixed by law?	Busiest season.
Perquimans 1		no	no	
Perquimans 2	10	no	yes	fall and winter
Perquimans 3	10	yes	yes	fall and winter
Pitt.....1	10	yes		May to September
Pitt.....2	10	yes	yes	April to August
Pitt.....3	10	yes	yes	fall and spring
Polk.....1	10	no		fall
Polk.....2	10	yes	yes	autumn
Polk.....3	10	yes	yes	
Polk.....4	10			June to September
Polk.....5	10	yes	yes	summer and autumn
Randolph...1	12	no	no	spring and fall
Randolph...2	10	yes	no	spring and fall
Randolph...3	10	yes	no	spring and fall
Richmond...1	14	yes	yes	August to January
Richmond...2	12	yes	yes	spring
Richmond...3	12	yes	yes	fall
Richmond...4	10	yes	yes	
Richmond...5	12	yes	yes	spring and summer
Robeson....1	10	yes	yes	fall and winter
Robeson....2	all day	yes	yes	summer
Robeson....3		yes	yes	summer and fall
Robeson....4	10 to 14	yes	yes	fall and winter
Rockingh'm 1	10	yes	yes	spring and fall
Rockingh'm 2	10	yes	yes	summer
Rockingh'm 3	10	yes	no	summer and fall
Rowan.....1	10	yes	yes	July to September
Rowan.....2	10	yes	yes	December to April
Rutherford..1				fall and winter
Rutherford..2	12	yes	yes	July to January
Rutherford..3	10	yes	yes	fall
Rutherford..4	10	yes	yes	fall
Rutherford..5	11	no	yes	fall
Sampson....1	10	yes	yes	fall and winter
Sampson....2	10	yes	yes	fall and winter
Stanly.....1				January to December
Stanly.....2	10	yes	yes	spring
Stanly.....3	10	no	no	fall
Stanly.....4	10	yes		
Stanly.....5	10 to 12	yes	yes	fall and spring
Stokes.....1	10 to 12	yes	yes	all the year
Stokes.....2	all day	yes	yes	summer and fall
Stokes.....3	10 to 12	yes	yes	September to January
Surry.....1	10	yes	yes	all the year
Surry.....2	10	yes	yes	summer and fall
Surry.....3	10	yes	yes	April to December

ROBESON, ROCKINGHAM, ROWAN, RUTHERFORD, SAMPSON, STANLY,
COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Crowded with boys?	Proportion of boys to each jour- neyman?	At what age should children be al- lowed to work?	Should it be fixed by law?	Favor indentured apprentice- ship system?	Should apprentices stand ex- amination before entering trade?	Years appren- tice should serve?
no			no	no	no	
no	1 to 4	16	yes	yes	yes	5
no		15	no	yes	yes	3
no	1 to 8	17	yes	yes	yes	4
no		17	yes	yes	yes	3 to 4
no	$\frac{1}{2}$	14	yes	yes	yes	3
no	1 to 10	16	yes	no	yes	
sometimes			yes	yes	yes	5
no	$\frac{1}{2}$	16	yes	yes		2 to 3
		15 or 16	yes		yes	3 to 5
yes	$\frac{1}{2}$	18	yes	yes	yes	2
no		15	no	no	yes	
no	1 to 2	16	no	no	no	
no		10 to 12	no	no		
yes	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	16	yes	yes	yes	5
no		18	yes	yes	yes	3
no		15	yes	yes	yes	4
no		15	yes	yes	yes	4
yes		12	yes	yes	yes	3
no		16	yes	yes	yes	3 to 5
no		16	yes	yes	no	4
no			yes	yes		
		15	yes	yes	yes	2
no			no			
no		18		no	yes	4
no		16 to 18		no	no	4 or 5
no	$\frac{1}{2}$	16	yes	no		3
no	1 to 3	14 to 15	yes	no	yes	3
no						
yes		14		yes	yes	2
no						
no		14	no		yes	3
no		16	no		no	4
no	$\frac{1}{2}$	15	yes	no	yes	3
no		12	yes	yes	yes	3 to 5
yes	$\frac{1}{2}$	15	yes	yes	yes	3
no		16	yes	yes	yes	
		16			yes	1 to 5
no		16	yes	yes	yes	3
no			no	no	yes	
no		12 to 18	yes	yes	yes	2 to 3
no		16 to 18	no	no	no	1 to 4
no	$\frac{1}{2}$	12 or 15	no	yes	no	3
no	1 to 3	16 or 18	no	no	yes	4
no	$\frac{1}{2}$	15	yes	yes	yes	

TABLE NO. 4—PERQUIMANS, PITT, POLK, RANDOLPH, RICHMOND, STOKES AND SURRY

COUNTY.	Policy of employers toward employees.	Cost of living increased or decreased during the past two years?	Are there reading rooms or night schools for working people in your section?	Access to libraries?
Perquim'ns. 1	treat th'm as men	same	no	no
Perquim'ns. 2	very good	decreased	no	no
Perquim'ns. 3	kind	decreased	yes	no
Pitt.....1	good	decreased	no	no
Pitt.....2	good	same	no	no
Pitt.....3		decreased	no	no
Polk.....1	m'st wrk for least mon-y	same	yes	yes
Polk.....2		decreased	no	no
Polk.....3		decreased	no	no
Polk.....4		increased	no	no
Polk.....5	fair	same	no	yes
Randolph.....1	good	same	no	no
Randolph.....2		increased	no	no
Randolph.....3		decreased	no	no
Richmond.....1	kind	no	no	no
Richmond.....2	low wages	increased	no	no
Richmond.....3		increased	no	no
Richmond.....4		decreased	no	yes
Richmond.....5		increased	no	no
Robeson.....1		decreased	no	no
Robeson.....2	close as possible	decreased	no	no
Robeson.....3		increased	no	no
Robeson.....4	to have work done low	decreased	no	no
Rockingh'm 1	liberal	increased	yes	no
Rockingh'm 2		increased	no	no
Rockingh'm 3	good	increased	no	no
Rowan.....1	fair dealing	decreased	no	no
Rowan.....2	friendly	increased	no	no
Rutherford.....1				
Rutherford.....2	good	same	no	no
Rutherford.....3		increased	no	no
Rutherford.....4			no	no
Rutherford.....5		decreased	no	no
Sampson.....1	cash	no	no	no
Sampson.....2	good	decreased	no	no
Stanly.....1		decreased	no	no
Stanly.....2	hard	decreased	no	no
Stanly.....3	kind	decreased	no	no
Stanly.....4		decreased	no	no
Stanly.....5	reasonable	same	no	no
Stokes.....1			no	yes
Stokes.....2	low wages	increased	no	no
Stokes.....3	get wrk d'wn if p'ssible	decreased	no	no
Surry.....1	to improve	same	yes	yes
Surry.....2	fair	increased	no	no
Surry.....3		decreased	no	no

ROBESON, ROCKINGHAM, ROWAN, RUTHERFORD, SAMPSON, STANLY,
COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Per cent. that can read and write.	Improving in education?	Improving in morals?	Improving in finances?	Relation between labor and capital?
all	yes	yes	yes	no conflict
80	yes	yes	no	capital rules
great'r part	yes	yes	no	.....
90	yes	yes	no	good
25	yes	yes	no	good
25	yes	yes	yes	.....
50	yes	yes	yes	peaceful
1%	no	yes	no	.....
	no	.....	no	capital rules
90	yes	yes	yes	.....
all	yes	.....	.....	fair
75	yes	yes	no	get labor as cheap as possible
99	yes	yes	yes	friendly
	no	no	no	friendly
40	yes	yes	no	laborers are oppressed
50	no	no	no	bad
1%	yes	yes	no	capital keeps labor down
50	yes	yes	no	good
70	yes	yes	no	bad
50	yes	no	no	close
	yes	.....	no	labor down, capital up
80	no	yes	no	.....
all	yes	yes	yes	friendly
	yes	yes	no	friendly
all	yes	yes	no	poor
1	no	no	yes	tight
90	yes	yes	no	friendly
	yes	yes	yes	friendly
1	no	no	no	.....
50	partly	no	no	.....
50 to 60	yes	yes	no	peaceable
60	yes	yes	no	laborers paid promptly
90	yes	yes	no	easy
85	yes	no	no	.....
100	yes	yes	yes	"management"
75	yes	yes	yes	.....
75	yes	no	no	not good
1	yes	yes	no	friendly
100	yes	yes	no	.....
100	no	no	no	the dollar rules
98	yes	yes	no	more labor than capital
90	yes	yes	no	better
1	yes	no	no	.....
90	yes	yes	no	.....
1	yes	no	no	no complaint

TABLE NO. 4—SWAIN, VANCE, WAKE, WATAUGA, WAYNE,

COUNTY.	Trade or business.	Condition at present.	Wages paid per day.	Wages paid per week.
Swain .....1	cabinet workman	good	w'rk by job	\$
Swain .....2	carpenter	small	\$ 1 50	9 00
Swain .....3	laborer	mak'g sup'rt	75	.....
Swain .....4	merchant and farmer	good	.....	.....
Vance .....1	merchant and farmer	.....	.....	.....
Vance .....2	iron moulder	dull	1 50	9 00
Wake .....1	florist	fair	.....	.....
Wake .....2	mill foreman	fair	.....	.....
Wake .....3	electric R. R. & lighting	good	.....	.....
Wake .....4	painter	dull	w'rk by job	.....
Wake .....5	carpenter	bad	2 75	.....
Wake .....6	carpenter	good	.....	.....
Watauga .....1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watauga .....2	brick mason	poor	3 00	.....
Watauga .....3	brick mason	dull	1 00-2 50	.....
Wayne .....1	tanner	good	.....	.....
Wayne .....2	distiller and farmer	dull	65	.....
Wayne .....3	machinery repairs, etc	fair	1 25-2 50	.....
Wilkes .....1	painter	fair	1 50	.....
Wilkes .....2	brick layer & plasterer	good	2 50	.....
Wilkes .....3	saw mil'ng & carpent'r	dull	w'rk by job	.....
Wilson .....1	contractor and builder	good	2 50-3 00	.....
Wilson .....2	carriage maker	good	2 50	.....
Yadkin .....1	wheelwright & cabinet w'k.	good	1 00	.....
Yadkin .....2	farmer	good	1 00-1 50	.....
Yancey .....1	carpenter	dull	1 00	.....
Yancey .....2	carpenter	poor	1 00	.....
Yancey .....3	blacksmith	good	1 00	.....
Yancey .....4	merchant	good	.....	.....

WILKES, WILSON, YADKIN AND YANCEY COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Reduction of wages in nature of fines.	If so, for what cause?	Wages increased or decreased past year?	Effect of labor saving machinery ?	Hinderance to better wages?
no		decreased	bad	cheap labor
no		same	none	want of money
no		decreased	curtail employ't	want of money
no		same	lessens demand	want of money
no		same	not much	low prices
no		same	none	Cleveland gold-bugs
no		decreased	cuts off hands	cutting wages
will be	for being late	increased		
no		decreased	bad	too many workers
no		decreased	bad	
		decreased	‡	poor workmen
no		same	none here	More labor than money
no		same	bad	scarcity of money
		increased	good	better prices for produce
no		same	none	
no		same	none	competition
no		decreased	bad	finances scarce
		same	none	Cleveland adm'n
no		decreased	none	spent for whiskey
no		same	great deal	fast living
no		same	bad	
no		same	none	lack preparation
		same		
no		same	none	scarcity of money
no		increased	none	
yes		decreased	lower	hard times

TABLE NO. 4—SWAIN, VANCE, WAKE, WATAUGA, WAYNE,

COUNTY.	Hours in a day's work.	Favor ten hours?	should ten hours be fixed by law?	Busiest season.
Swain..... 1	10	yes	yes	
Swain..... 2	10	no	no	fall and winter
Swain..... 3	10	yes	yes	summer and fall
Swain..... 4	10	yes	yes	fall
Vance..... 1	8 to 10	yes	no	June to July
Vance..... 2	10	yes	yes	spring
Wake..... 1			yes	spring
Wake..... 2	12	yes		July to April
Wake..... 3			yes	May to November
Wake..... 4	10	yes	yes	spring and summer
Wake..... 5	10	yes	yes	summer and fall
Wake..... 6	10	no	yes	summer
Watauga..... 1				
Watauga..... 2	12	yes	yes	spring and summer
Watauga..... 1	10 to 14	yes	yes	summer and fall
Wayne..... 1	10	yes	yes	fall, winter and spring
Wayne..... 2	12	no	no	fall and winter
Wayne..... 3	10	yes	no	July to October
Wilkes..... 1	10	yes	yes	summer
Wilkes..... 2	10	yes	yes	spring and summer
Wilkes..... 3	10	yes	yes	spring and fall
Wilson..... 1	10	yes	yes	spring and summer
Wilson..... 2	10	yes	yes	January to December
Yadkin..... 1	10	yes	no	summer and fall
Yadkin..... 2		yes	yes	fall and winter
Yancey..... 1		yes	yes	summer and fall
Yancey..... 2	10	yes	yes	spring and fall
Yancey..... 3	10	yes	yes	autumn
Yancey..... 4	10	yes	yes	fall and winter

WILKES, WILSON, YADKIN AND YANCEY COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Crowded with boys?	Proportion of boys to each journeyman?	At what age should children be allow- ed to work?	Should it be fixed by law?	Favor indentured apprentice- ship system?	Should apprentices stand examination before entering trade?	Years appren- tice should serve?
no		18	yes	yes	yes	
no	1 to 3	14 to 16	yes	yes	yes	3
yes	1 to 1	16	yes	yes	yes	
	$\frac{1}{2}$				yes	
no	$\frac{1}{2}$		no	no	no	
no	1 to 10	14		no		
no		14	no	yes	yes	3 to 5
no	1 to 3	15		yes	yes	3 to 4
no						
yes	1 to 4	14	yes	yes	yes	3 to 4
no		17	yes	yes	yes	4
yes	1 to 3	16	yes	yes	yes	3
no	$\frac{1}{2}$	16	yes	yes	yes	3
yes	$\frac{1}{2}$	15 to 18	yes	yes	yes	3 to 5
no		12	yes	yes	yes	5
no					yes	1 to 5
no		16	no	no	yes	4
yes		16	yes	yes	yes	2
no		61 to 18	no	yes	no	3 to 4
no	$\frac{1}{2}$	16	yes	yes	yes	
yes	$\frac{1}{2}$	16	yes	yes	yes	4
no	2 to 1	16	yes	yes	yes	4
no	1	18	no	yes	yes	3
no		16	yes	no	yes	2
no		14 to 16	no	yes	yes	
no		14	yes	yes	yes	5
no		16	yes	yes	yes	2 to 5
yes		16	yes	yes	yes	

TABLE NO. 4—SWAIN, VANCE, WAKE, WATAUGA, WAYNE,

COUNTY.	Policy of employers toward employees.	Cost of living increased or decreased during the past two years?	Are there reading rooms or night schools for working people in your section?	Access to libraries?
Swain..... 1		increased	no	no
Swain..... 2	to put off long as can	increased	no	no
Swain..... 3		increased	no	no
Swain..... 4	good	decreased		
Vance..... 1	fair	decreased	no	no
Vance..... 2	good	same	yes	yes
Wake..... 1		same		
Wake..... 2	good	decreased	no	no
Wake..... 3	good			
Wake..... 4	to skin them	increased	no	no
Wake..... 5	good and bad	increased	no	no
Wake..... 6		increased		yes
Watauga..... 1				
Watauga..... 2	good	same	no	no
Watauga..... 3	not very good	increased	no	no
Wayne..... 1	good	decreased	no	no
Wayne..... 1	kind	same	no	no
Wayne..... 3	liberal	same	yes	yes
Wilkes..... 1		same	no	no
Wilkes..... 2		increased	no	no
Wilkes..... 3		decreased	no	no
Wilson..... 1	good	increased	no	no
Wilson..... 2		increased	no	no
Yadkin..... 1	good	same	no	no
Yadkin..... 2		decreased	no	no
Yancey..... 1	good	same	no	no
Yancey..... 2		same	no	no
Yancey..... 3		increased	no	no
Yancey..... 5	favorable	same	no	no

WILKES, WILSON, YADKIN AND YANCEY COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

Per cent. that can read and write.	Improving in education?	Improving in morals?	Improving in finances?	Relation between labor and capital.
$\frac{9}{10}$	yes	yes	no	don't know
all	no	no	no	
$\frac{1}{2}$	yes	yes	no	unsatisfactory
	yes	yes	yes	good
75	yes	no	no	friendly
90	yes	yes	no	good
all	yes	yes	yes	
95	yes	yes	no	
$\frac{1}{2}$				
90	no	no	no	peaceable
90	no	yes	no	good
$\frac{1}{2}$	yes	no	no	all for capital
98	yes	yes	no	good
90	no	no	no	very bad
75	yes		yes	
75	no		no	kindly
100	yes	yes	no	amicable
80	no	no	no	
all	yes	no	no	good
$\frac{1}{2}$	yes	yes	no	peace
$\frac{3}{4}$	no	no	no	good
90	no	no	no	good
90	yes	no	no	good
all	no	yes		
9	yes	yes	no	very well divided
$\frac{1}{2}$	yes	yes	no	none
90	yes	yes	no	capital is oppressive
all	yes	yes	no	

TABLE NO. 5—AVERAGE LIST SHOWING THE RATE OF WAGES,
TION OF THE DIFFER-

Your trade or business.	Condition at present.	Wages paid per day.	Wages paid per week.
Brick mason	poor	\$	\$
Tanner	good	.....	.....
Distiller	dull	65	.....
Machinist	fair	1 25-2 50	.....
Painter	fair	1 50	.....
Plasterer	good	2 50	.....
Saw-milling	dull	.....	w'rk by job
Contractor	good	2 50-3 00	.....
Carriage-maker	good	2 50	.....
Wheelright	good	1 00	.....
Blacksmith	good	1 00	.....
Merchant	good	.....	.....
Wagon-maker	dull	1 50	9 00
Printer	dull	1 50	.....
Bookkeeper	good	.....	.....
Fireman	good	1 00	.....
Mechanic .....	.....	1 50	.....
Striker	good	1 00	6 00
Paper box maker	fair	3 00	.....
Engineer .....	.....	8 00	.....
Box-maker	good	1 00	6 00
Tobacco worker	good	2 00	by the job
Jeweler .....	.....	1 00	.....
Drummer	fair	.....	by the job
Stone cutter	dull	1 50	9 00
Miller	good	1 25	7 50
Plumber	good	2 50	.....
Harness-maker	dull	.....	by the job
Sawyer	good	1 25	.....
Furniture dealer	weak	.....	.....
Cabinet-maker	good	.....	by the job
Iron moulder	dull	1 50	9 00
Florist	fair	.....	.....
Electric railroad and lighting	good	.....	.....
Minister .....	.....	.....	.....
Founder	good	.....	.....
Tinner	depressed	.....	by the job
Tailor	dull	.....	.....
Fisherman .....	.....	.....	.....
Lime-maker	bad	75	.....
Tobacco flue maker	good	1 75	.....
Clerk	dull	1 25	7 50
Furniture-maker	good	.....	.....
Saddler	dull	.....	.....
Millright	dull	2 00	.....
Logging	good	.....	8 00-12 50

HOURS OF LABOR, EDUCATIONAL, MORAL AND FINANCIAL CONDITION TRADES, ETC.

Wages paid per month.	Are wages paid weekly or monthly?	Are you paid in checks or cash?	Required to take part of wages in trade?	Trade where you choose?	Do you make full time?
\$ 8 to 30 00	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
	monthly	cash	no	yes	yes
	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
	weekly	cash	yes	no	no
	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
	weekly	cash	yes	yes	no
	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
26 00	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
	weekly	both	half	yes	no
	monthly	cash	yes	yes	yes
	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
35 00	weekly	cash	yes	yes	yes
	at will	cash	no	yes	yes
	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
24 00	weekly	neither	yes	no	yes
	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
24 00	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
	weekly	both	no	yes	no
		checks	no	yes	no
36 00	weekly	trade	yes		yes
	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
8 00 to 12 00	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
	monthly	cash	yes	yes	no
	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
	"no"	cash	no	yes	no
25 00	monthly	cash	sometim's	yes	no
	weekly	both	no	yes	no
	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
30 00	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
	monthly	cash	no	yes	yes
	weekly	cash		yes	
	weekly	trade	yes	yes	yes
	"both"	cash and trade			

TABLE NO. 5—AVERAGE LIST SHOWING THE RATE OF WAGES,
TION OF THE DIFFER-

Your trade or business.	If not, why not?	Do you work over time?	If so, how paid?
Brick mason.....	work scarce	no	
Tanner.....			
Distiller.....	no		
Machinist.....		no	
Painter.....		yes	
Plasterer.....		no	
Saw-milling.....		no	
Contractor.....	haven't work	no	
Carriage-maker.....		no	
Wheelright.....	n't suff'ct w'rk	no	
Blacksmith.....			
Merchant.....			
Wagon-maker.....		yes	per hour
Printer.....		some	per hour
Bookkeeper.....		no	
Fireman.....		no	
Mechanic.....			
Striker.....		yes	extra
Paper box maker.....		yes	
Engineer.....			
Box-maker.....	dull season	yes	same
Tobacco worker.....		no	
Jeweler.....	no work	no	
Drummer.....		no	
Stone cutter.....	dull times	no	
Miller.....		yes	extra
Plumber.....		yes	25c per hour
Harness-maker.....			
Sawyer.....		sometimes	per hour
Furniture dealer.....			
Cabinet-maker.....		some	as reg'lr time
Iron moulder.....		yes	
Florist.....			
Electric railroad & lighting.....		yes	per hour
Minister.....		yes	
Founder.....		no	
Tinner.....	weath'r & dull times	no	
Tailor.....	too m'ch r'dym'd cl'th'g	no	
Fisherman.....		no	
Lime-maker.....	not enough business	no	
Tobacco flue maker.....		yes	per hour
Clerk.....		no	
Furniture-maker.....		no	
Saddler.....			
Millright.....		no	
Logging.....			

HOURS OF LABOR, EDUCATIONAL, MORAL AND FINANCIAL CONDITION TRADES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

Advantages— goods, etc. at cost?	Docked for lost time?	Reduction of wages in nature of fines?	If so, for what cause?	Wages increased or decreased past year?	Effect of labor sav- ing machinery?
no	no	no		same	none here
				increased	good
	no	no		same	none
	yes	no		same	none
no	yes	no		decreased	bad
no				same	none
yes	yes	no		decreased	none
no	yes	no		same	great deal
yes	yes	no		same	bad
no	no	no		same	none
no	yes	no		increased	none
yes	no	yes		decreased	lower
yes	yes	no		same	some
	no	no		decreased	some
yes	no	no		decreased	poor
no	yes	no		decreased	working less hands
no	yes			same	
yes	no	no		same	none
yes	no	no		no	
none	yes	no		same	good
no	yes	yes		same	none
no				decreased	hard times
yes	no	no		same	
no	yes	no		decreased	bad
yes		no		same	none
yes	no			increased	75 per cent
no	yes	no		same	
				same	to reduce $\frac{1}{2}$
no	yes	no		decreased	bad
no	yes	no		same	none
	yes	there'l be	being late	increased	
no	yes	yes	damage	decreased	has brought down labor
yes	no	no		same	none
no	yes	no		decreased	none
yes	no	no		decreased	a reduction
no	no	no		decreased	reduces wages
no	no	no		same	none
no	yes	no		decreased	to decrease
yes	no	no		increased	
no	no	no		increased	no bad effect
no				decreased	bad
no	no			same	none
no	yes	no		same	none

TABLE NO. 5—AVERAGE LIST SHOWING THE RATE OF WAGES,
TION OF THE DIFFER-

Your trade or business.	Hinderance to better wages?	Hours in a day's work.
Brick mason	more laborers th'n money	12
Tanner	better prices for produce	10
Distiller		12
Machinist	competition	10
Painter	finances scarce	10
Plasterer	Cleveland administration	10
Saw-milling	money spent for whiskey	10
Contractor	fast living	10
Carriage-maker		10
Wheelright	lack of preparation	10
Blacksmith		10
Merchant	hard times	10
Wagon-maker	low prices	10
Printer	no money	10
Bookkeeper	no money	11
Fireman	unskilled labor	12
Mechanic	no money	sun-sun
Striker	people won't work	10
Paper box maker		10
Engineer	sorry work	
Box-maker	hard times	11
Tobacco worker		10
Jeweler	no money	10
Drummer	hard times	10
Stone cutter	financial system	10
Miller	hard times	10
Plumber	too much machinery	10
Harness-maker		
Sawyer	scarcity of money	12
Furniture dealer	low prices	10 to 12
Cabinet-maker	cheap labor	10
Iron moulder	Cleveland gold bugs	10
Florist		
Electric railroad and lighting		
Minister	hard times	12
Founder	scarcity of money	11
Tinner	lack of confidence	10
Tailor	too much unskilled labor	
Fisherman	scarcity of money	10
Lime-maker	no demand for goods	10
Tobacco flue maker	want of uni'n am'g w'rks	10
Clerk	scarcity of money	12
Furniture-maker		10
Saddler	democratic tariff	11
Millright	emigration	10
Logging	low prices	sun-sun

HOURS OF LABOR, EDUCATIONAL, MORAL AND FINANCIAL CONDITION, TRADES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

Favor ten hours?	Should ten hours be fixed by law?	Busiest season.	Crowded with boys?	Proportion of boys to each journeyman?
yes	yes	spring and summer	no	$\frac{1}{2}$
yes	yes	fall, winter and spring	no	.....
no	no	fall and winter	no	.....
yes	no	July to October	no	.....
yes	yes	summer	yes	.....
yes	yes	spring and summer	no	.....
yes	yes	spring and fall	no	$\frac{1}{10}$
yes	yes	spring and summer	yes	$\frac{1}{2}$
yes	yes	January to December	no	2 to 1
yes	no	summer and fall	no	1
yes	yes	autumn	no	.....
yes	yes	fall and winter	yes	.....
yes	no	fall	no	.....
yes	yes	October to March	yes	1 to 4
yes	yes	summer and fall	no	$\frac{1}{2}$
yes	yes	September to April	no	1 to 5
yes	yes	all the year	.....	.....
yes	no	spring	no	.....
yes	yes	spring and fall	no	1 to 5
yes	yes	July to December	no	.....
yes	yes	summer	no	1 to 5
yes	yes	summer	yes	.....
yes	yes	.....	.....	.....
yes	yes	spring and fall	no	.....
yes	yes	summer	no	.....
yes	no	summer and fall	no	.....
yes	yes	December to April	no	1 to 8
yes	yes	fall and winter	.....	.....
yes	yes	July to January	no	.....
yes	yes	fall and spring	no	.....
yes	yes	.....	no	.....
yes	yes	spring	no	1 to 10
yes	yes	spring	no	.....
yes	yes	May to November	no	.....
yes	yes	all the year	no	.....
no	no	fall	no	.....
no 8	8 yes	May to December	yes	1 to 10
yes	yes	April to January	no	1 to 10
yes	.....	fall, winter and spring	no	$\frac{1}{2}$
yes	no	winter	no	very few
yes	.....	May to September	no	1 to 8
no	no	spring and fall	no	.....
yes	no	spring and fall	no	.....
yes	yes	.....	.....	.....
yes	yes	.....	no	2 to 8
no	no	all the year	no	.....

TABLE NO. 5—AVERAGE LIST SHOWING THE RATE OF WAGES,
TION OF THE DIFFER-

Your trade or business.	At what age should children be allowed to work?	Should it be fixed by law?	Favor indentured apprenticeship system?
Brick mason.....	16	yes	yes
Tanner.....	12	yes	yes
Distiller.....			
Machinist.....	16	no	no
Painter.....	16	yes	yes
Plasterer.....	16 to 18	no	yes
Saw-milling.....	16	yes	yes
Contractor.....	16	yes	yes
Carriage-maker.....	16	yes	yes
Wheelright.....	18	no	yes
Blacksmith.....	16	yes	yes
Merchant.....	16	yes	yes
Wagon-maker.....	15	no	yes
Printer.....	12	yes	yes
Bookkeeper.....	15		yes
Fireman.....	16	yes	yes
Mechanic.....	15	yes	yes
Striker.....	16	no	
Paper box maker.....	16	yes	no
Engineer.....	16	yes	yes
Box-maker.....	16	no	no
Tobacco worker.....			no
Jeweler.....	10	yes	
Drummer.....			
Stone cutter.....	18	no	no
Miller.....	16 to 18	no	no
Plumber.....	14 to 15	yes	no
Harness-maker.....			
Sawyer.....			
Furniture dealer.....	16	yes	yes
Cabinet-maker.....	18	yes	yes
Iron moulder.....	14		no
Florist.....	14	no	yes
Electric railroad and lighting.....			
Minister.....	early	yes	yes
Founder.....	15		yes
Tinner.....	16 or 18	yes	yes
Tailor.....	14 to 18	yes	yes
Fisherman.....	15	no	no
Lime-maker.....	14	yes	yes
Tobacco flue maker.....	17	yes	yes
Clerk.....	15	no	no
Furniture-maker.....	10 to 12	no	no
Saddler.....	17	yes	yes
Millwright.....	18	no	yes
Logging.....			yes

HOURS OF LABOR, EDUCATIONAL, MORAL AND FINANCIAL CONDITION, TRADES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

Should apprentices stand examination before entering trade?	Years apprenticeship should serve?	Policy of employers toward employees.	Cost of living increased or decreased during the past two years?	Are there reading rooms or night schools for working people in your section?
yes	3	good	same	no
yes	5	good	decreased	no
yes	1 to 5	kind	same	no
yes	4	liberal	same	yes
yes	2		same	no
no	3 to 4		increased	no
yes			decreased	no
yes	4	good	increased	no
yes	4		increased	no
yes	3	good	same	no
yes	2 to 5		increased	no
yes		favorable	same	no
yes		good	decreased	yes
yes	4	something for nothing	same	yes
yes			decreased	no
yes	3	good	increased	no
yes	5	good		no
no	5		increased	yes
yes	4	kind	increased	
yes	5	good	decreased	no
no		good	increased	no
no			same	no
yes	5		decreased	no
			increased	yes
yes	4	good	increased	no
no	4 or 5	fair dealing	increased	no
yes	3		increased	no
		good		
yes	3	reasonable	same	no
yes			same	no
			increased	no
	4	good	same	yes
yes	3 to 5		same	
		good		
yes	4		same	no
yes	5	good	decreased	no
yes	3 to 4	by contractor liberal	same	no
yes	5		increased	yes
yes	8	to make all they can	same	no
yes	4 to 5		increased	no
yes	4	good	decreased	no
yes		good	same	no
		kind	decreased	no
no	4		decreased	no
yes	4 or 5	good	same	no
no		good	decreased	no

TABLE NO. 5—AVERAGE LIST SHOWING THE RATE OF WAGES,
TION OF THE DIFFER-

Trade or business.	Access to libraries?	Per cent. that can read and write.	Improving in education?
Brick mason.....	no	98	yes
Tanner.....	no	75	yes
Distiller.....	no	75	no
Machinist.....	yes	100	yes
Painter.....	no	80	no
Plasterer.....	no	all	yes
Saw milling.....	no	$\frac{1}{2}$	yes
Contractor.....	no	$\frac{1}{2}$	no
Carriage maker.....	no	90	no
Wheelwright.....	no	90	yes
Blacksmith.....	no	90	yes
Merchant.....	no	all	yes
Wagon maker.....	yes	9	yes
Printer.....	yes	100	yes
Book-keeper.....		100	no
Fireman.....	no	50	no
Mechanic.....	no	50	yes
Striker.....	yes	75	yes
Paper box maker.....	yes		yes
Engineer.....	no		no
Box maker.....	no	50	yes
Tobacco worker.....	no	40	yes
Jeweler.....	no	no	no
Drummer.....		all	yes
Stone cutter.....	no		yes
Miller.....	no	all	yes
Plumber.....	no	90	yes
Harness maker.....			
Sawyer.....	no	$\frac{1}{2}$	no
Furniture dealer.....	no	100	yes
Cabinet maker.....	no	$\frac{1}{2}$	yes
Iron moulder.....	yes	90	yes
Florist.....		all	yes
Electric railroad and lighting.....		$\frac{1}{2}$	
Minister.....			no
Founder.....	yes	100	yes
Tinner.....	no	$\frac{1}{2}$	no
Tailor.....	yes		yes
Fisherman.....	no	50	no
Lime maker.....	no	50	yes
Tobacco flue maker.....	no		yes
Clerk.....	no	all	yes
Furniture maker.....	no	99	yes
Saddler.....	no	80	yes
Millwright.....	no	90	yes
Logging.....	no	75	yes

HOURS OF LABOR, EDUCATIONAL, MORAL AND FINANCIAL CONDITION, TRADES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

Improving in morals?	Improving in finances?	Relation between labor and capital?
yes	no	good
	yes	
	no	kindly
yes	no	amicable
no	no	
no	no	good
yes	no	peaceful
no	no	good
no	no	good
no	no	good
yes	no	capital is oppressive
yes	no	
yes	yes	good
no	no	antagonistic
yes	yes	
no	no	
	no	good
yes		good
yes		friendly
no	no	
yes	no	
yes	yes	fair
no	no	bad
yes	yes	friendly
yes	no	poor
yes	yes	tight
yes	yes	friendly
no	no	
yes	no	
yes	no	don't know
yes	no	good
yes	yes	
no	no	
yes	some	kind feelings
no	no	mutual
yes	no	
no	no	capital controls labor
no	no	agreeable
yes	no	good
		get labor as cheap as possible
yes	yes	friendly
	no	good
no	no	good
no	no	good

**TABLE No. 5—AVERAGE LIST SHOWING THE RATE OF WAGES,
TION OF THE DIFFER-**

Trade or business.	Condition at present.	Wages paid per day.	Wages paid per week.
Shingles		\$ 50	\$
Shoe-maker			
Lumberman	low		
Pattern-maker	slow	2 00	
Drayman		1 00	6 00
Sash, doors and blinds manufacturing	dull	day	
Undertaker	fair		10 00
Foreman of planing mill		2 00	
Electric car motorman	good	1 25	

HOURS OF LABOR, EDUCATIONAL, MORAL AND FINANCIAL CONDITION TRADES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

Wages paid per month.	Are wages paid weekly or monthly?	Are you paid in checks or cash?	Required to take part of wages in trade?	Trade where you choose?	Do you make full time?
\$	daily	cash	yes	yes	yes
5 00	weekly	cash	yes	yes	no
.....	weekly	both	yes	yes	yes
.....	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
.....	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
.....	weekly	both	no	yes	yes
.....	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
.....	weekly	cash	no	yes	no

TABLE NO. 5—AVERAGE LIST SHOWING THE RATE OF WAGES,
TION OF THE DIFFER-

Your trade or business.	If not, why not?	Do you work over time?	If so, how paid?
Shingles.....			
Shoe-maker.....			
Lumberman.....		yes	in proportion
Pattern-maker.....		yes	per hour
Drayman.....		yes	same
Sash, doors & blinds manufact'g	low prices		
Undertaker.....		yes	no extra
Foreman of planing mills.....		no	
Electric car motorman.....	so many employees	yes	no extra

HOURS OF LABOR, EDUCATIONAL, MORAL AND FINANCIAL CONDI-
ENT TRADES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

Advan- tages— goods, etc. at cost?	Docked for lost time?	Reduc- tion of wages in nature of fines?	If so, for what cause?	Wages increased or decreased past year?	Effect of labor sav- ing machinery?
no	no	no		no	none
no				decreased	bad
no	yes			decreased	lowers wages
	yes	no		increased	work lighter
yes	no	no		same	none
	yes	no			none
	no	no		no	makes them low
no	yes	no		same	
no	yes	no		increased	great deal

TABLE NO. 5—AVERAGE LIST SHOWING THE RATE OF WAGES,
TION OF THE DIFFER-

Your trade or business.	Hinderance to better wages?	Hours in a day's work.
Shingles	inefficiency	10
Shoe-maker	no money	10
Lumberman		12
Pattern-maker	poor workmen	10
Drayman	hard times	10
Sash, doors and blinds manufacturing	general depressi'n	10
Undertaker	hard times	10
Foreman of planing mill	ineffi'ent w'rkrs	10
Electric car motorman	cutting wages	17

HOURS OF LABOR, EDUCATIONAL, MORAL AND FINANCIAL CONDITION, TRADES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

Favor ten hours?	Should ten hours be fixed by law?	Busiest season.	Crowded with boys?	Proportion of boys to each journeyman?
yes	yes	spring	no	1
yes	yes	winter	no	
no	no	spring		
yes	yes	autumn	yes	1 to 2
yes	yes	all the year	no	
	no	after part of the year	no	1 to 4
yes	yes		no	
yes	yes		no	2 to 1
yes	yes	all the time	yes	

TABLE No. 5—AVERAGE LIST SHOWING THE RATE OF WAGES,
TION OF THE DIFFER-

Your trade or business.	At what age should children be allowed to work?	Should it be fixed by law?	Favor indentured apprenticeship system?
Shingles	14	no	
Shoe-maker.....	14	yes	no
Lumberman.....	12	yes	yes
Pattern-maker.....			yes
Drayman.....		no	no
Sash, doors and blinds manufacturing.....		no	no
Undertaker.....	16	yes	
Foreman of planing mill	18		no
Electric car motorman.....	14	yes	yes

HOURS OF LABOR, EDUCATIONAL, MORAL AND FINANCIAL CONDITION, TRADES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

Should apprentices stand examination before entering trade?	Years apprentice should serve?	Policy of employers toward employees.	Cost of living increased or decreased during the past two years?	Are there reading rooms or night schools for working people in your section?
yes	3		decreased	no
no	2		decreased	no
yes	5	fair	same	no
yes			decreased	no
no		kind	same	no
			decreased	no
yes	5	help to build up	same	
yes			same	no
yes	4	they want labor free	increased	yes

TABLE NO. 5—AVERAGE LIST SHOWING THE RATE OF WAGES,
TION OF THE DIFFER-

Your trade or business.	Access to libraries?	Per cent. that can read and write.	Improving in education?
Shingles	no	90	yes
Shoe-maker.....	no	10	no
Lumberman	yes	75	yes
Pattern-maker.....	no	75	yes
Drayman	no	.....	yes
Sash, doors and blinds manufacturing	no	90	yes
Undertaker .....	.....	.....	.....
Foreman of planing mill	no	all	no
Electric car motorman.....	yes	100	yes

HOURS OF LABOR, EDUCATIONAL, MORAL AND FINANCIAL CONDIENT TRADES, ETC.—CONTINUED.

Improving in morals?	Improving in finances?	Relation between labor and capital.
yes	yes	pacific
no	no	bad
yes	no	harmonious
no	no	friendly
yes	no	peaceable
no	yes	capital wants labor for one-half value
yes		

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

BURLINGTON, Alamance County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—We need a better educational system. I am very much in favor of compulsory education. Many of our young people neither work nor will they go to school, but are inclined to hang about the streets and do nothing, and grow up in ignorance. There should be a law to compel them to attend school, and thus fit them for honest callings when they grow up. This, sir, in my opinion, is the greatest need of the working people in this State at the present time. Let the bureau advocate such a law; let it accomplish this object and it will place itself on record as the grandest institution this State has ever possessed. I hope that I may yet live to see the day when such a law shall exist.

D. M. COBLE, Carpenter.

EDUCATE OUR LABORING PEOPLE.

SPARTA, Alleghany County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—First, to give us free silver; second, stop pauper emigration, and fix by law, that all emigrants pay a revenue on the head of \$50.00, before he or she be permitted to land, and twenty-one years before he can take out naturalization papers (as our sons and daughters do). Third, increase our public school funds 100 per cent. and fix by law, that all parents shall send each eligible child to school 70 per cent. of each term or pay a fine of not less than the amount of tuition per month of each child, such fines to be added to school funds. Fourth, to open up this county to railroads, and work our own labor to putting out our vast supply of fine timber, and stop all convict labor, and work our public roads by special tax, or give us the good road system advocated by Coxey.

To educate our laboring class will greatly improve their condition, for an illiterate mechanic is of very little advantage to an employer, unless he is with them all the time or has an overseer, which, many times involves more expense than this county can afford. My experience has been, that illiterate mechanics are of very little more service than a common laborer. Our mechanics are greatly incapacitated in this way.

J. A. BURCHETTE, Carpenter.

MECHANICS SHOULD PASS AN EXAMINATION.

SPARTA, Alleghany County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Would favor a law requiring all mechanics to pass an examination before being allowed to practice their profession.

A. F. REEVES, Carpenter.

GO ON IN THE GOOD WORK OF THE BUREAU.

CONCORD, Cabarrus County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I have, to the best of my knowledge, answered the questions on the other side. I have no special suggestions to make, as I think the best way, by far, for such men as myself, is to let men that know more about this *very important* business write and talk about it.

I feel a special interest in both the employers and employees, and my greatest desire is to see them work together in harmony.

I am now in Spartanburg, S. C., doing some work, and will go from here to Georgia, so you see I not only work in North Carolina, but in adjoining States, and I find, as a general rule, that when the employee does his duty that the employer does his, though some exceptions, of course.

As to the bureau of which you are Labor Commissioner, I can only say, go on in the way you have been going, and it will accomplish the great good for which it was instituted.

Hoping that you will accomplish the great good for which you are laboring, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

S. A. HAMILTON, Contractor.

THE MONETARY SYSTEM PRIOR TO THE WAR WOULD BE BENEFICIAL.

YANCEYVILLE, Caswell County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In answer to the above, will say I believe, and it is universally believed by the working class of people and all others in this part of the country, that the management of the finances of this country for the last thirty years has produced such a condition of finances that there is scarcely any money in the country among the working people, and however hard they may work, it is impossible to make money enough to pay their taxes and educate their children, to say nothing about paying debts. Hence, there is a general depression among the people, and but little spirit to make effort for advancement.

In my opinion, the only remedy for the evil upon us and to benefit the working people, is for the government to go back to the monetary system that was existing prior to the war, when all the people enjoyed a degree of prosperity, exceeding that of any other people on earth.

As to what will increase the usefulness of your bureau, I can't say anything better than to use your influence to accomplish the above suggestion.

J. A. JONES, Salesman.

MORE WORK WITH SOME WOULD BE EQUAL TO FREE SILVER.

SHELBY, Cleveland County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The greatest need of the working people is more money, and I think free silver would benefit the working class more than any one thing,

but more work with some would be equal to free silver. Laziness causes a great deal of the depression some people experience. If the working class would work more, grumble less, live economical, and serve God, the financial problem would be solved. The greatest trouble is, everybody is looking for an easy job, one out of every ten probably gets it, the remaining nine sit around on street corners, wood piles, river banks, etc., and grumble—cry hard times, gold bugs, Wall street, when, if they would keep their minds employed, they would not think of such things. Stay at home and work, don't go to every cross-road speaking you hear of and the financial condition of many of us will be improved.

R. L. SIMMONS, Printer.

WANT MORE FACTORIES—PLENTY OF RAW MATERIAL.

NEW BERNE, Craven County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think if we could establish more factories in our community, such as, say, wooden buckets, helves, spokes and rim, furniture, sash, blinds and doors, etc. We have the raw material for all such in this section, and at very low cost, and can be manufactured here much cheaper than at any point I know of, as the cost of labor and material is so cheap, and our transportation is much cheaper in the east, than in any other part of the State.

Knitting and cotton factories would pay a much handsomer profit, considering the cost of labor, etc.

SOL. A. HARRIS, Carpenter.

SHORTER HOURS AND BETTER SCHOOLS—PROHIBITION.

FAYETTEVILLE, Cumberland County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think the working class of people need more and better schools for educating their children—where more good sound sense is taught and less style, as our schools are very poor.

Working people should, by all means, have ten-hour system, as ten hours hard, steady work, is as much as any one should do. Take for instance, the higher class of working people, office men, etc., they seldom work over seven or eight hours—light work too. And again we should get paid better wages. I am very much in favor of paying a man according to his ability; if for instance, I am competent to do any work that should have to be done on my engine or boiler, to keep it in first class fix, why, most assuredly I should be paid more than a man who never saw inside of either, as is true of many of them, and who know nothing of repairs, etc. I would like to see them have to go through with some form of examination, as they do in some States, Alabama for one—there it is against the law to run without license.

And again to remove saloons out of our State; this is the greatest draw-

back to most of our class. Tax them out or do something to decrease them, as they are on the increase.

What the working people need is shorter hours, mere pay, according to his or her ability. Better schools that we may educate our children and fit them for business. Libraries and reading rooms for working people to get new ideas and keep themselves posted on doings around the country, and above all, prohibition, as whiskey is the direct cause of most of the suffering and trouble to the laboring class of people.

C. W. KENNEDY, Fireman.

GOOD MEN AT THE HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT—"SILVER BUGS," NOT
"GOLD BUGS."

FAYETTEVILLE, Cumberland County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—What the working people need more than anything else, is good men at the head of our government, who know the needs of the laboring class and can sympathize with them.

Let us have "silver-bugs," instead of "gold-bugs" as officeholders, and perhaps times will be better. Let silver be remonetized—let it be placed on its old basis beside gold, and let the ratio of 16 to 1 be re-established. These are the things the bureau should advocate, if it has at heart the interests of the masses and the laboring class generally.

JOHN COOPER, Blacksmith.

MORE EDUCATION—SUCCESS TO THE BUREAU.

ROBBINSVILLE, Graham County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In replying to your request, I must say it would be hard for me to say what would be best for the general public in this county. But, in my opinion, as I have stated before, the lack of education is one great drawback to our people.

The farmer, mechanic, and all classes of working people should have sufficient education to show them advantages that may be taken in their business. Hope your bureau of labor may prosper and prove beneficial to all classes of working people.

W. C. PHILIPS, Carpenter.

WANT NIGHT TRADE SCHOOLS.

GREENSBORO, Guilford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Interested as I am now in the textile business, I think that the class of laboring people with whom I am in contact, need more or at least better educational facilities, and if necessary, a law requiring the children to go to them. Night trade schools should be encouraged by all

means. If Southern people would hold their own they must learn to first fit themselves for the great future before us, or the Yankees will again conquer us on our own soil.

JNO. W. BETTY, Bookkeeper.

PROTECT HOME INDUSTRIES.

GREENSBORO, Guilford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think that the people ought to be taught that to succeed as workers, financially, socially and morally, they should learn to depend on honest labor and close application, educating themselves in a general sense but more especially on their line of trade or avocation, fully realizing that by the sweat of the face they should eat bread; not depending on political parties to legislate bread and meat into their store houses.

We think that laborers should take more interest in the success of their employers, and that employers should recognize the laborers, and fully compensate for all value received and encourage the poor laborer: studying the needs of the laborer and his family, giving all the work he can to the resident workman; in other words, patronizing home folks, writing protection upon the lintels and door-posts of all home industries.

JOT W. CAUSEY, Carpenter.

WAGES HAVE BEEN REDUCED 33½ PER CENT.

SCOTLAND NECK, Halifax County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Will say that the greatest need of the working people is fair wages. The greatest trouble, in my opinion, is that the capitalist compels the contractor, in many instances, to take contracts too low, and in other instances the contractors cut prices within themselves which does not enable them to pay fair wages. The capitalist in this section don't ask a mechanic at what price he will work, just simply tells him what he will give, therefore, wages have been reduced at least 33½ per cent within the last two years, while the cost of living is about the same.

Plenty work at fair wages, with friendly feelings between employer and employee, will, in my opinion, make every branch of industry more prosperous.

As to the advancement of this bureau, would suggest that labor should unite with same and do all in their power for the advancement of all concerned, and work together for the benefit of the laboring man as also the capitalist. Fair wages and friendly feelings existing will make a revolution in the prosperity of this country. I don't mean that this union should be carried into politics, but simply a union for the protection of the working man, and I think wages ought to be graded according to the proficiency of the laborer, that is, let a first-class mechanic be paid first-class wages and graded as the class is.

JOHN H. SPEED.

EACH WILL BE REQUIRED TO FURNISH A TEACHER FOR NEIGHBORHOOD CHILDREN.

MEDOC, Halifax County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I would recommend that each mill be required to furnish a teacher to give non-sectarian religious instruction and teach them the lower branches of spelling, reading, writing, and mathematics on Sunday afternoons for those disposed to attend.

I think our working people should have a distinct trade as nearly as possible, somewhat after the manner of the laborers in Germany.

W. LEA POWELL,
Manager for A. W. Garrett & Co.

CHILDREN SHOULD ATTEND SCHOOL AT LEAST SIXTY DAYS IN EACH YEAR—
CHILDREN SUPPORT TRIFLING PARENTS.

STATESVILLE, Iredell County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The "working people," as a rule, lack the rudiments of an education; there should be schools and the parents should be compelled to send their children.

No child under fifteen years old should be allowed to work unless he has attended school for, say sixty days each year.

Being more familiar with factory hands than other labor, I know that more than half the difficulties between employer and employee are developed by the custom of making the children work and support the trifling parents, while the parents sit about breeding mischief, drinking corn liquor, with an occasional hunt for their most arduous work.

PAUL BIGELOW, Engineer.

MAKE THE FARMER AND MERCHANT EQUAL.

STATESVILLE, Iredell County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In my opinion, the best thing that can be done for the working man is to cheapen money.

The longest stride in advance your bureau could possibly make will be to give the over-worked, half-fed, ragged, ignorant farmer (whose children he can not spare off the farm but three months in the year to go to school, and then to teachers often almost as ignorant as the children themselves) an equal chance with the well-fed mechanic or merchant who wears good clothes, takes things easy and sends his children to school ten months in the year to the very best teachers money can obtain.

For instance, consider the farmer with a farm worth \$800 and \$300 more in stock, implements, etc., and on an average he will spend very little more

than the actual interest of money invested during the year, yet he can hardly live by working the whole family sixteen hours per day. Please try to elevate the farmer; if not, lower us and make us equal.

E. F. CALDWELL.

MECHANICS SHOULD ORGANIZE.

KINSTON, Lenoir County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—In reply to your favor, I would suggest that all mechanical trades should organize and work under the rules of the International Union of America; for in union there is strength, and the only way to make capital recognize labor. In every town and city at no period of the world's history has the necessity of combination on the part of labor become so apparent to every thinking man as at the present time, and perhaps in no country have the working classes been so forgetful of their own interest as in North Carolina. All other questions seem to attract the attention of the working man more than that which is most vital to his existence, whereas, capital has assumed to itself the right to own and control labor for the accomplishment of its own greedy and selfish ends, regardless of the laws of nature and nature's God; and experience has demonstrated the utility of concentrated effort in arriving at specific ends, and it is an evident fact that if the dignity of labor is to be preserved it must be done by our united action, and believing the truth of the following maxim, that they who would be free must believe that in union there is help and strength.

CHARLES H. PRESLEY, Bricklayer.

BOILERS SHOULD BE INSPECTED ONCE A YEAR—FIVE BOILER EXPLOSIONS
IN ONE YEAR—ELEVEN PERSONS KILLED.

WILLIAMSTON, Martin County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—The condition of the country is bad, money matters low down, and people fast losing confidence in each other. Mills and all machinery in this part of the State are in bad order and need repair, but the owners are not able to repair or do such work as is needful. We need some law in this part of the State to protect life and property against the explosion of steam boilers. There are too many lives lost by this neglect. Every user of steam should cause his boiler to be inspected and tested by hydraulic pressure, at least once in twelve months. And every fireman or engineer should personally appear before the inspector, and there be examined as to his skill, before he is allowed to take charge of any boiler carrying a pressure equal to two atmospheres to the square inch. There have been five boilers burst almost in hearing of this place within the last twelve months, and eleven men killed outright and about fifty fatally or slightly wounded.

Owing to late spring and bad seasons, corn, cotton and peanut crops are fair; crops in the low lands of Roanoke are good.

We need manufacturing to keep our young men from rambling away to seek employment; we also need better shools in the county—many families move to towns in order to educate their children.

Our roads ought to be kept up by taxation; this would be popular in this part of the State.

Yours respectfully,
J. G. SWAIN, Machinist.

THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOR SHOULD BE NON-PARTISAN—THE BUREAU DOING A GREAT WORK.

CHARLOTTE, Mecklenburg County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The working people in this section are as thrifty and prosperous as in any section of the State. Free night schools in the larger towns would inure much to their benefit. The formation of better unions among the craftsmen would pave the way for a better future. Let the legislature "take care" of the trusts and not the trusts "take care" of it. I think the negro workman has just cause for complaint when he is refused employment on account of his color, especially when worth and ability entitle him to recognition. A more agreeable feeling should exist between the black workman and the white workman. It would be better all around. Their interests are identical. Time will prove it.

The legislature should make sufficient appropriation to adequately sustain this bureau. I think the labor commissioner should be non-partisan. The compilation of statistics and opinions and a liberal distribution of the same is one of the best means for the law-makers to know the wants of their constituencies. The bureau is the "Rome" to which all roads of public opinion lead, and where they are concentrated. All classes are benefited by it.

H. P. SLAUGHTER, Printer.

MUST SERVE APPRENTICESHIP.

CARTHAGE, Moore County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In filling up your blank I have tried to do so by answering the questions in an impartial way.

Our factory is the largest in the South. The employees, from the president down, are as good men as ever lived, and have a very tender feeling for their men, and will assist them any way they can, so much so that all the men, who are any good, have their own homes.

The mechanic needs protection. In my own case I ask for none, because I never expect to allow any man to do more work than I, and do it well. Frequently green men are taken in who will work for fifty cents per day, thus injuring the business. No man should be allowed to enter a shop who

has not served an apprenticeship, and should not try to learn a trade after twenty-five years of age, because it is harder for him to learn the older he gets.

If the State laws would protect the mechanic in these things it would stimulate them to greater endeavors and would protect them from imposition. Labor and capital should go hand in hand, each working for the other's interest, an honest day's pay for an honest day's labor.

T. A. WATSON, Buggy Maker.

HONEST LABOR AND VIRTUE MUST AND WILL CONTROL.

WILMINGTON, New Hanover County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Let "Peg Leg Williams," in illustrious imitation of the far-famed "Limping Phœbe," "Do it again."

Yes, do it over and often, and as often as he does it to the least one of these, he does it also unto you and me.

Let aristocracy learn to be up and doing, and above all things, let it learn that it can not dominate a people by using its means to buy and sell and otherwise control a degraded element to squelch and stultify popular feeling and the integrity of the middle classes.

Brains, toil, honest labor and virtue must and will control.

R. F. RISING, Tinner.

BOYS, BE TRUE TO EVERY TRUST, THERE'S ROOM UP STAIRS.

WILMINGTON, New Hanover County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In the first place every boy should have the first principles of all professions: reading, grammar, mathematics and geometry, and you must include writing and spelling, and then you are prepared to adopt any profession. Time is required for one to become proficient in any trade or profession. And then every boy should be taught to be true to every trust and to excel all others if he can. There is always room up stairs, and learn that you want no witness to what you say, and you can only do that by always telling the truth.

JAMES F. POST, Architect.

BETTER FINANCIAL POLICY.

WILMINGTON, New Hanover County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Let us have a better financial policy, and times will be better. There is not enough money in circulation. Let us have free coinage of silver, or some system of putting more money in circulation. Money is scarce, and despite this fact, flour, sugar, meat, meal, and many other necessities of life are advancing in price. The outlook for the future is indeed gloomy.

C. M. CLARKE, Carpenter.

NIGHT SCHOOLS NEEDED.

WILMINGTON, New Hanover County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I take great interest in the bureau, and will gladly give you all the information in my power, as I believe it the best medium of elevating the working people. In my letter of last year, I suggested the means by which the professional mechanics and engineers could protect themselves from cheap labor and that which is incompetent of managing machinery; but in this letter I will make a suggestion that will enable men of the working class to increase their efficiency, and thus enable them to meet the requirements of the hour, and hence better their conditions. As most young men who labor by the day earn so very little wages as journeymen, they are neverable to lay aside any means for improving their educations, so, therefore, if night schools can be started with a practical as well as a theoretical mechanic or teacher, it would, no doubt, be a great inducement for many young men to endeavor to better their condition. There will be one started in Wilmington in the fall, and it is the intention to teach manual training. As I will be connected with the school, I will watch its usefulness and report the same to you.

H. E. BOOTH, Architect.

LONGER SCHOOLS AND BETTER SCHOOLS.

SWANSBORO, Onslow County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I don't know as I can make any suggestions to benefit you; I teach school about five months in the year—public school. We have very few private schools in our place (Swansboro). Most of the people are fishermen; sometimes they get good prices for their fish and sometimes there is no sale. During the hot months very few are caught, only for our own use; no sale for them then. I think a law appropriating more money for school purposes, say four or five months free schools in the year in every district, and a law against monopoly in the fish business, if it could be made and then enforced, would benefit the people some. In our section we have to take what we can get for our fish when we have them, by the fish dealers, who make 100 per cent. out of the fishermen, but I don't know how to remedy that. Farm labor is always about on a par, that is, one price, about 50 cents per day, from \$8 to \$10 per month, and board themselves. The low price of farm products won't admit of more wages in that line. So many incompetent school teachers make their wages lower; from \$10 to \$30 per month is the price, more under \$25 than that much. School teaching is, as I answered the question, very dull. Some think it makes little or no difference about the teacher you have, so he or she will teach for the least money, and there are now, in my honest opinion, more jack-leg teachers, so-called, teaching for \$10 per month, than ever before, and half of them entirely ignorant.

GEORGE W. WARD, Teacher.

 ASSIST YOUR EMPLOYEES TO BUY HOMES.

ELIZABETH CITY, Pasquotank County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Assisting men to buy homes is one of the most practical ways of helping them to improve their standing in the community and society and it secures steady reliable help. I have erected about twenty-five houses, and sell to my men on easy payments, about what their rent would come to. This secures me steady men. I don't allow any one in my employ to drink, or even enter a saloon, nor do I permit swearing around any of the mills. I encourage them to unite with the church, and to make men of themselves. I pay them for holidays, such as Christmas and Thanksgiving. We have had one man in our employ twenty-five years—others ten and twelve years. Sometimes one leaves and goes North, but nearly always returns, and they make our best hands.

I don't see how you could improve any in your methods of work—you cover the entire field.

ROBERT. O. PREYER, Lumberman.

 LABOR AND CAPITAL TWIN-SISTERS—BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

HERTFORD, Perquimans County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Both members of our firm are practical workmen and work as laborers in the shop; their wages are not included in their report. We teach by precept and example that it is honorable to labor. I think the condition of the laboring class can best be improved by teaching them that their success in life is mainly dependent upon their skill and conduct, and that the political demagogues, who seek his vote by attempting to array the laborer against the capitalist, is his worst enemy.

I think the usefulness of the bureau can be increased by showing to the capitalist and laborers that they are twin-sisters, and that neither can do without the other. I think its usefulness would be increased by changing the bureau from Bureau of Labor Statistics to Bureau of Industrial Statistics. What we need in North Carolina is the union of capital and labor to develop our great resources.

LUCULLUS W. McMULLAN, Carriage Maker.

 MECHANICS SHOULD STAND MECHANICAL EXAMINATION.

COLUMBUS, Polk County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I believe that every mechanic should be required by law to pass a mechanical as well as common school examination, as often as every three years.

I believe that education and industrial training of all classes of laborers,

black as well as white, would be of more benefit to them than anything else.

I would suggest that the bureau carefully recognize no more "relation" between employer and employee, than exists between merchant and customer.

H. E. GRAY, Contractor.

IS THIS THE LAND OF THE FREE?

RANDLEMAN, Randolph County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Times will be no better until our financial system has undergone a change. We want a president who will not betray our country into the hands of the enemy—the gold-bugs, and England, the devil fish. To-day England exercises more control over this "land of the free (?)" than in colonial days. This should not be. This country ought to be free, independent, and self-supporting. Until this is the case, the working class may hope and hope in vain for better times.

HENRY A. INGALS, Carpenter.

A TRAINING SCHOOL, AND BOYS REQUIRED TO ATTEND.

OLD HUNDRED, Richmond County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The great trouble in our country is the scarcity of money in circulation, the dull times in business, especially in the cotton-belt of our country, which discourages laborers.

To boom our country we need more money in circulation, higher-priced produce, then other business would boom and the unemployed would be employed. I believe we ought to have a trainingschool in our country requiring boys to attend that school before entering as apprentices to learn certain trades; there are many trades the theory of which, if taught in school, would aid much before begining practice. All public work ought to be done by taxation both on poll and property. Tax especially the public roads of our country.

S. M. COLE, Buggy Maker.

ABOLISH THE LIEN LAW.

LUMBERTON, Robeson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Every mechanic should be qualified before allowed to take a job; should be able to show a certificate of his qualifications.

All apprentices should be educated as high as the rule of three before they are discharged by their instructors.

My idea as to the panic of our country to-day, is that the lien law allows the capital men a great deal of power over the poorer class of laboring people, and under this law they will never thrive, successfully, especially if

receiving their pay in orders, and then have to pay from 50 to 100 per cent. for the articles bought.

And another thought, which I think would be a help to the people, is a law prohibiting the hiring of any child under twenty-one years without a written agreement from its parents. Stop all convict labor from all association work; that is, work not ruled by the government. Let the country roads be worked by taxation.

J. W. MCNEILL, Carpenter.

CHILDREN UNDER FOURTEEN SHOULD NOT WORK IN FACTORIES.

SALISBURY, Rowan County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think if the legislature would pass a law prohibiting children under the age of fourteen years from working in cotton mills and factories, that we would have more educated young men and ladies in North Carolina, and their moral character would ascend to a greater height. It is a shame on the State to allow the children to work in the mills and allow their fathers to walk the streets and do nothing and make the children support them, and I hope that the State will take some steps in this matter.

JOHN M. MORGAN, Plumber.

TOO MANY TRAPS TO CATCH THE FARMER.

SUNSHINE, Rutherford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The above question is so hard to answer, that I feel unable to answer it. However, I think that better prices for the productions of the farm would benefit the farmer—hence think bi metallism might be better for the people. But do not think of discussing the financial problem. Am of opinion, our farmers spend more money than is absolutely necessary. There are so many traps, to-wit—stoves, lightning-rod-peddlers, book peddlers, bicycle dealers, buggy and cart dealers, in fact there is always a trap for the farmer, and, unfortunately, they walk in. I do not mean to condemn the sale of such goods, but think such articles take all the extra money out of the country.

JOSEPH H. HARRISON, Tanner.

GET LABOR AND CAPITAL MORE CLOSELY UNITED.

JEWEL, Stokes County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—We need more capital for the advancement of our financial interests. Owing to the stringency in money matters, the working classes in this community are depressed. Something to get labor and capital more

closely connected, so that the laborer can get work to do, and also get pay for it, is one thing that we need.

For the advancement of the bureau, would say that I do not see anything that would make it more complete, unless it was to circulate more inquiries, such as the circular letter inclosed. Do not know just what to say on this part of the subject.

J. M. SMITH, Painter.

MAKE LAWS THAT WILL BE FOR THE INTEREST OF THE MASSES.

DANBURY, Stokes County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—There is a want of money in this section of North Carolina which is detrimental to our best interests. Money lords say there is money enough to answer our purposes. The money may be out, but it is plain to any man with two eyes that it is not in circulation. Mechanics and day laborers could get employment the year round, but the money is not in the country, in rural districts, to pay them for their work. Bankers and gold-bugs generally tell us that the panic is over. It should never be felt in a country like this section of North Carolina, but it is on us to day, and but for the best crops of everything we ever had, this winter would be the hardest one the laboring class ever witnessed because those who have work to do would have nothing to pay with, but for the good crops they now can pay in barter.

You as our views as to the needs of the working men. We answer, laws that will be in the interest of many, laws that will not put it in the power of a few money kings to gather in all the money to money centers, lock it up, and bring a money panic on the country at their pleasure.

J. FRANK PEPPER, Tanner.

CARPENTERS SHOULD ORGANIZE.

BRYSON CITY, Swain County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think that the carpenters should organize themselves into a body and hold a meeting once a year and get up plans on which they can run their business to the best advantage, making by-laws and constitution under which they can accept such workmen as are capable and reject such as are not, and keep themselves posted on business throughout the state, getting up a library and using it.

J. M. MARTIN.

THE NAME OF THE OFFICER TO BE CHANGED.

RALEIGH, Wake County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The name of the officer in charge of your bureau ought to be changed to Commissioner of Labor; he should be elected by the people;

he should be given sufficient means to go himself or send a first-class man into every factory in the State as often as he deems it necessary; he ought to have the authority to compel the answer of legitimate inquiries; children of tender years ought to be forbidden to work in factories, and he should be authorized to enforce the law. When women and children work in factories their hours should be limited.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

FLORICULTURE ON THE INCREASE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, Wake County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Horticulture and especially floriculture is yet in its infancy in this State and needs development. A good start has already been made, and there can be no doubt that ten years hence it will have achieved wonderful results; all it needs is the encouragement of the flower-loving people to the go-ahead florist. Floriculture has always been classed among the arts, and its influence on the refinement and morals of the people is universally admitted. There are lots of flower loving people in North Carolina and the number is constantly increasing.

H. STEINMETZ, Florist.

THE BUREAU SHOULD HAVE MORE MONEY—MAKE YOUR EMPLOYERS INTEREST YOUR OWN.

RALEIGH, Wake County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—One of the needs of the working people just now, is more pay for what they do. Probably the free coinage of silver would help for a while. One other thing is, so few try to make themselves useful to their employers; do not study his interest at all. Think it would be a decided benefit to us if all would make their employer's interest their own. The average journeyman in our trade never reads or studies up new and better methods to do a job, so he is always behind in his manner of doing work which is a drawback to him. He is too poor to invest in literature that would be useful to him. There is nothing free that he can attend.

Believe that your bureau should have five times the amount of money you have so you could send men all over the State and gather the information. Also have some law compelling persons to answer the questions. Think you are doing all you can. With a sufficient amount of money you can make your bureau of vast benefit to all classes.

CAS. A. RIDDLE.

SOUND MONEY AND PROTECTION OF HOME INDUSTRY.

RALEIGH, Wake County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—To protect and advance the interest of the working people of this State, we want sound money and protection. If we do not protect

home industries, the foreign markets with their pauper labor can undersell and close up our factories. With protection we can compete with them, thereby giving work to our own people, and keep our money at home. The State of North Carolina has the best climate, best soil, and the largest variety of minerals and precious stones of any spot on earth of its size. What we want is capital and factories to bring forth our natural resources, the rest will follow.

W. E. BONNER, Electrician.

THE BUREAU MUST HAVE MORE MONEY.

RALEIGH, Wake County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—It would afford me much pleasure were I able to suggest some plan to enable you to more successfully handle the office of the bureau. There is only one thing in my opinion needed, and that is an increase of appropriation, as I think the present too small to canvass the State and collect facts in form, and not so much by letter, as you have had to do in the past. The bureau is the only medium whereby the working people can become acquainted with the condition of his fellow-workers, and I think one of the best educators we have, and I see no reason why the appropriations should not be increased. I am convinced beyond a doubt, from the action of our last legislature, that you are the right man in the right place. A legislature that was composed largely of Republicans and Populists and one that took great pride in abolishing as far as lay in their power one of the best State governments in the Union and one that would not hesitate to pass any legislation to overthrow Democracy, a Democrat who so successfully handles a State office as to meet their approval is a man that well deserves the congratulation of the people, and I assure you, were you placed before the people for any office in their gift, you would meet the same endorsement as that of our last legislature.

I hope you will excuse all errors, for I assure you they are not of the heart.

F. W. HUNNICUT, Bricklayer.

A CITY FARM THE PLACE FOR VAGRANTS.

RALEIGH, Wake County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The working people should be better educated, both in morals and in literature. I have frequently noticed that the majority of working men have but little respect for themselves morally, and consequently cannot command the respect of others. They seem to think, so they make their time, that they have done all that is required of them, never having the interest of their employer on their minds, and consequently it makes them cowardly, and easily driven about like so many slaves.

I think one of the greatest needs of the different trades, is to rid them-

selves of all dishonest men as much as possible—set a price on their work, and strive to obtain it.

I think a city farm would be a good place to work vagrants and criminals and would prove more satisfactory than winter charities.

I think for the advancement of the bureau you should investigate more thoroughly the middle and lower classes of working people and abbreviate your reports much as possible so a business man will take time to examine and a working man can understand them.

J. S. BLAND, Carpenter.

GOOD WAGES BEGETS GOOD WORK.

APEX, Wake County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—As you will see on other side, I state that I am a sawyer, brickmason and plasterer, though I have have been working in saw mill and lumber business for the past five years. Now, as to the needs of the working people, will say: First, I think that all labor should unite and establish a price for their labor, in the meantime giving the employer good, honest, ten hours' work for a fixed price for that work per day, or month, as the case may be. Second, we need more money in the country to pay for work; there are a great many men out of employment and can't get employment from the fact that there is no money among the people to pay for work being done. We need more money for the work we do, from the fact that good wages makes good labor. A great many men who are now employed are working for very low wages. The result is they do not get enough wages to make them appreciate their job; therefore, I think that cheap labor makes a great many of the class that are known and called "dead beats," men who do not appreciate their job and don't care if they lose it. Give us more money and higher prices for our work and for all produce generally, and our homes will be made happier.

J. B. PARKS,
Plasterer.

NO SCARCITY OF LABOR—NO MANUFACTORIES IN THE COUNTY.

BOONE, Watauga County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In this county the average for farm labor is about \$10 per month with board. The wages are paid in cash generally, unless the laborer makes some special bargain otherwise.

The labor here is very good and reliable, no scarcity of it. This county is a grass and grain county, surplus is put into cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses, and they are sold. We have no manufactories in the county of any kind, except the common plantation shops, mills, etc. They are in fine condition here now, with fine crops of every kind and good prices for beef, mutton, etc., and but for the fusion laws of the last legislature we would have very little to complain about.

M. B. COUNCILL, M. D.

FAVORS INDENTURED APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM—FAVORS
A TEN-HOUR LAW.

SANDS, Watauga County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—We need more money. We need a higher standard in the labor occupations.

Men learn their trades too quick, or in other words, they don't learn them well, and will work at reduced wages.

I am certainly in favor of an indentured apprenticeship system, and it should be fixed by the laws of our country, and one should have, at least, a common school education before entering. I am very anxious to have the ten-hour system fixed by the laws of our State. In my opinion, the great trouble of our nation to-day, is capital against labor. Let us all make an honest effort to relieve the laboring class of people.

JAS. W. MCGHEE, Brick Mason.

DEPEND LESS ON WESTERN MARKETS.

WILKESBORO, Wilkes County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The working people in my community need more energy, industry, get up and get than anything else. They are bountifully supplied by nature, and all that is necessary now is the development of what we have. Manufactures would give our people labor and better wages, and with the water power of Wilkes County, five thousand persons ought to be employed in factories. If our people would depend less on the Western markets and raise their own "hog and hominy" they would be far more prosperous.

The bureau is very useful, and managed very efficiently so far as I know. I can make no suggestions for its improvement. We wouldn't object to a little foreign capital up this way.

T. PARKS RAY,
Bricklayer.

MUST HAVE A COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW.

WILSON, Wilson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your circular letter No. 1, I will say that the greatest need of the working people of our State to-day, is education. When we get good schools and make laws to compel parents to send their children to them until they are sixteen years of age, then we will see better times in the grand Old North State than we have seen in the last fifty years. Ignorance is the main cause of labor troubles; it is largely responsible for drunkenness, murder, and all smaller crimes. We see parents hiring their children to work in factories at the tender ages of nine and ten years, letting them grow up without ever seeing inside of a school house, ruining their

health and dwarfing their manhood, and the parents living on the labor of the small children and a life of idleness for themselves. Can we expect better conditions among the working people as long as this is allowed by law or recognized by the good people of the State as being right? I say we can not. Let us have a compulsory school law, and see that it is enforced, and we will have gained the grandest victory for the State of North Carolina that has been fought for in the Nineteenth Century.

W. L. MANNING, Carriage Maker.

"LAW TO MAKE CHECKS REDEEMABLE IN CASH"--LONGER SCHOOL TERMS.

JONESVILLE, Yadkin County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:--In my opinion the best thing for some laborers in this vicinity would be a law making checks redeemable in cash. The best thing for the general good (though not a State measure) would be the free coinage of silver.

The repeal of the homestead exemption is a measure that would benefit laborers very much, both by giving them protection from swindlers, and by giving them better credit.

I run a cabinet shop and saw and planing mills and pay my hands from 50 cents to \$1.00 per day. Do not think laborers have improved education ally, morally or financially in two years. Cost of living has decreased some in our section.

Longer public school terms are badly needed for laborers' children.

J. F. COOK, Cabinet Maker.

CHAPTER IV.

TOBACCO AND MISCELLANEOUS FACTORIES.

TOBACCO.

In this chapter we will be found very deficient; not from any fault of ours, but from the lack of replies received from the tobacco men. We exerted ourselves this year and arranged a blank specially for this class of labor, and forwarded one and very often two to every tobacco factory in the State, but we received replies from *only sixteen*; just think of it—sixteen out of one hundred and fifty factories in the State. Now, from these figures it seems there is something dark behind all this, and the *employers* are AFRAID for the public to know the condition of the labor employed in their factories. Some few reported very fully and gave us just such information as we desired. And allow me to say just here that if a newspaper reporter comes to your mill and desires to write it up, you not only give him all the information he wants, but you pay him for it; you give him the capital employed, and, in fact, all the ins and outs of your business, your name, position held, and what you have accomplished within the past year, but not one word do you say in regard to the poor laborer, who is then standing in a poorly ventilated room, nearly suffocating, making your dividends for you. Now, you do all that for the newspaper, and it exposes you. Why is it you will absolutely refuse to give us any information, when we have promised not to use your name, and absolutely refuse to expose you or any of your secrets? Your secrets we do not want, and we do not even give your name, but then you say we are “prying into your private business.” Examine this report, and if you find anything by which a stranger or even a man in the same town can recognize it as your report, we will not ask for any further favors at the hands of the employer. We simply want the condition of labor, and nothing unreasonable.

Well, we said in the outset that we had heard from sixteen mills.

Now, from that number we find the amount of capital employed to be (as reported) \$345,500, and there was 6,380,429 pounds of leaf tobacco consumed, which was valued at \$440,517.54. Then we find the manufactured product to be valued at \$1,534,193.25, and the amount of revenue paid to be \$283,645.17. Amount paid for labor, \$173,740.35. Number of men employed in this number of factories, 1,094; women, 752, and children, 298. These figures may seem strange to you who understand them, and know the amounts as to their correctness relating to each other, but if you will aid us in this great work, we will promise to give the public some figures next year that will surprise them. We are going to forward a copy of this report to every factory man in the State; and let us urge you to study it, and if you study it, we are sure you will not object to giving us any information at your command for the next issue.

Following is the table giving a summary of the information we gathered; also, please give special attention to a few letters from some of the most prominent tobacco men, and study what they say. They will be found at the end of this table, No. 6.

TABLE No. 6.

RATE OF WAGES, HOURS OF LABOR AND THE CONDITION OF
LABORERS EMPLOYED IN TOBACCO FACTORIES.

TABLE No. 6—SHOWING RATE OF WAGES, HOURS OF LABOR AND

COUNTY.	What is your posit'n in factory?	Class goods manufactured	Amount capital employed.	Days in operation during year.
Burke..... 1	.....	Smoking tobacco	\$ 1,000	½ time
Durham..... 1	Proprietor	Plug	.....	.....
Durham..... 2	President	Smoking tobacco	.....	275
Forsyth..... 1	.....	Plug tobacco	.....	250
Forsyth..... 2	Proprietor .....	.....	12,000	.....
Forsyth..... 3	Partner.....	Plug and twist tobacco	60,000	200
Forsyth..... 4	.....	Plug tobacco	100,000	200
Forsyth..... 5	.....	Chewing tobacco	300,000	290
Forsyth..... 6	Proprietor	Plug tobacco	35,000	135
Rockingh'm 1	Proprietor	Plug and twist tobacco	.....	300
Rockingh'm 2	Proprietor	Plug and twist tobacco	.....	225
Stokes..... 1	Proprietor	Plug, twist & smoking	15,000	250
Surry..... 1	Employer.....	Plug tobacco	30,000	200
Surry..... 2	foreman of rolling room	Plug	5,500	120
Vance..... 1	Sec. & Treasurer	Smoking tobacco	.....	225
Wilson..... 1	Proprietor	Smoking tobacco, cigars and cheroots	7,500	312

THE CONDITION OF LABORERS EMPLOYED IN TOBACCO FACTORIES.

Pounds of leaf tobacco con- sumed during year?	Value ?	Value manu- factured product for year ?	Revenue paid ?	Paid for labor ?	Number men em- ployed?	Wo- men ?
	\$	\$	\$	\$	varies	
4,198,429	310,187 34	1,155,900 00	201,090 00	107,840 89	500	260
			539 67			
500,000	6 cents	35 cts	12,000 00	10,000 00		
500,000	40,000 00	119,293 25	21,415 26	18,924 56	85	80
					300	200
200,000	16,000 00	48,000 00	9,000 00	6,000 00	24	39
400,000	9 00	80,000 00	18,000 00	12,000 00	45	50
500,000					75	50
150,000	7,500 00	25,000 00	7,500 00	6,500 00	18	25
250,000	10,000 00	25,000 00	12,000 00	10,000 00	24	30
22,000	880 00	4,000 00	1,200 00	500 00	11	8
					3	6
20,000	10,000 00	16,000 00	900 00	1,975 00	9	4

TABLE NO. 6—SHOWING RATE OF WAGES, HOURS OF LABOR AND THE

COUNTY.	Class goods manufactured.	Chil- dren?	No. bench- es?	Dou- ble?	Single?	No. plug machines?
Burke..... 1	Smoking tobacco					
Durham..... 1	Plug					
Durham..... 2	Smoking tobacco	40				
Forsyth..... 1	Plug tobacco					
Forsyth..... 2						
Forsyth..... 3	Plug and twist tobacco		24		all	
Forsyth..... 4	Plug tobacco	40	28			2
Forsyth..... 5	Chewing tobacco	100				
Forsyth..... 6	Plug tobacco	12	8	6	2	none
Rockingh'm 1	Plug and twist tobacco		9	yes		
Rockingh'm 2	Plug and twist tobacco	50				
Stokes..... 1	Plug, twist & smoking	35	7			
Surry..... 1	Plug tobacco	10	2	9		
Surry..... 2	Plug	8	2	2		
Vance..... 1	Smoking tobacco	2				
Wilson..... 1	Smoking tobacco, cigars and cheroots	1				

CONDITION OF LABORERS EMPLOYED IN TOBACCO FACTORIES--CONTINUED.

Hand ? Steam.		WAGES PER DAY.								
		Fore- men ?	Cutting-room men ?	Boys ?	Pack- ing. room, men ?	St'mp- ing men ?	Wo- men ?	Boys ?	Girls ?	Box- ing and ship- ping men ?
		\$ 1 00	10c p'r hour	10c per h'r	\$	\$				
		3 50	90cts		1 00	75	60	45	45	85
		1 50		25 to 40c	1 25	1 00		25-50		1 00
		2 25		40c						
yes	no		\$300 pr y'r & board	35c	75					
		2 90			1 00	75c to 1 00				75 to 1 00
		1 50		40c		1 00				
	yes	2 25	75cts	60c		75	60	50	45	
			90cts	35c	75			30		
					40	80	80	25		

TABLE NO. 6—SHOWING RATE OF WAGES, HOURS OF LABOR AND THE

COUNTY.	Your trade or business.	Firemen per day?	Watchmen per day?	Machinists?
Burke.....1	Smoking tobacco	\$	\$	\$
Durham.....1	Plug	.....	.....	.....
Durham.....2	Smoking tobacco	1 00	.....	.....
Forsyth.....1	Plug tobacco	.....	1 00	2 75
Forsyth.....2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forsyth.....3	Plug and twist tobacco	75 to 1 00	75 to 1 00	1 50
Forsyth.....4	Plug tobacco	.....	.....	.....
Forsyth.....5	Chewing tobacco	.....	.....	.....
Forsyth.....6	Plug tobacco	.....	.....	.....
Rockingh'm 1	Plug and twist tobacco	1 00	.....	.....
Rockingh'm 2	Plug and twist tobacco	.....	.....	.....
Stokes.....1	Plug, twist & smoking	50	.....	.....
Surry.....1	Plug tobacco	90	.....	.....
Surry.....2	Plug	.....	.....	.....
Vance.....1	Smoking tobacco	.....	.....	.....
Wilson.....1	Smoking tobacco, cigars and cheroots	.....	.....	.....

CONDITION OF LABORERS EMPLOYED IN TOBACCO FACTORIES—CONTINUED.

Carpenters?	Laborers?	Engineers?	How often wages paid in full?	Are they paid in cash?	Trade where you please?	Number hours day's work?
\$		\$	monthly	yes	yes	varies
			semi-mon'y	yes	yes	10
2 00	75	1 85	weekly	yes	yes	10
	50 to 75	75 to 1 00	semi-mon'y	yes	yes	10
			semi-mon'y	yes	yes	11
			semi-mon'y	yes	yes	10
			semi-mon'y	yes	yes	
			semi-mon'y	yes	yes	10½
			semi-mon'y	yes	yes	11
			any time	partly	yes	11
	65		semi-mon'y	½	no	12
			semi-mon'y	½		12
			weekly	yes	yes	10
			weekly	yes	yes	10

TABLE NO. 6—SHOWING RATE OF WAGES, HOURS OF LABOR AND THE

COUNTY.	Your trade or business.	Employees live in houses owned by factory?	Do they pay rent?	Good educational and religious facilities?
Burke..... 1	Smoking tobacco	no	no	yes
Durham..... 1	Plug	no	no	yes
Durham..... 2	Smoking tobacco			
Forsyth..... 1	Plug tobacco	no		yes
Forsyth..... 2				
Forsyth..... 3	Plug and twist tobacco	no	yes	yes
Forsyth..... 4	Plug tobacco	no	yes	yes
Forsyth..... 5	Chewing tobacco	no		
Forsyth..... 6	Plug tobacco		yes	fair
Rockingh'm 1	Plug and twist tobacco	no		yes
Rockingh'm 2	Plug and twist tobacco	no	yes	yes
Stokes..... 1	Plug, twist & smoking	yes	no	yes
Surry..... 1	Plug tobacco	no		yes
Surry..... 2	Plug	no	no	yes
Vance..... 1	Smoking tobacco	no	no	yes
Wilson..... 1	Smoking tobacco, cigars and cheroots			yes

CONDITION OF LABORERS EMPLOYED IN TOBACCO FACTORIES--CONTINUED.

School at or near factory?	What is minimum age of children in factory?	Improv- ing in educati'n?	Morals?	What financial condition?	Is it improving?
yes		yes	good		
yes	no	yes	good		
		yes	yes	poor	yes
yes		yes	improving		
yes	12 years	yes		fair	yes
yes	8 years	no	good	fair	no
yes	15 years			good	
yes	15 years	yes	yes	good	yes
yes	7 years	yes	yes	good	yes
yes		no	no	poor	not much
yes	8 years	yes	yes	good	some are
yes	14 y'rs	no	no	fair	yes
	12 years	yes	yes	fair	yes

THE BUREAU OF IMPORTANCE.

MORGANTON, Burke County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Just at present, it is hard to answer accurately the questions on opposite side hereof, though we cannot but make some attempt to recognize the importance of them in a substantial way.

We have bought the brand and rights of this concern recently, and are trying to work up a trade, meaning to increase capitalization with increase of business. In the meantime, the factory being small and running not over one-fourth time, we employ one young man (nineteen years), of some experience in tobacco business to oversee the practical working, buy tobacco, etc., and pay him \$26 per month, for what can scarcely be called one-fourth time; he understanding that he is to remain as foreman and have salary increased with the increase of business. Whatever other labor is necessary, is employed by the hour at discretion of foreman, we, of the firm, keeping books, making sales, etc.

The foreman is of good moral character, social standing, and a church member, with fair English education. Has fair chance for financial improvement.

LAXTON BROS.,

Sally Michael Tobacco Co.

REMEMBER THE GOLDEN RULE.

DURHAM, Durham County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In my judgment, the only true way to manage a tobacco factory or any other factory satisfactorily and successfully, is upon the basis of "doing unto others as you would have them do unto you." To bear and forbear. As much as possible keep in touch with your "help," and give them to understand that in the management or head, the "help" always has a friend, provided the "help" does its honest duty. Listen to your "help" and look out for your "help," and they will soon understand and appreciate that there is a community of interest, and this established, the business is almost of necessity successful.

Provide the opportunities of education, and encourage your help in these matters. Educated help rightly directed is the best help. Education is the hand maiden of success.

The present administration of the labor bureau impresses me as eminently fair to both labor and capital. I only wish that the efficient head was more thoroughly equipped with funds by the State.

Every friend of either labor or capital, and really there is no reason why every fair minded, honorable citizen should not be a friend of both, must feel deeply pained at the rumors which have been quoted in the public press: That sometime, in the near future, the present commissioner of labor proposes to resign his office. For one, I feel a genuine regret, knowing

that the State will lose the services of a competent, conscientious, and thoroughly efficient officer, and that both capital and labor will lose a true and tried friend. Mr. Commissioner, I can honestly and truthfully say, "Well done, thou faithful servant."

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO.

SOMETHING NEEDED.

WINSTON, Forsyth County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The tobacco manufacturing industry has made many valuable improvements in methods of labor, machinery and manipulation since 1875. No greater advances in any line I know of. Both the formation of trusts and combines in this line and the immense number of persons engaged in the business have greatly injured it. It is not believed that more than one factory in ten has been able to preserve its capital stock intact for three years past, and not more than one in fifteen has made any clear money during that time.

I can suggest nothing to improve existing conditions, though something is needed. The settlement of the financial question, would, no doubt, do more toward it than anything else. Next, the prevention of trusts, which intimidate outside manufacturers and destroy the value of leaf tobacco. They cut prices below the profit line on manufactured products to drive out other competitors and hence drive prices of leaf down. When their competitors are driven out they will, no doubt, raise prices of manufactured products—but will they then raise prices of leaf to farmers who will then be at their mercy?

W. W. WOOD.

THESE HANDS SAVE MONEY.

COPELAND, Surry County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—As our factory is burnt and we are not at work, I cannot make any detailed report, but will merely suggest an idea, and I speak from experience. My factory is out in the country about fourteen miles from town. I have prepared suitable tenant houses and placed them about 200 feet apart, giving to every house that much space for garden. Good, pure, cold well water, convenient for all—plenty of wood handy, and furnish pasture for one cow, and furnish hand and horse and do all the plowing for my hands. All the above is free without any charge whatever.

I have a good school eight months in the year free to all—a good church, and we have five more churches within two miles. A good Sunday School and all encouraged to go, which they do.

The most of our work is piece work, which allows hands to work and quit when it suits them, but they as a general thing put in close time.

I think the best money I have ever spent in the business was when I offered all the above inducements free, from the fact I have got the best hands in the country, therefore it is no trouble to keep perfect order, and a strict system with which all are pleased, from the fact they all know they have protection.

I am satisfied if more of the manufacturing was done in the country and those poor people not crowded up in town, it would be a great deal better for them—I think better for the manufacturer, for I know I get my work done cheaper than those in towns, and I know my hands save a great deal more money.

W. R. Doss.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTORIES.

The reports from this branch of the work is somewhat in the same condition as those of the tobacco factories. Some complained that the blank we had for this work was not suited to their particular business, but if we tried to suit each particular kind of work with a special blank we would have no room for anything but blanks in the report. The word factory, in a great many cases, seems to be abused, for instance we find some little town or village credited with such and such "Spoke and Handle factory" or "Shoe factory" when in truth as you visit them you will only find one shoe maker and sometimes two with about enough work to keep one busy half of his time. Then we come to "wagon factory", we visit this and find what was known a few years ago as a "wood-shop" with one wheel-wright at work, and not enough to employ him more than three days in a week; this one will possibly have a small "black-smith shop" in the rear and it will be known as an "Iron foundry" or a "gun-shop" by the name of "The Henry A. Smith Copper-works". These so-called factories should come under the head of "Miscellaneous", and the proprietor reported as "Copper-smith" under the head of "Trades".

To those who were obliging enough to answer our enquiries, we return our thanks, and trust that in the future, when they find we are working for *their* benefit and to *their* interest, they will come forward and give us all the information we may ask for. We promise you we will ask for nothing that will in any way be to the detriment of your business. Our mission is to build up, not to tear down; to enlighten the masses as regards the condition of the workingman, and to show to capital that "the laborer is worthy of his hire". Following is table No. 7, giving the rate of wages paid, the social, moral and financial condition of the laborer as to this special branch of labor, and at the close you will find some few very courteous letters from some of our prominent employers.

TABLE No. 7—SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE LABORER

Your trade or business.	Power used.	No. horse power.	Employ machinist?
Spokes and handles.....	steam & water	35	no
Carriages, carts, wagons and buggies.....			no
Lumber.....	steam	170	yes
Wooden.....	steam	100	yes
Lumber.....	steam	50	
Ice.....	steam	80	no
Agricultural implements.....	steam		yes
Fertilizers.....	steam	250	yes
Ice.....	steam	80	
Wagons, lumber, etc.....	steam	180	
Flour.....	steam	40	no
Wagon and buggy spokes.....	steam	50	no
Flour.....	steam	60	
Brick.....	steam	35	no
Leather.....			
General foundry work.....	steam	20	yes
Flour and meal.....	steam	35	
Lumber.....	water	25	no
Harness, leather and shoes.....			no
Printing and binding.....	gas	7	
Harness, saddles and leggings.....			yes
Shingles.....	steam	150	yes
Cotton seed oil, etc.....	steam	50	no
Furniture.....	steam	60	no
Flour, meal and feed.....	steam	80	
Iron.....	steam	35	
Buggies and wagons.....			
Pants.....	gas	4	no
Flour, meal, etc.....	steam	40	no
Doors, sash, blinds, etc.....	steam	30	no
Iron.....	steam	40	
Buggies, phaetons, etc.....	steam	80	yes
Flour and meal.....			
Vehicles of all kinds.....			
Flour, meal, etc.....		100	no
Road wagons.....	steam	75	yes
Wagons.....	steam	100	no
Wagons, carts and wheelbarrows.....	steam	100	yes
Ice.....	steam	12	no

IN THIS SPECIAL BRANCH OF WORK.

Wages per day.	Engineer wages per day.	Fireman.	Capital employed.	Days in opera- tion during year.
\$	\$	\$ 75	\$	300
3 00	3 00	1 00	40,000 00	300
3 00	1 50	75		300
	1 10		12,500 00	300
		1 00		
2 00	1 00			300
100 per year		1 00		300
	1 00	75	25,000 00	270
			10,000 00	200
65	1 00		4,000 00	250
		75	18,500 00	300
		90	8,000 00	150
				300
2 00	1 00	1 00	5,500 00	305
1 00		75	1,200 00	300
			3,000 00	300
			500 00	365
			25,000 00	300
2 25			1,000 00	300
1 25 to 2 33	2 00	1 25		250
65	1 00		10,000 00	90
	1 16		34,000 00	135
	80			300
			60,000 00	300
			5,000 00	300
				300
		75	10,000 00	300
		75	8,000 00	297
			65,000 00	300
2 50	1 25	1 25	50,000 00	300
			15,000 00	300
			4,000 00	300
2 00	2 00	1 00	40,000 00	275
1 66½	1 25	1 25	93,500 00	260
				200
1 30		75		
	1 25	75	7,000 00	

TABLE NO. 7—SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE LABORER

Your trade or business.	Hours consti- tuting a day's work.	AVERAGE WAGES PER DAY OF				
		Men skilled	Men un- skilled	Wo- men skilled	Wo- men un- skilled	Chil- dren.
Spokes and handles.....	10	\$ 1-1 50	60			
Carriages, carts, wagons and buggies.....	10	2 00	75			25
Lumber.....	10	1 25	75			20
Wooden.....	10	1 50	75			
Lumber.....	11	2 00	65			
Ice.....	12	1 00				
Agricultural implements.....	10	1 50				
Fertilizers.....	10	75				
Ice.....	12	2 50	93			
Wagons, Lumber, etc.....	10	1 50	60			
Flour.....	12	1 50	70			
Wagon and buggy spokes.....	10	75	60			
Flour.....	10	1 50	65			
Brick.....	10	1 50	75			
Leather.....	10	1 50	75			
General foundry work.....	10	1 50	60			
Flour and meal.....	12	75	5			
Lumber.....	10	1 50	75			
Harness, leather and shoes.....	11	1 00				
Printing and binding.....	9½	2 33½	1 25	1 00	75	50
Harness, saddles and leggings.....		2-2 25				
Shingles.....	10	1 25	85			35
Cotton seed oil, etc.....	24	1 50	65			
Furniture.....	10	1 25	75			25-27½
Flour, meal and feed.....	11	1 19	75			
Iron.....	10	2 50	1 25			
Buggies and wagons.....	10	1 50	75			
Pants.....	10	75-2 00	50-1 00			
Flour, meal, etc.....	sun to sun	1 00	50-1 00			
Doors, sash, blinds, etc.....	10	1 70	1 00			
Iron.....	10	2 00	90			
Buggies, phaetons, etc.....	10	2 00	1 00			
Flour and meal.....	12		86			
Vehicles of all kinds.....	10	1 15	45			
Flour, meal etc.....	12	1 75	1 00			
Road wagons.....	10	1 50	75			
Wagons.....	10	1 75	75			
Wagons, carts and wheelbarrows.....	10	1 25	75			
Ice.....	12	1 25	50			

IN THIS SPECIAL BRANCH OF WORK—CONTINUED.

EMPLOYED.			PROPORTION OF W'GES P'D.		How often wages paid in full?	Are employees paid for over-time?	Wages increased or decreased past year?	No. of children under 14 years?	
No. men employed	Women.	Children.	Cash.	Trade.				Boys.	Girls.
5 or 6			all		weekly		no		
4			all		weekly	some cases			
36		1	all		weekly	yes	increased	1	
35-50			all		semi-mon'y	yes	same		
33			all		weekly	yes		4	
3			all		weekly	yes	same		
14			all		weekly	yes	same		
5-75			all		weekly	yes	same		
5			all		weekly	yes	same		
30			all		weekly	yes	same		
4			all		weekly	yes	same		
15			all		weekly	yes	same		
5			all		weekly	yes			
28			all		weekly	yes	same	2	
			all		weekly	yes	increased		
8			all		weekly	yes	same		
			1	1	weekly	yes	same		
3			all		weekly		same		
3			1	1	monthly		increased		
			all		weekly	yes	same		
8					weekly	yes	same		
50		28	all		weekly	yes	increased		
30			all		weekly	yes	decreased		
65		7	all		weekly	yes	increased		
11			all		semi-mon'y	yes			
30			all		weekly	yes	same		
5			all		weekly	yes	same		
5	25		all		weekly	yes	same		
			all		weekly	yes	same		
12			all		weekly	yes	same		
90			50 pr c		weekly	yes	same		
65			all		on demand		increased		
4			all		weekly	yes	same		
12			all		weekly	yes	increased		
5			all		weekly	yes	same		
60			all		weekly	yes	same		
50			all		semi-mon'y	yes	same		
25			1	1		yes	same		
7			all		weekly	yes	same		

TABLE NO. 7—SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE LABORER

Your trade or business.	What age should children work full time?	Is employment regular?	Time allowed for dinner?	Sanitary condition.	
				Factory.	Employees houses
Spokes and handles.....		yes		good	
Carriages, carts, wagons and buggies	16	yes	60	good	
Lumber.....		yes	60	good	
Wooden.....		yes	40	good	
Lumber.....		yes		good	
Ice.....				good	
Agricultural implements.....	14	yes		good	
Fertilizers.....				good	
Ice.....		yes		good	
Wagons, lumber, etc.....		yes	60	good	
Flour.....		yes		good	
Wagon and buggy spokes.....		yes	60	good	
Flour.....		yes		good	
Brick.....	depends	yes	60	good	
Leather.....	15	yes	60	good	good
General foundry work.....	16	yes	60	good	
Flour and meal.....		yes		good	fair
Lumber.....	18	yes	60		good
Harness, leather and shoes.....	16	yes	60	good	
Printing and binding.....	15	yes	60	good	
Harness, saddles and leggings.....		yes	60	good	
Shingles.....		yes	60	good	
Cotton seed oil, etc.....		yes	no time allowed	good	good
Furniture.....			45	good	
Flour, meal and feed.....		yes	45	good	
Iron.....		yes	60	good	
Buggies and wagons.....	15	yes	60	good	good
Pants.....	15 or 16		60	good	
Flour, meal etc.....	18 to 20	yes	30	good	good
Doors, sash, blinds, etc.....		yes	60	good	good
Iron.....		yes	60	good	
Buggies, phaetons, etc.....	16	yes	60	good	good
Flour and meal.....		yes		good	
Vehicles of all kinds.....	14	yes	45	good	good
Flour, meal, etc.....		yes		good	
Road Wagons.....		yes	60	good	
Wagons.....		yes	60	good	good
Wagons, carts and wheelbarrows.....	14	yes	60	good	
Ice.....		no		good	

IN THIS SPECIAL BRANCH OF WORK—CONTINUED.

Favor factory inspection by State Inspector?	Means of escape in case of fire?	How many accidents during year?	Who inspects buildings, machinery, &c.	How often machinery, buildings, &c., inspected.	Have employees religious and educational facilities?
no	yes	none			yes
yes		none			yes
yes		none			yes
yes	yes	none	proprietor	daily	yes
no objection	yes	none	president		yes
no objection	yes	none	foreman		yes
		none	foreman		yes
		none	manager	weekly	yes
none needed	none needed	none			
yes	yes	none			yes
		none			yes
		none	owner	weekly	yes
yes	no	none			yes
yes		none			yes
yes		none			yes
yes		none	owner	daily	yes
no		none	no one		
	yes	none	foreman	daily	yes
		none	head miller	daily	yes
		none	insur'nce ins'r	semi-annually	
no	yes	none	foreman	daily	yes
yes					
yes	yes	none	owner	daily	yes
yes		none			yes
		none	superintend't	daily	yes
		none	president	daily	yes
		none			yes
	yes	none			yes
		none			
		none	superintend't		yes
no	none	none			
		none	proprietor	daily	yes

TABLE NO. 7—SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE LABORER

Your trade or business.	Do they avail them- selves of them?	Libra- ry at mill for use of em- ploy- ees?	Are employees improving?	
			Mentally?	Morally?
Spokes and handles.....				
Carriages, carts, wagons and buggies.....				
Lumber.....	yes	no		
Wooden.....	yes	no	yes	yes
Lumber.....	no	no	yes	yes
Ice.....				
Agricultural implements.....	yes	no	yes	
Fertilizers.....		no	yes	yes
Ice.....			yes	
Wagons, lumber, etc.....	yes	no		
Flour.....	no	no		
Wagon and buggy spokes.....	no			
Flour.....				
Brick.....				
Leather.....	yes	no	yes	yes
General foundry work.....	no	no	no	yes
Flour and meal.....	yes	no		
Lumber.....	yes	no	yes	
Harness, leather and shoes.....	yes	no	yes	
Printing and binding.....	yes		yes	yes
Harness, saddles and leggings.....	yes			
Shingles.....	no	no	no	no
Cotton seed oil, etc.....				
Furniture.....	yes	no	yes	yes
Flour, meal and feed.....	yes	no	yes	yes
Iron.....				
Buggies and wagons.....	no	no	yes	yes
Pants.....				
Flour, meal, etc.....	yes	no	yes	yes
Doors, sash, blinds, etc.....	yes		no	
Iron.....		yes		
Buggies, phaetons, etc.....	yes		yes	yes
Flour and meal.....	yes			
Vehicles of all kinds.....	yes	no	yes	yes
Flour, meal, etc.....				
Road wagons.....	yes	no	yes	yes
Wagons.....				
Wagons, carts and wheelbarrows.....	no	no	no	yes
Ice.....				

IN THIS SPECIAL BRANCH OF WORK—CONTINUED.

Per cent. read and write.		Financial condition.	Is it improving?	Is there a school at or near mill?	By whom supported?	Open day or night?	Average attendance.
Adults.	Children.						
$\frac{1}{2}$			no	yes	state	day	
99		good	yes	yes	county	day	40
75		fair	yes	yes	county	day	
99		poor	no	yes			
		poor		yes			
all							
50		good	yes	yes	state	day	
		fair		yes	graded	day	
all		fair		yes	graded		
100		bad	no	yes			
95				yes	city	day	
100		fair	yes	yes	community	day	60 per cent
100		bad	no	yes	M. E. church	day	100
75		fair	yes	yes	patrons	day	
all		good		yes	town and state	day	60
all		good		yes	state	day	25
all		good		yes	tax	day	
50	50	poor	little	yes	state	day	
		poor	no	no			
all				no	graded		
all				yes	public	day	
		good					
all		good	yes	yes	graded	day	good
		good					
all		good	yes	yes	all classes	day	good
all		good	yes	yes	public & priv't	day	large
		good		yes	city	day	1000
100		good	yes	yes		day	
		good		yes	town	day	
100		good	yes	yes	all denomina's	day	800
		good					
$\frac{1}{2}$		good	yes	yes	public	day	
		good					
50		good	no	yes	county	day	25 per cent
100		poor					

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

GOODMAN, Anson County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—We have tolerably good school advantages in this section, but the parents won't send their children regularly. I believe we need some law to compel parents to send their children to school.

I believe the people generally make a plenty to do them in this section, but many of them are extravagant and, as it were, live awhile and then merely exist the remainder of the time.

Many are in debt and it seems they can't remove the burden at the present prices of produce, etc. If our people were out of debt, I should say they were in very good circumstances.

If I can give you any further information that will be of service to the bureau, I shall be pleased to do so.

J. C. GOODMAN, Employer.

HAVE NEVER DECREASED WAGES.

GASTONIA, Gaston County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—We have never decreased the wages of our hands, though the prices of our output have been decreased. We are looking and hoping for better prices.

We advance the prices as the hands improve in the work they undertake to do.

J. A. HUSS,

Secretary-Treasurer for the Beal M'fg Co.

SHOWS APPRECIATION OF THE WORK OF THE BUREAU.

CHARLOTTE, Mecklenburg County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—From the nature of the questions it appears that they are intended principally for cotton and woolen mills as the conditions in such mills differ materially from those in factories like ours, but we answered such questions as come within our sphere any way for the reason to show our regard for and appreciation of your endeavors to elicit correct information.

THE DIXIE PANTS CO.

NORTH CAROLINA HAS BEST NATIVE HELP OF ANY STATE IN THE UNION.

SALEM, Forsyth County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I do not believe any State in the Union has better native help than North Carolina, nor do I think any State can produce a class better satisfied with their condition, when let alone.

We have for years encouraged the men and women with us to buy their own homes, and a large per cent. have already or are now paying for them. They have all possible advantages of church and school.

I am pleased to note the fact that you have not allied yourself with a class of legislators, who for several years have tried to create a feeling between mill men and operatives. I have never understood why cotton mills should have been selected, for the percentage of dissatisfaction is no greater, if as great, as in other lines of business, and as a State our greatest development is probably in the line of manufacturing: even the legislators who agitate these questions, do not investigate the mills as a class, and fail to recognize the fact that all modern mills pay more attention to light, heat, air and sanitary condition, than do nine-tenths of our people in their homes.

This is not for publication, simply a few ideas.

F. H. FRIES, Employer, by H. E. Fries.

SHIP BUILDING.

WASHINGTON, Beaufort County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I am not engaged in the factory business, but agent for steamers and marine railway and ship-building business. For the past year have built two large barges for transferring cars at Norfolk and one steam lighter for New York. I am now building a large transfer barge for Norfolk and river steamer for Tar River. Engineers on our river steamers and steamers between Norfolk and Washington receive from \$75 to \$100 per month; firemen, \$20 to \$30 per month; deck hands, \$20 per month; laborers on steamers, loading and unloading, 20 cents per hour; day laborers, \$1. Ten hours constitutes a days work. No minors employed on steamers or in ship yard. Skilled carpenters and caulkers receive \$2 per day, other grades from \$1 to \$1.75, depending on capacity. No regular number employed. When building, employ about forty men. All regular hands paid in cash at end of the week, day or hour labor when job is completed. All extra time paid for. Wages for skilled labor same as for years. Working hours from 7 to 12 and from 1 to 6 o'clock. All employees have an opportunity of attending church, any denomination they may select. There are free

schools for both races. Nearly all of my regular employees can read and write. Should say they make a comfortable support. Employment has been good for house carpenters, masons, etc.

Negroes as a class live very cheap, and the young ones growing up are, as a class, more impudent and worthless than those raised in slavery, particularly females, and work as little as possible to keep their positions and get their wages. Nearly all of them say they are diseased in some way, and can do only light work, and demand afternoons for recreation, which consists in walking the streets. The men, as a rule, are better laborers, and you get ten hours for a days work, such as it is. Some are good laborers, others very trifling.

JOHN MYERS SON, Employer.

DID NOT CUT WAGES DURING THE RECENT DEPRESSION.

CHARLOTTE, Mecklenburg County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—As requested we enclose herewith the blank with our answer to the questions. This blank does not fit our business exactly. Some of our men have been with us for years, and would not leave us to go to any one else, they seem to be satisfied, we treat them well—pay them exactly what we promise them, all in cash, and never have failed to pay them on Saturday of every week for ten years, that we have been in the business. We never fail to grant them any reasonable favor, frequently give them orders for clothes, and become responsible for the payment of such bills, and take the amount out so much per week, as they can stand, and when frequently they need it for rent or other urgent purposes, we advance the money and carry the debt until it suits them to pay it. We respect our men and treat them well, as I think they will attest.

The writer was amused about a year or two ago, at some comments made by some of the speakers, at The National Furniture Association's meeting; one man particularly, who had been writhing under the competition from smaller towns, in his line (furniture), and I think he had special reference to the South. He said among other things: "That we could make cheaper goods than they, but we did it by degrading the labor;" and he insisted that we be made to have the same scale of wages as in the large cities. I venture the assertion, that our men could save more money than his if they would. We have several men who make \$3.00 per day, and they have a good bank account and money loaned and invested in building and loan associations. Of course this is not the case with all of them.

During the recent depression we did not cut the wages of a single man, paid them the same as before the dull times, and are still doing so, and we do not hesitate to advance a man, if he earns it and is worthy, that is sober, steady and attentive to his duties, and seems to want to improve his condition.

We have a good set of men. We do not swear nor drink ourselves, and we forbid it of our employees.

We do the best we can for our men, and I think they will say that they are satisfied, and I believe if every one would do this there would be no dissatisfaction nor trouble with labor.

Our men are respectable, and they know my feelings towards them, and do not hesitate to come into my office and ask my advice about any matter, for they know they will have a respectful hearing and the best advice I am capable of giving them.

THE ELLIOTT FURNITURE CO., Employers.

J. A. Elliott, Pres't and Treas.

MORE EDUCATION—NIGHT SCHOOLS.

RALEIGH, Wake County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Raleigh greatly needs a public night school, where boys and young men who are compelled to work to maintain themselves and often a mother and children, could have opportunity to attain more education. What Raleigh needs in this direction, every city and town in the State needs. Could you not help on to this desired end by agitation?

We desire to acknowledge a high appreciation of the great service rendered the State by the existence of your department and the very efficient service you are giving it.

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON, Employers.

GOOD LIBRARY AND GOOD SCHOOL.

HIGHLANDS, Macon County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In order to explain our conditions, I would say that we are a little town here upon the mountains. Our business is local. We have about three hundred inhabitants and an incorporated town.

We have a very good library and a good public school, which the children of the laboring class can attend—but what we still want to better the condition of the laboring class is more education and more money in circulation.

CHAS. A. BOYNTON, Employer.

MORE EDUCATION.

JONESBORO, Moore County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—This is an interesting subject on which to remark, though few are sufficiently qualified to do so.

There are many things to be done for the social and moral advancement of the working class, but they must co-operate in all such reforms. Organi-

zation is much the best for the masses. I am a member of the I. M. W. of N. A., of sixteen years standing, and have felt keenly the need or lack of education, and I must argue that public schools, higher education, etc., would benefit our American working people above all things else. Education is a fortune, a fortune of which no one can rob us. As a natural consequence better morals and a better financial condition follow and are the fruits of education; hence, I suggest that we, the working people of North Carolina, vote only for men who are philanthropical and who will work for the good of the larger and more needful class of our citizens. I do not wish to advance any political ideas, but we should so free ourselves from all party bondage that we could vote to our own good and to the good of future generations. A raise of wages is a temporary good, but a raise in education is lasting in its effects. It means advancement in every other department of life.

W. MAURICE TYE, Employer.

KEEP LABORERS AT WORK ALL THE YEAR.

GREENSBORO, Guilford County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Efforts should be made to keep laborers and mechanics at work the year round, even if wages were lowered. The constant hurry and rush everywhere exhibited as soon as work opens up, and the desire of all manufacturers to rush their goods by night and day in a mad attempt to gobble up the lions share of business offering, and a frequent increase of wages for men to work overtime, soon brings on an overstocked market, and then comes shut-downs and general inactivity, and the laboring classes are deprived of all income, then discontent, misery and suffering. The laborers do not and cannot, as a rule, hoard up anything in flush times, as they are tempted by excursions and everything that human ingenuity can think of to spend their surplus earnings. When we can settle down to a slower and steadier and a more continuous gait then a greater amount of content and prosperity will follow. But will it ever be?

THOS. WOODROFFE, Employer.

PARENTS SHOULD COMPEL THEIR CHILDREN TO LEARN A TRADE AND KEEP THEM OFF THE STREET.

RALEIGH, Wake County, N. C.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think the condition of the workmen could be considerably improved if a proper system of apprenticeship could be established. We find great difficulty in keeping boys at work long enough to get a fair knowledge of the business. In the last eleven years we have had not less than one hundred different boys come to learn the trade, and there is only

one here that started then. If parents would compel their boys to stay at work all the time, it would be a great deal better for the boys, and the streets would be relieved of a standing nuisance and the percentage of good reliable workmen would be considerably increased. We think there ought to be a proper system of factory inspection and all dangerous machinery should be properly guarded to prevent accidents. Of course sufficient education would be an advantage, but we think work would do a boy more good than so much education. Boys ought to study the kind of books pertaining to the trade they wish to follow. Trusting your bureau will be able to accomplish a great deal of good.

J. H. GILL, Employer.

CHAPTER V.

RAILROADS.

The report for 1893 showed 3,577 miles of road; that of 1894, 3,582, an increase of only five miles. This report gives 3,616, an increase of 34 miles over last year. The employees for 1893 were put at 9,000, for 1894 at 9,086, and for 1895, 9,439. There has been no reductions of pay, and in some few instances a slight increase, but this was local and not general. The two systems that made the 10 per cent. reduction in 1893 have not replaced that 10 per cent, but if they continue to prosper they probably will. Remember in studying the following table that "train crews" are not paid by month or day, but by either mile or trip, and are only paid for what they do, if their wages are low, they have not done the work, and if a little high, it represents "overtime."

TABLE No. 8.

RAILROADS IN NORTH CAROLINA, AND AVERAGE DAILY WAGES
PAID EMPLOYEES OF SAME.

TABLE

NAME OF ROAD.	Station Agents.		Other Station Men.	
	No.	Average daily wages.	No.	Average daily wages.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE SYSTEM:				
Wilmington & Weldon.....	77	\$ 1 45	86	\$ 93
Cheraw & Darlington.....	13	1 54	15	85
Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta.....	26	1 44	40	77
Wilmington & Conway.....	6	1 09		
Norfolk & Carolina.....	15	1 93	134	1 00
Petersburg.....	9	1 50	6	1 67
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:				
Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio.....				
Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta.....				
High Point, Randleman, Ashboro & Southern				
Northwestern North Carolina.....				
Oxford & Clarksville.....	77	1 28	121	1 05
Oxford & Henderson.....				
Piedmont.....				
Statesville & Western.....				
Western North Carolina.....				
Yadkin.....				
Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line.....	9	1 97	26	1 12
Asheville & Spartanburg.....	6	1 12	3	51
North Carolina.....	31	1 69	136	92
State University.....	1	1 33	1	47
SEABOARD AIR LINE:				
Carolina Central.....	31	1 75	60	1 10
Durham & Northern.....	4	1 87	8	1 35
Georgia, Carolina & Northern.....	37	1 61	48	1 25
Raleigh & Gaston.....	18	1 80	50	1 25
Raleigh & Augusta.....	17	1 56	25	1 05
Seaboard & Roanoke.....	25	1 52	30	1 06
MISCELLANEOUS:				
Aberdeen & Rock Fish.....	1	1 25		
Aberdeen & West End.....	3	2 00	1	73
Atlantic & North Carolina.....	25			
Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley.....	61	1 25	76	86
Carthage.....	3	97	1	57
Cashie & Chowan.....				
Chester & Lenoir.....	8	1 00	8	70
Egypt.....	1	67		
Jamesville & Washington.....				
Marietta & North Georgia.....				
Northampton & Hertford.....	1	1 00		
Norfolk & Southern.....	22	1 33	28	1 25
Ohio River & Charleston.....	12	91		
Norfolk & Western.....	12	1 46	16	85
Moore County.....				
Suffolk & Carolina.....	8	61	3	71
Warrenton.....				
Wellington & Powellsville.....				
Wilmington, Newbern & Norfolk.....	8	1 76	9	98
Wilmington Sea Coast.....	1			

8—CONTINUED.

Carpenters.		Other Shopmen.		Section Foremen.	
No.	Average daily wages.	No.	Average daily wages.	No.	Average daily wages.
35	\$ 1 95	189	\$ 1 06	61	\$ 1 47
31	1 80	88	1 00	10	1 16
1	1 00			23	1 37
7	1 65	30	1 03	5	1 02
5	2 14	6	1 78	16	1 59
				8	1 58
32	1 85	284	1 33	84	1 33
5	1 13	40	1 33	11	1 76
2	1 94	16	1 33	7	1 53
22	1 85	197	1 33	36	1 45
		1	1 32	1	1 17
				31	1 58
				5	1 34
				36	1 56
41	2 16	60	1 57	15	1 55
				13	1 63
				13	1 75
				1	1 25
1	2 00			2	1 48
7	1 93			8	1 38
26	1 18	28	99	46	1 25
				2	1 35
2	2 00			1	1 50
		9	90	12	1 10
				1	1 06
				1	
				1	1 50
13	1 66	44	1 14	14	1 36
2	1 43	6	68	10	1 43
15	1 51	1	82	14	1 39
2	2 00	4	1 13	8	1 55
3	1 97	4	1 13	9	1 43
				1	

TABLE No.

NAME OF ROAD.	Other Trackmen.		Flagmen, Switchmen & Watchmen.	
	No.	Average daily wages.	No.	Average daily wages.
MISCELLANEOUS:				
Norfolk & Southern.....	61	82	12	1 33
Ohio River & Charleston.....	36	63	1	1 12
Norfolk & Western.....	42	95		
Moore County.....	1	1 25	4	60
Suffolk & Carolina.....	12	75	3	1 04
Warrenton.....				
Wellington & Powellsville.....				
Wilmington, Newbern & Norfolk.....	45	71	2	93
Wilmington Sea Coast.....	4			

8—CONTINUED.

Telegraph Operators.		Other Employees.		Total.
No.	Average daily wages.	No.	Average daily wages.	
11	95	409	1 60	679
8	51	19	1 08	110
5	1 38	14	1 92	184
				15
				48
				4
				31
		6	1 44	107
				12
Grand Total.....\$				10,512
Less employees on line (in proportion to mileage) extending beyond the limits of the State.....				1,073
				9,439

CHAPTER VI.

ORGANIZED LABOR.

This is an age of organization. Every profession has a union of some kind for their advancement. Some for educational purposes. Some social. Some for protection. The ministers of the gospel have their associations, conferences, synods, conventions, etc. The lawyers have the bar association. The physician the medical society. The farmer the alliance. A curious phase of human nature is, that no one seems to think this strange, but when men work with both head and hands combined for their mutual good, they are too often looked upon with suspicion. I am sorry that the book-binders, carpenters and track foremen are not represented by letters. These organizations are young, but healthy, and will probably be heard from in the next report. The machinists union, brotherhood of engineers, and order of railroad conductors are thoroughly organized and are in first-class trim and are doing a quiet, but real good work in educating and elevating their members. I could not get an answer from any representative of the brotherhood of firemen, and therefore am unable to say how it is doing. The typographical union is as it deserves to be, in good shape and has amongst its members some of the best citizens in the State. The order of telegraphers is not holding its own, it could be one of the most powerful of the orders, but some how it has not prospered in North Carolina. The Raleigh & Gaston relief association is doing a good work, and thanks to the policy of the officials of the S. A. L., have some money ahead. The alliance seems to be in a very healthy condition. This chapter is of real interest both to those belonging to the orders and to those interested in the labor question.

ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS.

GREENSBORO, N. C., November 15th, 1895.

MR. B. R. LACY, Commissioner of Labor, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I am truly glad to have the opportunity of presenting to you, and through your courtesy to the general public, some facts concerning the "Order of Railway Conductors." This noble order stands out as a bright beacon light to the organized labor world, and bids all to look upon its noble deeds of honor performed amid the storms and strifes that have pervaded labor circles in the past two years, and it is safe to say, that within that time organizations of labor have never passed through such trials before.

Our order has always been an object of pride to us, but never more so than now, as we look upon her just emerging from the dark clouds which have surrounded her. 'Tis true she has her honorable scars, but she is in no way crippled, neither has she surrendered any part of her integrity, good reputation or self-respect. Such favorable results as these are largely attributable to the principles of the order and the loyalty of our members thereto.

A policy that inspires such confidence and loyalty, and has proven a safe and reliable one in such times as we have just passed through, should not (and indeed will not) be ignored by the intelligent public. The manner in which we have been consulted and treated by the authorities of corporations and the government, in matters affecting the interest of all, warrant the assertion that membership in the "Order of Railway Conductors" has been, is now and will ever be a good business investment—to say nothing about the fraternal and other advantages it carries with it.

The order in this State is in a very prosperous condition, and is doing much good in the way of adjusting differences between employer and employee—raising the standard of morality among its members, and aiding those that are in need, etc.

About sixty per cent. of the members belong to the insurance department. This costs about fourteen dollars on the thousand per year. About ninety per cent. of the conductors in active service belong to the order. The dawn of brighter and better days have broken. As we shared in the hardships of the darker days, so will we share in the advantages of the brighter days.

The future of the "Order of Railway Conductors" seems to be a bright one, and so long as its members line up to its principles, and possess the spirit of unwavering fidelity to the order, and that keen sense of justice and broad feeling of charity for each other which now characterizes our members, perpetual friendship will reign, and the future of the order will be assured.

Respectfully,

C. B. GUTHRIE,
Secretary Raleigh Division 264.

FLORENCE, S. C., November 15th, 1895.

MR. B. R. LACY, Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I regret very much to say that your letter was received too late for me to prepare such an article as I would like to have published. My post office address has been as the above for some time. Your letter was sent to Wilmington, N. C., hence the delay. I regret this very much, not because of any great value which might attach to anything I could have to say, but after your very laudable efforts to place us where we could be seen in the right light, it became a duty, for those to whom you so kindly furnished the opportunity, to contribute what you asked for.

I am sure your volume will be complete and interesting, and hope sincerely my little space will be better filled than I could have filled it. I regret that I am not able to comply with your request, as much because of my desire to assist you as to help my own order. Why do you say "my last report?" Is this the end of your term? I earnestly hope, and am sure that all of our men do, that you will be returned and re-retained, and continue to be returned. My best wishes will always go with you.

Yours truly,

J. P. RUSSELL,

Passenger Conductor A. C. L.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS.

RALEIGH, N. C., November 15th, 1895.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In response to your request for a letter from me regarding the past, present and possible future of the International Association of Machinists, allow me to say first: I appreciate the privilege very highly; even though I were capable of doing justice to my subject, and then too, being only a North Carolinian of recent adoption causes me to feel keenly the honor conferred.

The International Association of Machinists was instituted to fill a long felt want. No doubt you realized the great need and demand for reform in the machine shop that existed when you earned your bread as a machinist. A few years ago the craft in this particular branch, taken as a whole, were a selfish class of mechanics, and it was entirely due to their lack of knowledge in the matter of organization. And it was indeed a boon to the intelligence of our craft when the order was presented to them to enroll in the year 1888; they seemed to realize almost at a glance the absolute necessity of such an organization; hence the rapid increase of membership, but not so rapidly as to assume the mushroom state. Its growth was healthy at all times, and even during the depression through which we have just passed the order has more than held its own.

The association has been an educator to its members in many ways. It has improved their chances for increasing their skill as mechanics by prac-

tical drawing; also lectures in the lodge room. This has been of great value to the young apprentice just entering into manhood. The machinists have been taught to understand the great economic questions of the day by intelligently discussing them and reading literature of an instructive kind.

The organization has succeeded in eliminating to a great extent that selfishness that for years had existed among the craft; and in accomplishing this alone the founders of the organization have to their credit a monument of honor that will continue to exist.

There has been a great work done towards ameliorating the condition of the craft and labor generally by this grand organization, but there yet remains a great deal more to be done in the way of improvement, such as reducing the hours of labor, improving the system of making practical mechanics of our boys who enter the shop as apprentices, thereby bringing about a better social and business relation between employer and employee, and preventing to any great degree those disagreements between them.

A great advantage possessed by the working people of North Carolina toward improving their condition as citizens, mechanics and toilers generally is through the medium of the Labor Bureau, and while I do not wish to flatter, still I feel that you have fully displayed your ability to handle that department as it should be. The working men and women of our State should therefore be ready and eager to furnish you such information as will make your report truly representative of the masses.

The Labor Commissioner's report should be an advertisement of the productive and manufacturing interests of the State. Our Legislature should place means at your disposal to enable you to reach all industries in the State; and when this is done, it will not only be appreciated by those who toil, but also by those who toil not.

Labor organizations should be glad of an opportunity to assist in furnishing statistics to this department, as it gives an opportunity of showing that their object is not to create strife and discord, but to make good citizens of their members and thereby improve the welfare of the community. Hoping you may be able to secure such information as may be necessary to do credit to the State and yourself, and that the machinists may not be the last on the list, I am

Very truly yours,

JOHN A. RUTH.

RALEIGH, N. C., October 25th, 1895.

Mr. B. R. LACY, Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—At your request, I shall attempt to write you a short letter for your report for the current year, and permit me here to thank you and other friends for the high compliment paid my letter published in your last year's report. I must say here that the compliments bestowed, coming as they did from those whose opinions I am inclined to respect, excited in me

fully as much self-esteem as a man endowed with a reasonable degree of common sense should have. Owing to the mental and physical strain which I had to undergo this summer, I fear that my letter will fall short of what I would have it be.

In the first place, I do not thank our late State Legislature for their confirmation of your appointment to the office you now hold, for the reason that they, in doing so, only performed a duty, and that only partially. The appropriation should have been much larger, and could have been, provided they had appropriated less to things that are no benefit to the great majority, viz: The producers of the wealth of the State, but to the more fortunate—the rich.

There is one subject that is uppermost in my mind, that is general education. North Carolina is a great State, but she falls far short of what she should be for lack of educational facilities. Although her high schools rank with schools of like grade in some other States, general education is woefully neglected. I could not reasonably expect everyone to acquire a collegiate education, nor do I desire it or think it best. Give the boys and girls a good common school education and you will place them in a position for advancing, if there is anything in them. Educate so as to fit them for the ordinary walks of life, and they will be better and more useful citizens; knowing who and what to vote for, not being led about by political demagogues. Besides, the wealth of the country would not remain in the hands of the few. It would, no doubt, be more equally distributed, and then they would know better how to use as well as to accumulate wealth. A rich ignoramus is a very poor piece of State property.

I have often felt humiliated, and no doubt it has been so with others, for persons coming from States where learning is more generally diffused, to see so many totally ignorant people, especially in our rural districts. I have lately seen grown men and women who do not even know the alphabet of our language. In view of these facts, parents and guardians should use every effort and make every reasonable sacrifice to enable the children and youths committed to their care to acquire, at least a common school education. Many of our State papers and public speakers advance the above argument, but all do not hear these speeches, and many do not read the newspapers, therefore, from the fact that your report is apt to reach a great majority of the working people, I deem it the best medium on this subject.

I would call the attention of the working people, especially first-class mechanics, to one thing, viz: The want of confidence in each other. Does the fact of a man's having performed manual labor rightly debar him from filling positions of trust? With a few exceptions, our people have done all in their power to prevent the promotion of the workingman, and joyfully do all in their power for the promotion of those who have no claim on society, except that their ancestors were once rich in this world's goods, but left their children no inheritance, except the idea that it is a disgrace for them to work.

There is often heard complaint among workingmen about the wages—this want of confidence in each other is the main cause of wages being kept so low. It is true that in some States, machinists are fairly well paid, but in this State they are far below most other Southern States. Is it because of the fact of a man's working in North Carolina renders him less competent? I think not. I have worked in more than one State, and have worked beside men hailing from the States where they believe that no one outside of their domain knows anything worth knowing, and I am sure that I am willing to work by the side of any of them again, and still North Carolinians are not worth much at home.

Again I ask whose fault is it? The workingmen themselves. They are too cowardly to collectively ask for advance in pay. Now and then you will find one individual, who has back-bone enough to ask for more wages, but as a general rule he does not gain anything. Perhaps he gets a promise that at some future indefinite time his petition may be granted, and that is the last of it.

I hear some talk about the clanishness of locomotive engineers. Well, what if they are clanish? Their clanishness is at the bottom of their success. I cannot afford to close my letter without once more referring to the subject of general education. I do not base my opinions on official statistics, for the reason that I am not in possession of them. I can only judge from my own personal observations. I do not know which of the Carolinas has the largest per cent. of illiterate citizens; but, I do know that the number in both States is too great. I, perhaps, have had a greater opportunity to see the condition in South Carolina than in our own State. I must say that the people of that State are in a fearful predicament; with their destinies in the hands of the masses, who I know are often nothing but mere machines in the hands of political tricksters; and then a well-known lawyer and politician of that State said in the Senate, "Educate the masses and we cannot control them." The above mentioned Senator was making a speech against a proposed appropriation for public schools.

If common school education is not more generally diffused in our State, I fear that our people will at some day rise up and say that no one who cannot read and write, or pays taxes on real estate to a given amount, shall vote—then good bye to civil liberty; and the next thing will be that if you do not subscribe to and worship according to our ritual, you cannot stay here. The past history of this country can be repeated; you who have read it will not lose anything by reading it again, and all who have not, should by all means read it.

Very truly yours,

F. A. HATCH.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

RALEIGH, N. C., November 15, 1895.

MR. B. R. LACY, Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Last year, in accordance with your request, I wrote an article in the interest of the Raleigh and Gaston Relief Association, being an

active member of that organization, but this year I will simply attempt to give some advice to those of my co-laborers who will feel interested enough in the advancement of the working man to spend a few moments with me in the reading of this letter. I am sorry to say that I cannot make any suggestions that have not already been made. In fact, I am quicker at asking than answering questions. Quicker (as you see) at imparting good advice than at following it, and too, it will appear a little inconsistent in me to sprinkle my fellow workingman with Holy Water by giving the advice I have failed to follow myself.

I suppose the average workingman is like myself, they are taking their rest and pleasure too early in life. We are following the Bible injunction: "Take no heed for to-morrow, etc.," I have danced, now I must pay the fiddler. I suppose my life and experience will apply to all. There is very little difference between one workingman and another, we all like to have a good time after our day's work. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," this has been our motto, but we are very apt to regret squandering our means so early in life.

Now, if you will take my advice, and "don't do as I do, but do as I say do," I think you will agree with me that it is good, while you have work and able to do it, put in all the time you can, save as much of your earnings as possible, let your wants be governed by your needs, let your needs be regulated by your wages, and live strictly within your income. Above all things, keep out of debt if possible.

The credit system is the bane of the workingman's life. If you have to ask for credit do not ask it for anything that you would not be willing to pay cash for if you had the money. I know from experience that it has its fascinations, and I am sorry to say that there are a great many working men who make it a business to get credit when really they do not intend to pay the debt at the time; this is "casting pearls before swine." Of course this weakness is not confined to the workingman alone, but he can least afford to be guilty of it. Do not purchase anything on a credit and then refuse to pay for it; you can't afford to abuse the confidence or sympathy of your creditors. Misfortune may overtake you, then you'll need their help; recollect a working man's honor is his stock in trade, abuse that and life is an up-hill business. Your wants will be numerous, and your temptations will be great, but use every effort to keep out of debt.

"So keep it in mind, and your fortune is made,
As the dollars so grandly you spend;
There's only a span between plenty and need,
It's the mirror that shows you your friend."

Now if you ever intend to try to better your condition, you had best begin as early as possible. You have passed the zenith of your glory, the good times will soon be a thing of the past.

Does it ever occur to you what great changes a few years have wrought? Yes; a few years ago, before corners, money panics, black lists, strikes and lock-outs were known, before corporations and combines were instituted,

before the employees were expected to pay big dividends on watered stock, those years that you thought by attending to your duty you could hold the job you then had for a life time. Well, those dear old years and days are now numbered with the things of the past. Great changes have been made, so gradual too, that you can scarcely realize when they began. Greater changes will naturally follow. The history of the older countries and their people will be the history of your country and your people.

This country is undergoing great changes. All countries must. It is being filled up by emigration, and changes are coming from other causes. The trades and professions are being glutted by new comers. This means more work and less pay. This is no pessimistic view, but is stubborn facts which are being demonstrated every day, which are coming in the natural order of things, a case of the "Survival of the Fittest."

The most hopeful future I can see for the workingman is the farm, and I would advise the few who have been fortunate enough to accumulate a few hundred dollars to invest it in farms while the lands are cheap. The man who owns land enough to maintain himself and family will be the independent man. Use the same system and discipline that you undergo in the shop and you will make a successful farmer. Abandon your own trade as soon as possible, you will not only better your own condition, but will make it better for those that *will have* to work at their trades. This will have the double effect of diminishing the number of mechanics and increasing or keeping up the trades.

I notice of late it has been the policy of the managers of factories, mills, mines and other industries to put on double forces and do their work in the least expensive and most convenient season, then get their wares in stock or on the market, and shut the mill or factory down. We will say this is done in half the time or in six months. Now what is to be done with that vast army of dependents that are thrown out of employment? Just here is where the farm comes in, this I consider the panacea for every ill.

I hope the workingman will seriously consider this at least, and I promise when some good old farmer explodes this theory, I will come to your rescue again. I am your *would-be*

Farmer friend,

W. H. COLE.

ORDER OF RAILWAY TELEGRAPHERS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., November 15th, 1895.

HON. B. R. LACY, Commissioner, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your esteemed favor, and consider myself honored to thus be called on for another article in behalf of the class of laborers known as the "Telegraphers." I can scarcely say more than my letter in the 1894 report contained.

If I understand the object of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, it is to educate the laboring classes. That is, to show the more wealthy class of the

country the true condition of the laboring classes in North Carolina, and thus awaken an interest in their behalf which will elevate them to a higher position and that will naturally bring more education. That is a grand cause. This is a world of unrest as far as labor is concerned, and the circumstances point to the fact that this is caused by the laboring classes being ignorant. We can find very few educated physical laborers. The best educated in any department occupy the highest positions. As a rule the moneyed men on whom the laborer depends for bread are educated, and as a natural consequence are above those who labor for them. It is to their financial interest to keep above them, and for that reason laborers are "hirelings," or we might say *free slaves*. A man is employed and paid a stated amount. No contract is signed specifying the particular work to be done. A family is depending on him. An extra amount of work is required day after day. He can do the extra work or not do it. Circumstances compel him to do it. Election day comes and he is requested to vote in accordance with the wishes of the employer. He is afraid not to vote that way. Of course he need not do the extra work and he need not vote as desired. He is a free man to do as he chooses. That is the sum total of the freedom of the ordinary workingman. But if he fails to do as he is expected to do his living is likely to be cut off, which makes him a *free slave*. Give the employee as good an education as the employer, and there would be more equality. The credit side of the ledger of labor would come nearer balancing the debit side. The laborer is at present deeply in debt to the capitalist, who is not usually an indulgent creditor. The laborer is under life-time obligation to the capitalist because the capitalist *gives* him work. I have never heard the expression "he buys my work." It is always "he *gives* me work." The prevailing idea is that it is an honor to work for a man who has money. He *gives* me work which I am expected to do free because it is a gift, but he loans me money (pay for work) and the laborer must pay heavy interest on the loan by being a free slave as above stated. The laboring classes generally believe they are doing themselves a great honor to work for a man who has money, because of their ignorance. Labor agitators are usually men of physical courage, but are wanting in education, hence the large percentage of failures of strikes, because the education and mind are stronger on the money side. With education strikes would cease. Every material thing is the product of thought. Thought is the product of education. For this reason the differences between labor and capital will never be settled until labor is educated.

The above is written with a view of showing the needs of the laboring classes, and what will elevate them. Especially is the above applicable to the branch of labor known as the "Telegraphers." As stated a year ago, there is no one branch of labor in the commercial world so important to-day as the telegraph. It is the greatest of all commercial economies. Time at the present age is money. Saving money is economy. The telegraph is the only department of commerce that brings surrounding towns and states, distant towns and states and foreign cities and countries in

talking distance with us. It is not only the most important branch of commerce, it is likewise the most important of social economies, giving all sections of the civilized world the social news from all other sections on short notice. It gives the sporting world their news. It is the great factor in spreading the knowledge of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ. With the telegraph the law-abiding and law-loving people can, in a short time, call assistance from other sections to suppress crime and lawlessness, riots, &c. By it, a burning city can call fire departments from other cities to save their property. By it, criminals and destroyers of society are described, captured and punished. By it, absent members of families are informed of the sickness or death of their loved ones. By it, congratulations from friends the world over are received at the proper time on festive occasions. In fact, the telegraph plays an important part in almost every human action or sentiment. It is a serious thought when we consider what this world would be without the telegraph. If it plays such an important and great part in our country, should not the subject of its improvement be a matter for deep consideration from all classes? All classes of humanity are benefited by the telegraph, and there should be a cry the country over for its improvement. There is a vast field in the territory of the telegraph that needs cultivation. There is only one way to improve any branch of labor, and that is to improve the laborers. From the outskirts of the field the army of telegraphers seem to have an easy time, and to be well paid for their services in fighting the battle of life. From one standpoint that view may be partially correct. There are three features in the present-day telegraph taken as a whole that makes this view rather correct than otherwise. First, ignorant men in the business; second, the youthful element in the business; third, the female element in the business. Ignorance cannot command what education can; a youth cannot command what a man can; a female cannot command what a man can. Of course, a female has business qualities and can transact business, but there is no evidence, either in practical life or in sacred history to prove that woman is intended for any other place than home, where she can shape the character of the human offspring. Another point in view of the fact that the telegraph needs improvement is this: It is clearly proven by science and practical application that it takes about twice as much vital power to do mental work as it does to do physical work. Eight hours of mental labor requires as much vitality as sixteen hours of physical labor. Telegraphing requires as much or more mental action in the same length of time than any other branch of labor. For example: An ordinary telegrapher can send 1,200 words per hour. Each word will average five letters, and each letter will average seven movements of the hand, which is equal to 42,000 movements of the hand per hour. Thus an operator has to move his hand 42,000 times and each movement represents a sound. He has to count 42,000 sounds besides calculating the proper "spaces" and "dashes." And the work on the receiving operator is more laborious. It is a great mental strain to do telegraphing, and the challenge is open to show another business requiring as much mental activity in the same length of time.

The condition of the telegraph in North Carolina is no better, and it may be a degree worse than it was a year ago. The youthful element is a small percentage larger I believe, which brings its inevitable result—inferior work and small pay. This drives the upper and better class either out of the business or to our larger cities, where there is competition and the better class are in demand. For proof of this I recall to mind an important office in one of our Southern States in which there is no operator over about 23 years old, most of them being boys about 16 or 18 years old. There being no competition it was found that this class of operators could do the work for less money, hence, the salaries paid are no inducement to better men. Five years ago the salaries averaged about \$55, and now the average is \$40. The complaints of the business men vouch for the unsatisfactory service.

In last year's report, I gave an outline of the duties required of the telegrapher. There has been no improvement in that respect. The Order of Railroad Telegraphers was organized some years ago with a view of bettering the profession, and in that way better a public service, but, for the want of education of the majority of its members, the Order did not prosper, and the relapse is worse than the original disease.

The lives of all traveling people are in the hands of the telegrapher, as all trains are run by telegraph in the present day. This is enough to put our people to thinking. A business man would not trust his business to an inexperienced and uneducated man. It would be disastrous. Why then will the people of North Carolina be content to risk their lives in the hands of incompetent and inexperienced telegraphers?

In consideration of the facts above set forth, the great part the telegraph plays in the commercial world, etc., and the bearing it has in the various departments of life, should not there be an improvement in the service? The telegraph service in the State of North Carolina is in the hands of uneducated and inexperienced men and boys taken as a whole. The public need is for a better service. This is an acknowledged need among business men. They want it but scarcely know how to get it. The telegraph is considered private property, and for that reason the demand for better service is not urged. It is a private corporation, but it gets its sustenance from the public, which puts it into the hands of the public and they should see why there are not responsible men in public places. It is required elsewhere, and why not in the telegraph offices? We need a State law requiring all telegraphers to stand an examination as to education, as to ability as telegraphers, and as to sober habits. All under eighteen years of age should be excluded. An examiner should be appointed by the State who has no connection with either railroad or telegraph, but who is a first-class telegrapher. This is a matter well worthy of the consideration of our next Legislature. When the Legislature of 1892 met, about half a dozen telegraphers, realizing the condition of the business, made strenuous efforts to have such a law passed. What was the result? The railroads and telegraph opposed the measure, and out of all the telegraphers in North Carolina we could only secure the help of about half a dozen. The other real-

ized that they could not stand the examination and some few who could have stood the examination, were "free slaves," hence, kept quiet. This is the true condition of affairs, and when a class of laborers are not willing to better their condition from true ignorance, should not our law makers come in and take a part, especially in such an important business? This is not written in view of personal benefit. I am out of the business, after years of service. The present condition is such that it does not justify a competent man to follow the business on his native soil.

Since writing the above, I have had the pleasure of reading a very able article from Judge Walter Clark, published in the "American Federationist" of August, 1895. This article shows the great importance of the government owning and operating the telegraph and telephone lines in this country, and draws a comparison between the private and government ownership of such lines in England. The present cost of a telegraphic message in this country is about 31 cents to the individual, while the cost to the telegraph company to transmit such a message is about three cents, according to experts. Thus, the public, who should have the benefit of all conveniences as cheaply as possible, are compelled under private ownership of the telegraph to pay about one thousand per cent. profit in order to use one of the greatest conveniences. That is an outrage and is well worthy of the consideration of our government. The present rates are so high that our small papers are not able to publish telegraphic news, and thus, the large daily papers are almost exclusive owners of press news. This makes a corporation within a corporation. The telegraph bleeds the public with their high rates and the large dailies uphold them in it, in order to prevent so much competition from smaller papers. In other words the sentiment is to be a "whale" among little fish. The government ownership would give the public a telegraph or telephone line at almost every postoffice, which would increase business to such a large extent that the tolls, although within the reach of all, would place it as a paying institution to the government. The present system will not operate any office at a loss. The public benefit is of no importance. Judge Clark says: "It is the oldest and most burdensome trust in the country, because its oppressive tolls restrict communication between men and is a tax on knowledge. It is illegal (since the constitution requires Congress to establish the post-office) to leave this most essential function of a modern up-to-date postal service in the hands of private corporations." This is eloquent and should be a matter of very deep consideration by our law makers, if they are capable of consideration and have the interest of the masses at heart. But the interest of the masses as felt by our law-givers is an unsettled argument. It has the appearance of being a "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" case. Before election they are for the public's interest; after election the public is for their interest. And thus it goes from bad to worse and the stench from the rottenness of politics is smelled the country over, by a long-suffering people, while the stench has a sweet perfume to those who make it; it has the smell of the all-mighty dollar. It is out of the question for a breaker of

the law to be a maker of law. Judge Clark says that the telegraph is backed constantly by a powerful lobby at Washington, which is maintained by the excessive rates they charge. In other words, the man who uses the telegraph at all is helping to maintain a "powerful lobby" at Washington who keep the rates of the telegraph at its present height, and that is above or out of the reach of the masses. Bribes have a great charm and conscience can be readily silenced behind the dollar, and the public are compelled to be satisfied by the excuse that opposition was too strong to do anything. It is a serious thing to consider that this country cannot get men who have the interest of the country at heart. If we could find those men and send them to office, we could soon have the necessary elements of high civilization within the reach of all, such as the government control of the telegraph and telephone lines. It is the public's and they should have it.

And the government control of the telegraph would give us better educated men in the business under the Civil Service law.

Yours truly,

W. B. SWINDELL.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

RALEIGH, N. C., November 15th, 1895.

MR. B. R. LACY, Commissioner of Labor, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The members of Raleigh Typographical Union have had during the year general employment at the compensation received during the past several years, to-wit: Fourteen dollars per week, and thirty-three and a third cents per 1,000 ems of type setting. The volume of work done in our city has been fairly good. The removal of the State Printing from Raleigh of course carried away work by means of which a portion of our members heretofore obtained a livelihood.

The job printing establishments in Raleigh are splendidly equipped and are conducted by the best printers in the State. These printing offices have their book-binderies, and are always ready to promptly serve customers with the best products of the printer's art.

Our new time scale of nine hours as a day's work and fifty-four as a week's went into effect September 1st, 1895. This is a reduction of five hours in a week, and was generally conceded by the employers without lowering our wages. Piece-work remains the same, and only time-workers are effected by the change. The most amicable relations exist between our Union and the employers, and have generally been so during the forty years of our history.

One of the newspaper offices (the News and Observer) has introduced into its composing rooms three Mergenthaler type-setting machines, which will reduce the number of hand-compositors employed on the paper. What the machines will do for us, it is too early now to say. They of course will do the work of two or three hand-compositors, but the operators of the machines will work fewer hours and receive more money for

their services than is now being paid hand-compositors. The machine will work a revolution in the printing business, and will no doubt greatly increase the amount of printing. It becomes our Union to meet the emergency, and our members will have to start anew and learn how to use the machines.

The public-printing has been a troublesome question in the State Legislature for many years. The last General Assembly adopted the plan of putting the work to the lowest bidder. Time will show that this is not the best plan, neither for the work nor for the State.

I would suggest for the consideration of future General Assemblies the plan of having a Superintendent of Printing. Let a competent practical printer be appointed to this position. Give him an office in the Capitol building or elsewhere in the city, and let all the State printing be managed by him. He can invite competition among printers much better than the State can do under any iron-clad contract like the present one. This plan will facilitate the work and regulate all the inequalities and inconveniences that may arise under the present system.

We feel concerned about the child-workers in certain cotton and other factories in our State, especially as to their age when entering the factories and the number of hours per day they are required to work therein. The very life of the children is worked out of them. Often, no doubt the cupidity of parents is at the bottom of such cruelty toward their offspring, or of wards to whom the management of children may be committed. Let the Legislature get the facts about the system of working in mills of child employees and correct all wrongs by remedial legislation.

The children ought to be protected; and the Legislature ought to pass a law forbidding a child under twelve years of age to work regularly in the factories. The number of hours for a day's work should be placed at not exceeding ten for adult workers between walls, and not exceeding nine for children.

I believe in enlarging the capacity of our free common schools, and in making them better than heretofore, and that every child of good mental and bodily powers in the State between the ages of six and twelve years should be compelled to attend these schools for at least three months in the year. This rule, of course, should not apply to children of parents going to other schools. "If there is anything in a child, hammer it out of him." By all means train and protect the young people, and the wholesome future of our State will be provided for.

I think, also, that in every public school the harmful effects of narcotics on the human system should be taught; that children should have the opportunity to learn from text-books and from teachers of the dangerous and pernicious effects attendant on the constant use of tobacco and alcoholic stimulants. Let our Legislature provide for the instruction of the children along these lines, and North Carolina man-hood and woman-hood for the coming generations will be greatly improved.

Respectfully,

J. H. ALFORD.

WILMINGTON, N. C., November 15th, 1895.

MR. B. R. LACY, Commissioner of Labor, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—For the past year all kinds of business has been more or less stagnated, but at this time there seems to be a brightening of trade generally, and therefore a more cheerful feeling among the masses that a better time is coming in the near future.

What has caused this great depression of business all over our land is a question of paramount interest to every citizen of this great country. I believe a loss of confidence is the prime cause. The loose manner in which our banks and other moneyed institutions have been conducted, causing so many of them to fail and carry such distress and suffering to the people. When men of character and standing, in whom the whole community have the utmost confidence as to their honesty and integrity—men who while looking out for and guarding their own interest to the uttermost, seem to pay no attention to, or have no concern about the funds of others entrusted to their hands, but leave it all in the hands of a few irresponsible officials, to be squandered and mis-appropriated: thus causing untold suffering and distress to come upon, not only the business community, but upon the widows and orphans, whose all, in some cases, were invested in them on the strength of the names of the directors. This is the cause of the loss of confidence, this has caused thousands and thousands of dollars to be withdrawn from circulation; from the simple reason that the masses look with distrust on all banks, and therefore hoard their savings and hide it away, while before it was placed in bank and kept in circulation. I believe the masses have as much money saved up now as they ever had—but it is not in use.

The problem of labor and capital is one that is hard to settle satisfactorily to both. The sooner it is thoroughly understood by each, that one is necessary to the success of the other, the better it will be for both. Capital cannot be used without labor, and labor is valueless without capital to carry on the great industries of the country. There seems to be a disposition on the part of some of the great corporations to get labor at as low rate as possible, no matter what means they use to accomplish that object. While on the other hand there is a disposition on the part of some labor organizations to take every advantage of corporations, and sometimes they are not over particular in regard to the means they employ to obtain such advantage. This is all wrong. Let labor and capital meet as friends and adjust their differences as honest and upright men.

There is a disposition with many to regard all labor organizations as tainted with anarchy and socialism. Here and in the ranks of labor there are men who are not in touch with their fellow-unfortunates who are made restless by discontent—leaders who talk rashly—but taken all in all, the workingmen of America may well be proud of their organizations. It is an insult to the bone and sinew of our country, to even hint that anarchy and lawlessness have a foot-hold in labor's broad domain. Not one workingman in a thousand is in sympathy with the evil forces arrayed against

society, law and order—not more than one in ten thousand would fail to rush with his comrades in a crisis to the support of the government of his fathers.

I believe there is a general bettering of the condition of the laboring man in this country both intellectually and financially. We need more study. Let our workingmen be such as shall be ready for what God has to say. Let them cultivate their minds by reading and study, laying aside the foolish idea that a man who toils with his hands has no use for his brains. Let them acquaint themselves thoroughly with economic and political questions, that they may not be tossed about by every wind of doctrine as they so often are. Let them avoid all those demoralizing influences that come from the saloon, from the unhappy homes, and from other damaging things. Above all, let them remember that for them, as for Ezekiel, the spirit is needed, if they would stand on their feet. A true christian is the truest man. The workingman of Nazareth is the only hope of the workingman of America and of the world.

Yours truly,

W. S. WARROCK, Compositor.

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

RALEIGH, N. C., November 15th, 1895.

MR. B. R. LACY, Commissioner of Labor, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Inasmuch as your political enemies of the last legislature saw the importance of your bureau to the State; also the benefit it is to the working class by not abolishing it, I will try in a feeble way to write you in regard to our organization—the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. But before mentioning that please allow me to say just a word in regard to your bureau or rather “our bureau” as I feel it really is.

We fully appreciate the fact that the bureau was not abolished, not only on your account, but for the good it has and is doing for the working masses, and for the incalculable good it is yet possible to do for us, and may we all soon educate ourselves to the great necessity of a Bureau of Labor, or of the laboring man. We feel that the establishment of the bureau was the initial step in bringing the working man into the recognition of the government of a great State, and make us feel that through it we are brought in touch with the government; this is why I have before spoken of it as “our bureau.”

If politics should make a change, or if from any cause you should see fit to resign, we take the liberty, though really feeling that we have the right to suggest, that a man be appointed to carry on the work as you have done, one like yourself, who knows the needs of the workingman, and who feels a true interest in their welfare. In this particular case we desire more to advance the work than to advance the interest of any one man, because this work has lately been commenced in its true spirit. Such being the case we hope those who have the appointing power will consider this fact well before taking any steps whatever in the matter.

As for our brotherhood, of which I am proud to be a member, you are aware of the fact that it was organized in Michigan in 1864. Though few in numbers—yet strong in faith—it continued to grow prosperously, and become to be recognized as an important factor in the field of labor until now, and has come out victorious in some of the greatest warfares ever waged with capital. We now have a membership of nearly 40,000 engineers. We were not organized for strikes, as some seem to think, though sometimes we do, but the history of every one in which the brotherhood has ever figured, was the only and always the last resort to justice. The brotherhood was organized for the mutual benefit of engineers. Another is, that organization was, and is now an absolute necessity; not to do an injustice, but to demand and see that justice is done, to act as a mediator between the employer and the employee, and to hold to the minimum the evils that always have been and will always be found in the affairs of men as long as selfishness exists. Also to teach every man to have the moral courage to exercise the God-given right of being a party in making the conditions under which they shall serve, by keeping inviolate our obligations to our brothers, by conservative ideas, and by feeling that others have rights as well as we.

We have thus far not only been a safety-valve that has prevented the disorganization and disruption of other organized railway labor, but we ourselves have prospered, and I hope have merited a deserved portion of public favor. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has given to the public and railroad officials a much better class of labor than they received prior to its organization.

With the emblems of our order, "Sobriety, Truth, Justice and Morality," strictly adhered to how can any one expect otherwise? Drunkenness despised first of all, with the moral courage to tell the truth and to demand justice, should and will receive the approbation of an appreciative public. As to wages—we only ask a fair day's pay for an honest day's work, which is the natural product of the class of labor put upon the market. This being only reasonable and fair we have thus far had officers conscientious enough not to look into the pockets of employees to find the rich dividends of bondholders, and officers who value and respect the services of a good, honest, sober man.

We have in North Carolina a membership between 475 and 500, and another fact worth considering is this, that ninety-nine per cent. of the engineers in, and running into the State, are members in good standing of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. We, of Division 399, require a man to have twelve months' experience in main-line service before he is eligible to membership. Of course work-train service is considered main-line experience. We believe when "B. of L. E." is stamped upon a man it should mean something. It is quality and not quantity we want, and I am fully satisfied that quantity has more than once completely demoralized more than one organization of this kind.

We have in connection with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers an insurance feature which is compulsory, with a limit of \$4,500. This is divided into policies of \$1,500 each, so that a man can carry as much as he may feel able after the one policy which is compulsory. This insurance is payable at death or upon the total disability of a man to run an engine. This insurance costs about \$50 per year, and I think is the cheapest in the country considering the risk attached to our lives, and from the fact that some of the "Old Line Companies" will not take engineers except at extra hazardous risks, and some not at all. We have in Division 339 a membership of thirty-seven men with \$80,000 in B. of L. E. insurance, and in the State we have \$400,000 worth—a fair example of the confidence we have in it.

While it is true that the Brotherhood has not strengthened itself in numbers to any great extent since your last report—yet we have held our own in this respect, but we have strengthened ourselves by getting closer together, and having a good attendance at our meetings, which is the backbone and strength of any order. Thorough organization is essential for successful arbitration, and where arbitration fails strikes seldom succeed. We often stay in our division room late at night discussing the welfare of the company by which we are employed as well as for our own. For example: We drew up and presented to the officials a resolution asking them to use Egypt or North Carolina coal twelve months before it was used—it having been shown that it would save to the company some \$3,000 per month. This coal was at one time pronounced unfit for locomotive use, but we are now using it successfully.

We have in our ranks men of character and ability, the proof of which is, they are being recognized and appointed to positions of trust, both political and financial, by the different state governments all over the United States. Since your last report the ability of one of our members has been recognized, and the confidence in him manifested by the appointment of Brother D. M. King to the important position of road foreman of engines. He too appointed by officers who had known him only for a short time, though he has been with us for years. They displayed their good judgment and saw in him a man of unquestionable ability, and one who had the confidence and good will of the men. And may Brother King so fill his position and do his duty to the company he represents, and to the men of whom he has charge, that he may again receive the reward of duty well and faithfully performed. It is my most earnest desire to see the order prosper by loyalty to ourselves and superior officers, so that we may win the entire confidence of the public, and present to the greedy capitalist a front as solid and unbroken as a Macedonian phalanx.

With the best wishes for yours and the bureau, I am

Yours fraternally,

C. H. BECKHAM,
Chief Division 339.

WILMINGTON, N. C., November 15, 1895.

MR. B. R. LACY, Commissioner of Labor, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—Your favor of recent date asking for information in regard to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, received, and in reply thereto, I take great pleasure in giving you a partial history of the objects and aims, with some of the workings, of this organization.

On August 17th, 1864, in the city of Detroit, Mich., there assembled about ten or twelve Engineers who organized this Brotherhood. The principles upon which this organization is founded is sobriety, truth, justice, and morality, and its purpose is to elevate the standings of its members in society, to combine their interest, and to improve their character as men. An Engineer of to-day must be educated and very temperate in his habits, and must possess a nerve compared almost to iron; and when you find a true Engineer, you see a man who knows no such thing as fear where duty calls him. Not every man that runs an Engine is a member of our Brotherhood, as we do not take in members simply to swell our ranks, for when an Engineer desires to join the organization, it must be proven that he is a sober man of good moral character, and in good standing in the community in which he resides; he must also have had at least one year's experience as a Locomotive Engineer. So, it will be seen, to gain admission to the ranks of the Brotherhood, a man must be worthy and well qualified. Our members are taught to improve themselves in every way possible, and to practice economy and carefulness with everything entrusted to their care or keeping. The Brotherhood offers great protection to railroad companies, and also to the public. For, if a member wilfully or carelessly endangers the lives of those entrusted to his care, or injures the property of the railroad company, he is at once brought to trial, and if proven guilty, he is expelled or suspended—as the case may require. We also publish his name, with the offense committed, and the punishment inflicted upon him, in our monthly journal, which is read in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. This same course is pursued against a member for drunkenness (which is a thing of the past) or any conduct unbecoming a gentleman, or that is calculated to bring disgrace upon him or his family, or this organization. So, it will be seen that the teachings of the Brotherhood are to make better engineers and better citizens. The Brotherhood gives great protection to its members in securing their rights, and while we do not dictate, still we set a reasonable price for an honest day's work done by skilled workmen. We are a very conservative order, yet we are a striking organization, but if you will search our history you will find that whenever we have resorted to a strike, it was only after we had exhausted all efforts to bring about a reasonable adjustment of the difference that existed. The necessity for mutual concessions and cooperation rests as imperatively upon capital as upon labor. There is no subject that should engage the thoughtful study of our legislators more than the relations of labor and capital; and the peaceful and equitable adjustment of any difference without having strikes, or the streets paraded by lawless mobs, as has been

the case with some factions of labor in many localities when the safety of life and property is imperiled simply because a small body of men ask a small increase of wages or some slight concessions in their work. I do not say that they are not entitled to these things when asked for, as in all probability they are right. The point is that it is becoming more imperative upon the states to put a stop to such trials of endurance, physical and financial. I contend that no body of men, how just their cause, have a right to terrorize a whole community; and then, on the other hand, there should be some point at which the government can intervene in behalf of the employee in protecting him in his wages, as it has in his hours of work. Whether we be a wage-earner or capitalist, legislation to solve this problem would be welcome. Both are interested in maintaining the peace, and I think the time has come for public men of courage to take up this question. Wage-earner and capitalist owe an equal duty to society, and it seems to me that whatever invasion of individual rights might be embraced in a compulsory arbitration law, it would be more than justified by the good that would result to the community at large. The great depression which has existed all over the country for the past two years or more, has been a great strain upon all laboring men. But be it said to their credit, they have acted nobly, for when these hard times come it is time the capitalist suffers by having his dividends reduced, but there his trouble ends. With the laboring man, however, reverses have a different and weightier significance. It means privations in home and family. Labor has been facing such conditions for a long while of industrial stagnation. In many places labor has been content with less wages, and in some places, no wages at all, and if it had not been for the labor organizations which have made good citizens of its members, there is no telling what might have occurred. The Brotherhood is willing always to go further than half way to prevent trouble or loss to anyone. But when these strikes occur, you can easily imagine who suffers most—judging from a financial standpoint. While we stand alone, yet we are friendly to all laboring organizations, and I am proud to say that anarchy has no place in our ranks, and when capital and other labor are at war with each other, the Brotherhood will be found in the valley between, extending the hand of friendship to capital on one side, to labor on the other, and saying, "Come, let us reason together."

We have an insurance in connection with our organization, and while the Brotherhood protects a member in many ways, he is also required to give protection to those dependent upon him. Such is our law, and while some consider this compulsion, I do not so understand it, for a man has a perfect right, and is invited, to read our laws before he makes application for membership. We visit our sick and minister to their wants. We also watch over and care for the widow and orphans of deceased Brothers. The proceeds from the publication of our monthly journal goes to help the widow and orphans.

Years ago ignorance prevailed to a great extent with all laboring men; but, thanks to organization, they were aroused, and now we know no such thing as looking backward, but the Brotherhood will be found in the front

ranks of progress, seeking every opportunity to improve itself and better its condition. Lack of time forbids me from going farther with this hastily written letter, and in conclusion, I express the hope that as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has done so much for us, that all who have not done so will join that higher and nobler Brotherhood composed of Christians, so that when we have made our last run here on this earth we may be received by the Grand Chief of the Universe, and be admitted into a better world.

Yours truly,

THOS. McMILLIAN,

Member of Div. 314 B. of L. E.,

Wilmington, N. C.

NEW BERNE, N. C., Nov. 15, 1895.

MR. B. R. LACY, Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter arrived after some delay, and I am glad you remember me as your friend. I shall endeavor to give you my opinion as to the workingman. They should all be united. Organized labor, with good, honest, intelligent leaders, with a little honest legislation in the labor world, then soon, we would have nothing to complain of. If all labor was as well organized as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, with as good and noble men at the helm as they, there would be better times in the labor ranks.

The workingmen need to try and elevate themselves, and to do this they must have good reading matter, and make the best use of their leisure time. The laborer must be sober and rarely, if ever idle, and on every occasion to improve himself by trying to learn something new.

If we could have plenty of capital to come our way, build factories and employ all those who need it, it would be a great help to our entire country. The workingman must think and act for himself and not be led astray by empty-headed politicians; but he must look to all that is high, grand and noble. I am sorry that I cannot write something of real value. Wishing you all the success in the world, I am

Fraternally,

C. D. DUNCAN.

RALEIGH, Wake County, N. C.

MR. B. R. LACY, Commissioner of Labor, Raleigh, N. C.

MY DEAR SIR:—At your request, I write you, though your letter reached me at a time when I was extremely busy, and what I write you will be in a very hurried manner.

Since my letter to you one year ago, there has been but little change in the status of the Alliance. The low prices ruling for farm products that have prevailed through the past winter, spring and summer, have had its depressing influence upon the membership of our order, more so, without doubt, than upon any other organization in the United States, causing thousands who believe in the principles of the Alliance, and who in fact, are Alliancesmen, to be dropped from the rolls, because they feel unable, while striving to keep the "wolf from the door," to pay the small dues required of them in many cases needing every cent they handle to purchase the scanty clothing for their families.

The education of the Alliance upon economic questions has been so rapid, that today, a great majority of the people of the United States agree with the organization in its demands, which for seven years have remained unchanged, but which are being discussed, not only in North Carolina, but throughout the country, and at last is stirring up the governments of Europe. The cause for depression in, not only farm products, but manufactured articles, which the Alliance plainly pointed out years ago to be, is not from an increased supply of these articles, but from a rotten plutocratic, monetary system, by which this government has turned over to New York and London "money sharks," the whole control of the finances of this country, by which silver, the people's money, has been demonetized and the greenbacks, non-interest-bearing bonds, are being replaced and destroyed by interest bearing bonds. Gold bonds at the dictation of these money "leeches" and "land sharks" through the connivance of corrupt officials of our government.

Today the great issue before the people, and upon which the political battle of 1896 will be fought, is the financial question, the one subject, which for several years the Alliance has shown to be paramount to all others, and upon which issue rests either the safety of the homes of the people, the safety of the liberties of the masses, the safety of our Republican form of government, or instead, the enslavement of the masses, the confiscation of their homes and the institution of the monarchical form of government. The Alliance has led the fight and has forced the issues in North Carolina, and the people have taken them up and have endorsed the Alliance demands, and I believe that this country will be redeemed on the lines pointed out by the Alliance. While this burning question has secured a great amount of discussion from the members, yet our business operations have not been neglected. The Alliance has led in co-operation in buying supplies, whereby in North Carolina alone, it has saved to the farmers thousands, yea, millions of dollars since its organization.

This is especially so in the purchase of fertilizers, agricultural and labor

implements, where the greatest savings have been made. In the past five years fertilizers have been reduced through the Alliance Agency from about \$32 per ton to \$20 per ton. But the Alliance is yet in its infancy in selling the products of the farm and in manufacturing the raw material ready for use. The last State Alliance took a decided step forward, when it authorized its State Executive Committee to procure property for headquarters and for starting manufacturing enterprises. A property was found, a price was agreed upon, but being owned by minors in part, it was put up at public auction at the court house door. The price agreed upon was bid by our State business agent, when lo, to our surprise, the bid was raised and it passed from us. Since then your correspondent has been kept busy, assisting in looking up property, and we have not, as yet, found what we want. The purpose of the Alliance was to commence the manufacture of shoes, leather, etc. The Alliance proposes to take the hides of the beeves by purchase, tan them into leather, turning the leather into shoes, harness and horse collars, and by this co-operation, get better manufactured articles and at less expense to our brethren. I should not be surprised if it did not go yet farther and start its oil mills, guano factories, woolen and cotton mills, factories for clothing, hats, flour, plows and wagons. The Alliance does not intend to stop in its work until the farmers and laborers are co-operating on all needful lines.

Every farmer and laborer and others eligible living in the country and smaller towns are cordially invited to become members of this organization. It is a duty they owe to their families, their country, and to themselves, and a great majority would do so, but for the political bosses who call themselves patriots, who care more for partisan politics, the success of their party, and a place at the "jic counter," than they do for the rights and liberties of the people; for they use every effort to keep the farmers from organizing, and try to keep them divided by appealing to prejudices, so they can use them for selfish ends. The Alliance is not a partisan body. It believes in the people, untrammelled and unbiassed, asserting their rights and ruling the country.

"Equal rights to all, and special privileges to none," is the Alliance motto. Every man to join what church he chooses, affiliate with what political party he desires, but that he should cast his vote for no man whom he knows is opposed to the Alliance demands. If each Allianceman would do this, then our demands would be made into law. Each member has a right to vote as he chooses, with any political party, and these acts no one has a right to question, and these rights no true Allianceman will question.

The Alliance members have cause for rejoicing, and are thankful to the last legislature for restoring to the members the Alliance charter as granted in 1889, but which the legislature of 1893 dared to lay hands on to destroy. It is to be congratulated upon the progress it has made and the influence it carries when it has made one of its members from North Carolina a United States Senator, and two others, Members of the House of Represen-

tatives, and two other persons not members of our order, but who claimed to stand with us in our demands, are also members of the lower House of Congress. Our enemies claim we are dying in North Carolina, yet this shows plainly we are not dying nor sleeping, or we could not be making such headway. It shows plainly, that if the farmers and laborers in North Carolina were half united, that no power could resist our onward march, and that we could send every member of that body out of our organization if we so desired, and our demands would the sooner be made into law for the benefit of all the people.

Let the great number of farmers who have never been members and those that once belonged to the order, but not now members, join our organization and we could compel legislation to be enacted that would give all men what our platform demands: "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none."

Let those that once belonged to the order return to it, and monopoly would be compelled to hide his pernicious head, and trusts and combines made for the people's injury, would be no more known in the land.

Let the millions of farmers in the land join our ranks, and the "money sharks" and stock and produce gamblers would be driven to take up their abode in some other clime, or else follow a more honorable calling.

Let the millions of farmers join our "Spartan Band" and foreign syndicates will cease to own the hundreds of millions of acres of American soil which our forefathers wrested from the English at the point of the bayonet, and which should only belong to Americans.

Let the farmers, one-half of them, join our forces, then these foreign syndicates would not control the great commercial highways of commerce to which we are now compelled to pay a tribute greater than we are able to bear.

Let the majority of the farmers and country laborers unite with us, then we would show to the world that our finances could be managed by Americans and that we would not ask English bankers to manage them for us. Then we would restore the money of our "daddies" to its proper place, and not be compelled to pay to foreign masters interest in gold on our own bonds.

Let the people all over the country unite with us, and we will restore to them the government by the people, for the people.

The Alliance stands to-day on the watch tower proclaiming to the people the wrongs inflicted upon them, the causes, and how to right them. Its members are ready, willing, and waiting to co-operate with the people in re-establishing this government to the people's rule. Its members are advised to obey laws enacted by the government, but that they should protest at the ballot box if they believe them to be wrong.

Since writing the above, I am proud to say to you that the Alliance has secured a most valuable piece of property for headquarters and manufacturing enterprises near Hillsboro, in Orange county. The property consists of 140 acres of land beautifully laid out for our purposes, on north side

of and contiguous to the greatest railroad system of the South, the Southern. On the lands are two splendid brick buildings, one 215 feet long, 24 feet wide, 3 stories high, reminding one of the pictures seen of an English castle. The other, a dwelling house of 42 by 44, two stories high, built on same plan, both of these buildings of finest brick. One long single story wooden building with floor space of more than 6,000 square feet, and other smaller buildings. The lands are sloping to railroad and interspersed with many springs and branches which flow into Eno River less than one-half mile from property. Your correspondent is now on the grounds putting buildings in repair for headquarters for homes and the starting of our enterprises. Thanking you for your kind consideration in waiting for this communication which has been delayed and written under so many difficulties, I am, sir,

Yours very truly,

W. S. BARNES,

Raleigh, N. C., Nov., 1895.

Sec. Treas., N. C. F. S. A.

CHAPTER VII.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

On account of want of means this branch of industry has not been properly examined. The letters from Dr. W. R. Capehart and Mr. Wm. L. Davis are pregnant with facts, that bring out in strong colors the importance of this industry to North Carolina and the loss to this report by reason of not having means sufficient to investigate. What does the people know of this army of 10,000 citizens, their needs, wants, or conditions? To the above named gentlemen I desire to express my sincere thanks for their letters.

Before this report is printed it is to be devoutly hoped that Mr. Cleveland will call one of them, Dr. Capehart, to the important position of Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries. He is without any shadow of doubt the very best equipped man for the place. His long experience, his untiring zeal and industry, his absolute honesty and loyalty to every duty, marks him as the man for the place. On account of lack of more recent information, I take the following from the report of 1894:

“The *data* contained herein is the most recent on this work, no field work having been done since 1891. This table shows that in 1889, in the twenty-six counties represented, there was \$968,600 invested to prosecute this work; that in 1890 there was \$1,243,988, a difference and a gain of \$275,388 in one year; and not one dollar of this money was expended for labor; it simply purchased the paraphernalia to prosecute the work. It further shows that in 1889 there were employed on this work 8,655 persons, and in 1890, 10,274, an increase of 1,619.”

Following is an article by Dr. Hugh M. Smith, acting assistant in charge of Division of Fisheries, U. S. Fish Commission, "The Fisheries of North Carolina Considered by Counties;" also the tables:

THE FISHERIES OF NORTH CAROLINA CONSIDERED BY COUNTIES.

There are seventeen counties in North Carolina having frontage on the ocean or on the sounds tributary thereto, all of which maintain more or less important fisheries. These in their geographical order, beginning at the north, are Currituck, Camdem, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Bertie, Washington, Tyrrell, Dare, Hyde, Pamlico, Craven, Carteret, Onslow, Pender, New Hanover and Brunswick. There are also nine additional counties situated at some distance from the coast and abutting on rivers in which commercial fishing is prosecuted. These are Gates and Hertford counties, on the Chowan river; Martin county on the Roanoke river; Beaufort, Pitt and Edgecombe counties, on Tar river and its termination, the Pamlico; Lenoir county, on the Neuse river, and Duplin and Sampson counties, on the Cape Fear river.

In the following tables the fisheries in each of these counties are shown in detail. The two tables relate, respectively, to the persons employed, the apparatus, boats, etc., used; the quantity and value of products taken in the shore or boat fisheries, and the results of the vessel fisheries.

In the first table special attention should be directed (1) to the large number of fishery employees in Dare, Carteret, Pamlico and Craven counties; and (2) to the marked increase in 1890 over 1889 in the number of shoresmen in Pasquotank and Beaufort counties, owing to the establishment of oyster canning and packing houses.

The precedence which Dare county exercises in the number of persons employed is naturally maintained in the matter of capital invested, as shown in the second table. The principal items of this county are boats and gill nets, while in Carteret county, which ranks second in the amount of capital devoted to the industry, the value of the vessels exceeds any other single element of expense; and in Pasquotank county, which ranks third, the chief investment is in shore property and working capital. Chowan county leads in the value of the seines and pound nets, the number of the latter being greater than in all the other counties combined.

The value of the products of the shore fisheries of Dare county in 1890, was over \$90,000 more than that of the next important county, viz., Carteret, and over \$150,000 more than that of Chowan county, which ranks third. Shad and oysters are the two principal products of Dare county, the former being more valuable than all the other species combined, and both being taken in larger quantities than in any other county. The objects of capture which give prominence to the fisheries of Carteret county are oysters,

mullet and squeteague. In the yield of oysters the county ranks next to Dare county, and in that of the two last named it takes first place. Chowan county is notable for its catch of alewives, in which it is the leading county of the State, while the yield of shad is also large, ranking next to Dare county.

A prominent feature of the fishing industry in North Carolina is the relatively and actually unimportant nature of the vessel fisheries, a condition which contrasts strongly with most of the other important fishing States. The vessel fisheries exist only in Craven and Carteret counties, and may be said to be restricted to the taking of oysters and menhaden, although in Carteret county a few blue-fish, mullet, Spanish mackerel and squeteague are sometimes caught. The configuration of the shores and the abundance of fish in the inshore waters have, up to the present time, precluded the necessity for engaging in the offshore vessel fisheries, except for menhaden. When the emergency arises or the occasion requires the pelagic waters contiguous to the North Carolina coast will no doubt yield satisfactory results.

TABLE NO. 1—SHOWING BY COUNTIES THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE FISHERIES OF NORTH CAROLINA IN 1889 AND 1890.

COUNTIES.	On vessels fishing.		On vessels trans- porting.		In shore fisheries.		On shore, in fac- tories, etc.		Total.	
	1888.	1890.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Currituck					490	558	20	21	510	579
Camden					86	38			36	38
Pasquotank			21	26	121	124	86	796	228	946
Perquimans					110	102	10	8	120	110
Chowan			18	17	506	488	307	309	831	814
Gates					8	10			8	10
Hertford					34	35			34	35
Bertie					348	234	89	71	437	305
Martin					126	126	16	16	142	142
Washington					136	133	66	67	202	200
Tyrrell					131	128	38	28	169	156
Dare			15	15	1,348	1,440	70	72	1,433	1,527
Hyde					143	156	7		150	157
Beaufort					98	135	13	607	111	742
Pitt					46	46			46	46
Edgecombe					103	113			103	113
Pamlico and Craven	51	51		16	863	917	560	614	1,474	1,598
Lenoir					27	27			27	27
Carteret	182	200	56	96	933	975	128	122	1,269	1,393
Onslow					504	524	55	55	559	579
New Hanover				5	274	286	10	10	284	301
Pender					111	113			111	113
Duplin					68	68			68	68
Sampson					126	126			126	126
Brunswick					148	150			148	150
Total	233	251	110	175	6,837	7,052	1,475	2,796	8,655	10,274

TABLE NO. 2—SHOWING BY COUNTIES THE APPARATUS AND CAPITAL EMPLOYED IN THE FISHERIES OF NORTH CAROLINA IN 1889 AND 1890.

DESIGNATION.	Currituck.				Camden.			
	1889.		1890.		1889.		1890.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Boats.....	306	\$ 11,860	271	\$ 18,790	36	\$ 4,870	37	\$ 4,910
Apparatus of capture:								
Seine.....	191	5,520	216	5,595				
Pound nets.....	9	585	10	645				
Gill nets.....	7,700	13,550	9,250	15,888	2,038	8,008	2,060	3,040
Pots.....	145	230	420	640				
Shore property and accessories		1,320		1,515		710		725
Cash capital.....		2,500		2,500				
Total.....		\$ 35,565		\$ 40,528		\$ 8,588		\$ 8,675
DESIGNATION.	Pasquotank.				Perquimans.			
	1889.		1890.		1889.		1890.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Vessels transporting	9	\$ 2,575	10	\$ 5,475				
Tonnage.....	99.76		166.99					
Outfit.....		767		960				
Boats.....	33	2,493	33	2,493	33	1,761	29	1,538
Pontoons or pile-drivers					1	50	1	50
Apparatus of capture:								
Seine.....	5	620	5	620	2	2,000	2	2,000
Pound nets.....	10	1,700	10	1,725	86	6,850	65	5,200
Gill nets.....	2,625	3,844	2,650	3,957	1,170	1,641	1,210	1,772
Skin nets.....	25	63	25	63				
Shore properties and accessories		9,950		41,400		1,728		1,540
Cash capital.....		20,100		121,100		1,050		850
Total.....		\$ 42,112		\$ 177,793		\$ 15,080		\$ 12,950

DESIGNATION.	Chowan.				Gates.				Hertford.			
	1889.		1890.		1889.		1890.		1889.		1890.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Vessels transporting.....	8	\$ 3,500	8	\$ 3,400								
Tonnage.....	64.51		60.06									
Outfit.....		718		595								
Boats.....	131	5,743	123	5,520	6	\$ 330	7	\$ 405	14	\$ 657	15	\$ 678
Steam flats.....	8	8,800	8	8,800								
Pontoons or pile-drivers.....	13	750	14	825								
Apparatus of capture :												
Seines.....	9	19,800	8	18,800								
Pound nets.....	466	36,305	485	37,768	16	1,800	22	2,100	5	750	5	775
Gill nets.....	19	275	24	325	85	1,110	75	95	8	840	9	950
Shore prop'y and accessories.....		43,377		42,875		330		440	100	135	110	143
Cash capital.....		10,900		10,700						410		426
Total.....		\$130,168		\$129,608		\$ 2,560		\$ 3,040		\$ 2,792		\$ 2,972

DESIGNATION.	Bertie.				Martin.				Washington.			
	1889.		1890.		1889.		1890.		1889.		1890.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Boats.....	32	\$ 1,565	25	\$ 1,125	45	\$ 745	45	\$ 735	37	\$ 2,400	36	\$ 2,420
Steam flats.....	8	8,600	8	8,600					6	255	6	250
Ponton or pile-drivers.....												
Apparatus of capture :												
Seines.....	10	19,600	7	12,600	4	2,600	4	2,600	4	3,000	4	3,000
Pound nets.....	27	1,600	28	1,659					107	8,705	109	8,855
Gill nets.....									471	771	486	798
Skin nets.....					30	90	30	90	181	952	193	1,006
Shore prop'y and accessories.....		19,350		16,845		4,000		4,000		7,550		7,560
Cash capital.....		8,000		5,000		1,950		1,950		2,000		2,000
Total.....		\$ 59,215		\$ 45,320		\$ 9,385		\$ 9,375		\$ 25,083		\$ 25,884

TABLE NO. 2—CONTINUED.

DESIGNATION.	Tyrrell.				Dare.				Hyde.			
	1888.		1890.		1889.		1890.		1889.		1890.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Vessels transporting Tonnage.....		\$		\$	7	\$ 2,150	7	\$ 2,125		\$		\$
Outfit.....					55.37		55.39					
Boats.....	57	3,440	59	3,650		515		395				
Steam flats.....					1,147	75,780	1,184	72,071	98	4,130	107	4,485
Pontoons or pile-drivers.....	1	120	1	120	4	6,600	4	6,600				
Apparatus of capture :					3	150	4	225				
Seines.....	1	500	1	500	238	13,045	246	13,983	91	2,026	87	1,900
Pound net.....	102	8,560	115	9,535	38	4,450	54	6,182	4	600	8	1,200
Gill nets.....	2,850	4,387	2,230	5,106	48,975	75,298	56,396	85,947	2,214	3,047	2,570	3,955
Fyke nets.....					15	265	17	289				
Pots.....					120	180	650	975			30	45
Tongs, rakes and forks.....					374	1,790	424	2,140	65	390	70	420
Minor apparatus.....		160		160								
Shore prop'y and accessories.....		1,980		2,200		33,050		34,985		2,780		380
Cash capital.....		500		500		12,500		9,500		2,000		
Total.....		\$ 19,647		\$ 21,771		\$ 225,773		\$ 235,417		\$ 14,973		\$ 12,985

TABLE NO. 2—CONTINUED.

DESIGNATION.	Beaufort.			Pitt.			Edgecombe.		
	1889.			1890.			1890.		
	No.	Value.	No.	No.	Value.	No.	No.	Value.	No. Value.
Boats.....	49	\$ 4,290	65	35	\$ 390	34	87	\$ 610	93 \$ 690
Apparatus of capture :									
Seines.....	16	4,800	21	2	200	2	3	300	4 400
Pound nets.....	17	2,800	27	3	300	4	4	400	4 375
Gill nets.....	1,950	2,750	2,900	30	150	28	80	400	85 420
Skim nets.....									
Pots.....	25	40	65		95				
Shore prop'y and accessories		9,430			50,905			139	160
Cash capital.....		10,800			67,300				
Total.....		\$ 34,910			\$ 138,380			\$ 1,849	\$ 2,045

TABLE NO. 2—CONTINUED.

DESIGNATION.	Pamlico and Craven.				Lenoir.				Carteret.			
	1889.		1890.		1889.		1890.		1889.		1890.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Vessels fishing.....	13	\$ 3,175	13	\$ 3,175		\$			84	\$ 24,040	41	\$ 27,375
Tonnage.....	103.47		103.47						370.32		427.25	
Outfit.....		2,450		2,450						8,677		9,679
Vessels transporting.....			5	9,750					27	15,725	42	30,050
Tonnage.....			185.47						316.52		575.78	
Outfit.....				595						1,575		2,585
Boats.....	407	9,571	434	9,982	9	54	9	54	704	24,177	701	23,977
Apparatus of capture—vessel fisheries :												
Seines.....									12	3,775	16	3,975
Lines.....										2		2
Tongs.....	38	100	28	100					56	146	72	184
Apparatus of capture—shore fisheries :												
Seines.....	64	6,650	69	6,900	9	450	9	450	427	11,660	416	11,120
Gill nets.....	4,300	7,800	4,066	6,457					5,148	11,779	5,148	11,779
Skin nets.....	320	960	300	900								
Tongs, rakes and forks.....									585	1,086	680	1,173
Shore property and accessories.....		33,920		35,620								
Cash capital.....		28,000		34,500		72		72		50,805		49,805
Total.....		\$ 92,626		\$ 110,429		\$ 576		\$ 576		\$ 197,097		\$ 214,204

TABLE NO. 2—CONTINUED.

DESIGNATION.	Onslow.			New Hanover.			Pender.			
	1889.		1890.	1889.		1890.	1889.		1890.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Vessels transporting.										
Tonnage		\$				2	\$2,200			
Outfit.						41.18	220			
Boats.	285	5,355	307		65	\$1,166	70	1,286	18	\$290
Apparatus of capture:										
Seines	37	2,760	38		81	1,350	34	1,490	18	810
Gill nets	629	7,574	642		130	3,514	114	3,250	17	555
Skin nets					20	60	22	66		
Lines		3			4	36		47		
Tongs, rakes and forks	140	312	195			10		10		
Miscellaneous apparatus.						47		42		
Shore property and accessories		6,070				8,940		8,940	90	90
Cash capital		2,700				2,500		2,500		
Total		\$ 24,774				\$17,623		\$20,051		\$1,745
										\$1,810

TABLE NO. 2—CONTINUED.

DESIGNATION.	Duplin.			Sampson.			Brunswick.					
	1889.		1890.		1890.		1890.					
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.				
Boats.....	17	\$ 85	17	\$ 85	81	\$404	81	\$404	15	\$ 378	16	\$ 396
Apparatus of capture:												
Seines.....	17	561	17	561	28	615	28	615	15	1,665	16	1,680
Gill nets.....					25	25	25	25	9	292	9	360
Fyke nets.....					18	90	19	95				
Skim nets.....					45	113	45	113				
Lines.....						4		4				
Shore property and accessories.....		45		48		32		35		450		480
Total.....		\$691		\$694		\$1,283		\$1,291		\$2,785		\$2,916

DR. CAPEHART'S LETTER.

AVOCA, N. C., Sept. 21, 1895.

MR. B. R. LACY, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Raleigh, N. C.

Desiring to give you an idea of the fishing interests of Albemarle Sound and its tributaries, and its value to the laboring interests to this section, I beg leave to submit the following:

The steam-power and horse-power seines on the waters above mentioned have invested in realty about \$95,000; personalty, about \$55,000; requiring a yearly outlay in keeping up realty and personalty, the latter being very perishable, of \$30,000.

Realty consists of landings, beach property, engines, houses, etc.

Personalty consists of steam flats and machinery, seines, rope, cord, stands, vats, etc.

These plants give employment for fifty days to the following wage-earners, in North Carolina, without exception:

Five hundred and thirty able-bodied men, expert fishermen, who receive wages ranging from 80 cents to \$3.50 per day, aggregating \$30,000, and to four hundred women, who receive wages from \$10 to \$14 per month, aggregating \$9,000.

In rigging these seines in the month of February, you give employment to labor at from 75 cents to \$2.50 per day, equal to \$1,100.

To repair these seines for next year's use, you employ experts at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day, equal to about \$2,400, now almost entirely knit by machines in Boston and other Northern cities.

Employment is given at 40 cents per cord to chop engine wood, equal to about \$600.

You observe that these North Carolina plants, valued at only about \$150,000, pay to North Carolina wage-earners over \$40,000 in the short space of fifty days. Look at the value of the plants to per cent. going for wages.

I say nothing to employment given to Northern people, and the profit to the manufacturers of rope, twine, seine, cork, rubber boots, oil cloths, barrels, etc., but only make an effort to show what North Carolinians are receiving.

The products of these plants and labor, iced fish, from the seines, twelve thousand boxes, valued at \$175,000.

These iced fish all go to Northern markets. This necessitates the purchase of eleven thousand tons of ice. It requires three hundred and twenty-four thousand feet of plank for said boxes.

It requires twenty thousand barrels for the fish that are packed in salt, and are valued at \$80,000.

These all go to North Carolina and Virginia markets. The cost of these barrels is about \$12,000, giving employment to many Northern coopers at good wages. (Shame to us.)

The fertilizing material from the seines are thirty thousand tubs, valued at \$7,500.

Ten tubs are sufficient for one acre of corn, and will increase the yield on three thousand acres, fifteen bushels per acre, 45,000 bushels, valued at 60 cents per bushel, average price, \$37,000, and gives employment, at good wages, to handle said fertilizer and an increased quantity of corn.

The pound or Dutch-net interest for said Albemarle and adjacent waters is by far the greater quantity of material, seines having decreased steadily in the past twenty years, and pound-nets having increased yearly. There are now about eleven hundred pound-nets, which give employment to four hundred skilled fishermen, who receive wages ranging from 80 cents to \$3 per day, for an average of about 100 days, amounting to \$30,000.

To 680 shore hands, almost all women, at \$10 to \$12 per month. \$10,000 per month.

This requires about 125 boats, valued at \$15,625, giving employment to a large force of boat-builders at \$1 to \$2 per day, \$1,000.

It requires 30,000 pine poles, 15 to 35 feet long, cost us about 15 to 20 cents, or \$5,000, which gives employment, at good wages to many men in January and February.

Material used, 260,000 yards of netting, 12 to 24 feet deep when hung ready for fishing, valued at \$110,000.

The Dutch-net catches about 7,500 boxes of iced fish, requiring about 20,000 feet of plank and 350 tons of ice. These iced fish go to the Northern markets exclusively. The herring catch is about 40,000,000 fish, valued at \$140,000. A large proportion of this catch is sold in North Carolina and Virginia consumers, they being shipped in flour barrels and boxes largely, frequently selling as low as \$2.50 per thousand. See the advantage to the consumers of our section.

If these herrings were all cut and barrelled it would require 45,000 barrels. This catch would yield in fertilizing material and increase the corn crop, \$27,500.

Within the past ten years there has developed an interest that has grown more rapidly than any in our section. At first one or two boats with a few thousand yards of netting were set in the Albemarle Sound during summer months catching sturgeon. The object being to secure the female sturgeon from which the roe is obtained, and immediately converted by the addition of germ of salt into caviar; which, having been packed in oak kegs containing 120 pounds each, is shipped via New York to Germany and Russia, and for which the fisherman receive from \$30 to \$40 per keg on the beach. Said caviar seems to be increasing in value each year; the latter figure being the price obtained this season. This interest has increased so rapidly that 100 boats giving employment to over 200 expert fishermen was the outfit used for the present season. The owner furnishing boats valued at about \$125 each, with netting, from one to two thousand yards to the boat. These boats are equipped with a force of men who receive for their wages a specified value for fish delivered ranging from \$1.50 for male fish and \$3.00 for female fish. The flesh of these fish goes packed in ice to New York, while the roe from the female is converted into caviar as before stated.

Each fisherman receives from \$10 to \$60 per week for the fish they have delivered to the owner of the outfit. These 250 men frequently receive as much as \$5,000 a single week, while the caviar maker, or owner of the outfit, not unfrequently obtains caviar valued at \$40, the eggs from three sturgeon which has cost him about \$9.00.

I beg leave to annex a copy of a report I made to Col. Polk, then Commissioner of Agriculture, in 1879, which will enable you to estimate the rapid progress made :

[COPY.]

COL. L. L. POLK,

MY DEAR COLONEL:—Please find enclosed estimate of yearly expense of Albemarle fisheries, and its tributaries, seines and Dutch nets, but does not include the thousand of gill nets in the lower sound.

Number of hands employed, 12,000.

The average yearly catch of herrings, 47,000,000; valued at \$3.00 per thousand, \$141,000.

Shad, 337,000, at 18½ cents, \$58,660.

Striped bass, 168,000 pounds, at .08 cents, \$13,440.

White perch, 125,000 pounds, at .06 cents, \$7,500.

Sturgeon, 1,150, at \$1.50 each, \$1,725.

Aggregate, \$222,325; less expense, \$175,000, \$47,325.

Add to this the value of the fertilizing material, offal and refuse fish, 9,400,000 pounds, sufficient for 3,700 acres of corn, giving an average increase of fifteen bushels per acre, or 4,700 bushels valued at fifty cents, \$23,500.

The above approximates the catch and its value to North Carolina. Permit me to say that artificial propagation shad, in my opinion, if judiciously carried on and not wasted in experimental planting, will triple our catch of shad in the next ten years.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

W. R. CAPEHART.

Continuing my present report to you, I beg leave to say since writing the above I have obtained from our transportation companies figures that will bear me out in my estimate of our growing interest. In 1882 to 1892 the number of boxes of iced fish sent north increased from 13,700 to 23,900; and from 1892 the increase reached 42,400 boxes of iced fish, including the boxes of iced sturgeon. I desire to call your attention to the fact that I have not reported the gill net interests in the lower waters that employ about a thousand sail boats and hundreds of thousand yards of cob-web-like netting set exclusively for shad from January to May. The season of 1895 was the most successful for a great many years for this class of fishermen. Many boats, manned with three men, cleared above all expenses, from \$500, and some as much as \$1,000 to the boat, adding largely to shipment of this year. I remain,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

W. R. CAPEHART.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., September 17, 1895.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Commissioner of Labor.

MY DEAR SIR:—Replying to your recent inquiry concerning the fish and oyster industry of my section of the State, I have to say that from my own observation (my personal attention being given to my seine fishery at Croatan) and from inquiry, I am prepared to give you the following succinct report:

The number of pound nets used last season between Croatan Light House and Hatteras Inlet was not less than 850.

There were used 60,000 gill nets, one thousand men and four hundred and seventy-five boats being employed in fishing the same, with thirty small vessels to run the fish to market.

My own haul seine comprises the only one of that character within the territory named. I employ at my fishery fifty-five men and twelve women. We use two steam boats and have two steam hauling gear for shooting seine and taking it in. We also use one vessel and two other boats in shipping our fish.

I can not report accurately upon the oyster business. I do know, however, that during the months of March and April last season there were at least one hundred vessels to pass my fishery heavily laden with oysters, each vessel averaging 2,000 bushels. And that as many more went out of the Inlet loaded with oysters taken from our waters, and that over five-sixth of them all were carried out of North Carolina.

Hoping the above will prove of some service to you, I am,

Very truly yours,

WM. C. DAVIS.

CHAPTER VIII.

NEWSPAPERS.

This chapter has made the report valuable to a great many who could not get this information from any other source.

The law creating the Bureau requires the list of papers to be kept in this office; and I have made every endeavor to have it absolutely accurate, and hope that no paper has been overlooked.

Last year we reported 219 papers in the State, this year shows 235.

At the end of the table will be found a summary showing that there has been some changes, especially in the political papers.

To those Editors who have been kind enough to send their papers to this office I desire to express my sincere thanks.

TABLE No. 9.

SHOWING LIST OF NEWSPAPERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

TABLE NO. 9—LIST OF NEWSPAPERS

COUNTY.	Town.	Name of paper.
Alamance.....1	Graham.....	Alamance Gleaner.....
Alamance.....2	Burlington.....	Burlington News.....
Alamance.....3	Elon College.....	Elon College Monthly.....
Alamance.....4	Burlington.....	Evening Whisper.....
Alleghany.....1	Sparta.....	Alleghany Star.....
Beaufort.....1	Washington.....	Washington Progress.....
Beaufort.....2	Washington.....	Watch Tower.....
Beaufort.....3	Aurora.....	The Progressive Age.....
Beaufort.....4	Washington.....	Washington Gazette.....
Beaufort.....5	Bath.....	Evening News.....
Bertie.....1	Windsor.....	Windsor Ledger.....
Brunswick.....1	Southport.....	Southport Leader.....
Buncombe.....1	Asheville.....	Epworth News.....
Buncombe.....2	Asheville.....	Asheville Citizen.....
Buncombe.....3	Asheville.....	Asheville Citizen.....
Buncombe.....4	Asheville.....	Western Carolina Advocate.....
Buncombe.....5	Asheville.....	Dawn of Day.....
Burke.....1	Morganton.....	Morganton Herald.....
Burke.....2	Morganton.....	The Kelly Messenger.....
Cabarrus.....1	Concord.....	Concord times.....
Cabarrus.....2	Concord.....	Daily Standard.....
Cabarrus.....3	Concord.....	Weekly Standard.....
Cabarrus.....4	Concord.....	Daily Sun.....
Caldwell.....1	Lenoir.....	Lenoir Topic.....
Caswell.....1	Yanceyville.....	Caswell News.....
Caswell.....2	Milton.....	Chronicle.....
Catawba.....1	Hickory.....	Hickory Mercury.....
Catawba.....2	Hickory.....	Corinthian.....
Catawba.....3	Hickory.....	Zion Gazette.....
Catawba.....4	Hickory.....	Press and Carolinian.....
Catawba.....5	Catawba.....	Simple Testimony.....
Catawba.....6	Newton.....	Newton Enterprise.....
Catawba.....7	Newton.....	College Visitor.....
Chatham.....1	Pittsboro.....	Chatham Record.....
Cherokee.....1	Murphy.....	Murphy Bulletin.....
Cherokee.....2	Murphy.....	Cherokee Scout.....
Chowan.....1	Edenton.....	Fisherman and Farmer.....
Cleveland.....1	King's Mountain.....	Progressive Reformer.....
Cleveland.....2	Boiling Springs.....	Rural Reformer.....
Cleveland.....3	Shelby.....	Shelby Aurora.....
Columbus.....1	Whiteville.....	Columbus News.....
Columbus.....2	Vineland.....	Star of Columbus.....
Columbus.....3	Whiteville.....	The Sun.....
Craven.....1	Newbern.....	Journal.....
Craven.....2	Newbern.....	Journal.....
Cumberland.....1	Fayetteville.....	North Carolina Baptist.....
Cumberland.....2	Fayetteville.....	Fayetteville Observer.....
Davidson.....1	Lexington.....	Davidson Dispatch.....

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Name of Editor.	How published.	Day of week paper published.	Sub. price per year.
J. D. Kernodle.....	weekly	Thursday	\$ 1 50
C. W. Hunt.....	weekly	Wednesd'y	1 00
Students Elon College.....	monthly	Wednesd'y	1 00
W. P. Ezzell and E. E. Workman.....	daily		3 00
A. S. Carson.....	weekly	Wednesd'y	1 00
W. K. Jacobson.....	weekly	Tuesday	1 00
Rev. J. L. Winfield.....	semi-mont'ly		1 00
Progressive Age Publishing Company.....	weekly	Thursday	75
H. A. Latham.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
M. F. Haskette.....	daily		3 00
Benj. H. Swain.....	weekly	Wednesd'y	1 00
C. L. Stevens, P. J. Farrell, W. B. Stevens.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
Geo. L. Hackney.....	semi-mont'ly	Thursday	50
J. P. Carr, W. F. Randolph, F. E. Robinson.....	daily		6 00
J. P. Carr, W. F. Randolph, F. E. Robinson.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
M. P. Mathery.....	weekly	Thursday	2 00
Rev. Wm. S. Barrows.....	monthly		25
Herald Publishing Company.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
E. McK. Goodwin.....	weekly	Saturday	50
J. B. Spruill.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
James P. Cook.....	daily		4 00
James P. Cook.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
P. C. Page.....	daily		3 00
W. W. Scott, Jr.....	weekly	Monday	1 00
Poteat & Harris.....	weekly	Wednesd'y	1 00
M. L. King.....	weekly	Friday	1 00
J. F. Click.....	weekly	Wednesd'y	1 00
Rev. J. L. Murphy.....	monthly		50
Rev. D. C. Covington.....	monthly		35
Col. Marcellus E. Thornton.....	weekly	Wednesd'y	1 00
J. H. Booth.....	monthly		25
F. M. Williams.....	weekly	Friday	1 00
C. H. Mebane.....	monthly		50
Henry A. London.....	weekly	Thursday	1 50
A. A. Campbell.....	weekly	Friday	1 00
J. S. Meroney, Sr., & Co.....	weekly	Wednesd'y	1 00
A. H. Mitchell.....	weekly	Friday	1 50
H. P. Allison.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
J. Y. Hamrick.....	weekly	Wednesd'y	1 00
W. H. Miller.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
A. J. Maxwell.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
R. A. Rockwell.....	weekly	Friday	1 00
Rev. W. A. Forbes.....	weekly	Wednesd'y	1 00
E. E. Harper.....	daily		5 00
E. E. Harper.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
John A. Oates, Jr.....	weekly	Wednesd'y	1 00
E. J. Hale.....	weekly	Thursday	2 00
T. B. Eldridge.....	weekly	Wednesd'y	1 00

TABLE No.

COUNTY.	Town.	Name of paper.
Davidson.....2	Thomasville.....	Thomasville News.....
Davidson.....3	Thomasville.....	Charity and Children.....
Davie.....1	Mocksville.....	Davie Times.....
Duplin.....1	Kenansville.....	South'n Christ'n Her'ld and News Digest.....
Durham.....1	Durham.....	National Tobacco and Grocer.....
Durham.....2	Durham.....	Durham Daily Sun.....
Durham.....3	Durham.....	Durham Daily Globe.....
Durham.....4	Durham.....	Durham Weekly Globe.....
Durham.....5	Durham.....	Durham Recorder.....
Durham.....6	Durham.....	Southern Educator.....
Durham.....7	Trinity.....	Trinity Archive.....
Edgecombe.....1	Tarboro.....	Tarboro Southerner.....
Forsyth.....1	Salem.....	The Academy.....
Forsyth.....2	Salem.....	Wachovia Moravian.....
Forsyth.....3	Winston.....	Union Republican.....
Forsyth.....4	Winston.....	Sentinel.....
Forsyth.....5	Winston.....	Sentinel.....
Forsyth.....6	Winston.....	Southern Tobacco Journal.....
Forsyth.....6	Winston.....	Business Guide.....
Forsyth.....8	Kernersville.....	Silver Advocate.....
Franklin.....1	Franklinton.....	Our Farms.....
Franklin.....2	Franklinton.....	Search Light.....
Franklin.....3	Franklinton.....	Franklinton Weekly.....
Franklin.....4	Louisburg.....	Franklin Times.....
Gaston.....1	Gastonia.....	Gastonia Gazette.....
Gaston.....2	Bessemer City.....	Bessemer City Messenger.....
Granville.....1	Oxford.....	Orphan's Friend.....
Granville.....2	Oxford.....	Public Ledger.....
Greene.....1	Ormondsville.....	Free Will Bptist.....
Guilford.....1	Greensboro.....	Volunteer Fireman.....
Guilford.....2	Greensboro.....	Gospel Messenger.....
Guilford.....3	Greensboro.....	The Record.....
Guilford.....4	Greensboro.....	The Record.....
Guilford.....5	Greensboro.....	The Patriot.....
Guilford.....6	Greensboro.....	Christian Advocate.....
Guilford.....7	Greensboro.....	Carolina Methodist.....
Guilford.....8	Guilford College.....	Collegian.....
Guilford.....9	High Point.....	Enterprise.....
Guilford.....10	Danville.....	Banner.....
Guilford.....11	Oak Ridge.....	Oak Leaf.....
Halifax.....1	Weldon.....	The Great South.....
Halifax.....2	Weldon.....	Railroad Ticket.....
Halifax.....3	Weldon.....	Roanoke News.....
Halifax.....4	Scotland Neck.....	The Democrat.....
Harnett.....1	Dunn.....	Central Times.....
Harnett.....2	Dunn.....	County Union.....
Haywood.....1	Waynesville.....	Western North Carolina Baptist.....
Haywood.....2	Waynesville.....	Waynesville Courier.....

9—CONTINUED.

Name of Editor.	How published.	Day of week paper published.	Sub. price per year.
J. F. Westmoreland.....	weekly	Friday	\$ 50
Orphan Asylum.....	weekly	Friday	1 00
Will X. Coley.....	weekly	Friday	1 00
Rev. A. R. Raven.....	monthly		50
National Tobacco and Grocer Co.....	semi-mont'ly	Wednesd'y	1 00
James A. Robinson.....	daily		6 00
R. H. Cowan.....	daily		4 00
R. H. Cowan.....	weekly	Wednesd'y	1 00
E. C. Hackney.....	weekly	Wednesd'y	1 50
John F. Crowell.....	weekly	Tuesday	1 00
G. T. Rows.....	monthly		1 25
Paul Jones.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
Rev. John H. Clewell.....	monthly		50
Edward Rondthaler and Jas. E. Hall.....	monthly		25
J. W. Goslin.....	weekly	Thursday	1 50
J. B. Whitaker, Jr.....	daily		5 00
J. B. Whitaker, Jr.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
H. E. Harman.....	weekly	Saturday	2 00
M. I. Stewart.....	monthly		25
Anderson & Anderson.....	weekly	Friday	1 00
Franklinton Printing Co.....	monthly		1 00
Baylus Cade.....	weekly	Wednesd'y	1 00
R. C. Guley.....	weekly	Tuesday	50
James A. Thomas.....	weekly	Friday	1 50
W. F. Marshall.....	weekly	Thursday	1 50
J. A. Smith.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
N. M. Laurence.....	weekly	Friday	1 25
John T. Britt.....	weekly	Friday	1 00
J. M. Barfield and W. E. Move.....	weekly		1 00
Stone & Reid.....	semi-mont'ly		75
James R. Jones.....	monthly		25
J. M. Reece and H. J. Elam.....	daily		4 00
J. M. Reece and H. J. Elam.....	weekly	Friday	1 50
W. M. Barber & Co.....	weekly	Wednesd'y	1 00
Grissom & Grooms.....	weekly	Wednesd'y	2 00
J. P. Morris.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
	monthly		1 00
Farriss & Ellison.....	weekly	Friday	1 00
J. H. & J. C. Shaw.....	monthly		25
J. E. Whitaker.....	bi-monthly		50
H. B. Harrell Publishing Co.....	quarterly		25
H. B. Harrell Publishing Co.....	daily		3 00
John W. Sledge.....	weekly	Thursday	1 50
E. E. Hilliard.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
J. H. Daniel, M. D.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
Grantham & Pittman.....	weekly	Wednesd'y	1 00
J. D. Boone.....	weekly	Wednesd'y	1 00
J. D. Boone.....	weekly	Friday	1 00

TABLE No.

COUNTY.	Town.	Name of paper.
Haywood.....3	Clyde.....	Clyde Register.....
Henderson.....1	Hendersonville.....	Messenger of Hope.....
Henderson.....2	Hendersonville.....	The Times.....
Hertford.....1	Winton.....	Chowan Student.....
Hertford.....2	Murfreesboro.....	Index.....
Iredell.....1	Statesville.....	The Mascot.....
Iredell.....2	Barium Springs.....	Our Fatherless Ones.....
Iredell.....3	Statesville.....	The Landmark.....
Iredell.....4	Mooreville.....	The Toiler.....
Jackson.....1	Sylvia.....	Tuckaseegee Democrat.....
Jackson.....2	Webster.....	The Herald.....
Johnston.....1	Smithfield.....	Herald.....
Johnston.....2	Smithfield.....	The Institute.....
Lenoir.....1	Kinston.....	Free Press.....
Lenoir.....2	La Grange.....	Saturday Times.....
Lenoir.....3	La Grange.....	The School Girl.....
Lincoln.....1	Lincoln.....	Lincoln Courier.....
Macon.....1	Franklin.....	Franklin Press.....
Martin.....1	Williamston.....	Martin County Sun.....
Mecklenb'rg.1	Charlotte.....	Charlotte Observer.....
Mecklenb'rg.2	Charlotte.....	Charlotte Observer.....
Mecklenb'rg.3	Charlotte.....	The Messenger.....
Mecklenb'rg.4	Charlotte.....	Textile Excelsior.....
Mecklenb'rg.5	Charlotte.....	Charlotte News.....
Mecklenb'rg.6	Charlotte.....	Mecklenburg Times.....
Mecklenb'rg.7	Charlotte.....	Medical Journal.....
Mecklenb'rg.8	Charlotte.....	Register.....
Mecklenb'rg.9	Charlotte.....	Africo-American Presbyterian.....
Mecklenb'rg.10	Charlotte.....	Charlotte Democrat.....
Mecklenb'rg.11	Davidson.....	Davidson Monthly.....
Moore.....1	Carthage.....	Carthage Blade.....
Moore.....2	Jonesboro.....	Progress.....
Moore.....3	Sanford.....	Sanford Express.....
McDowell.....1	Marion.....	Free Lance.....
McDowell.....2	Marion.....	The Revolution.....
Nash.....1	Rocky Mount.....	Argonaut.....
Nash.....2	Whitakers.....	The Rattler.....
New Han'vr.1	Wilmington.....	North Carolina Medical Journal.....
New Han'vr.2	Wilmington.....	Review.....
New Han'vr.3	Wilmington.....	Journal.....
New Han'vr.4	Wilmington.....	Messenger.....
New Han'vr.5	Wilmington.....	Messenger.....
New Han'vr.6	Wilmington.....	Morning Star.....
New Han'vr.7	Wilmington.....	Morning Star.....
New Han'vr.8	Wilmington.....	Atlantic Methodist.....
New Han'vr.9	Wilmington.....	North Carolina Presbyterian.....
Northampton.....1	Lasker.....	Patron and Gleaner.....
Orange.....1	Hillsboro.....	Orange County Observer.....

9—CONTINUED.

Name of Editor.	How published.	Day of week paper published.	Sub. price per year.
H. C. Shook.....	weekly	Saturday	\$ 1 50
Rev. S. B. Rathbon.....	monthly		50
C. M. Kenyon.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
C. S. Brown.....	monthly	Tuesday	25
John N. Hicks.....	weekly	Friday	1 00
J. A. Hartness.....	weekly	Wednesd'y	1 50
R. W. Boyd.....	monthly	Wednesd'y	50
Caldwell & Clark.....	weekly	Thursday	2 00
A. J. Hunter.....	weekly	Thursday	
F. A. & Nellie P. Luck.....	weekly	Wednesd'y	1 00
W. C. Tompkins.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
Beaty & Harrison.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
Ira T. Turlington.....	quarterly		25
W. S. Herbert.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
Dr. F. Pitt.....	weekly	Saturday	1 00
Students.....	quarterly		25
F. S. Starrette.....	weekly	Friday	1 00
W. A. Curtis.....	weekly	Wednesd'y	1 50
Howard J. Herrick.....	weekly	Friday	1 00
Caldwell & Tompkins.....	daily		8 00
Caldwell & Tompkins.....	weekly	Wednesd'y	1 00
W. C. Smith, (col.).....	weekly	Saturday	1 00
John Cuthbertson & Co.....	weekly	Saturday	2 00
Wade H. Harris.....	daily		4 00
W. C. Dowd.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
Drs. Register & Montgomery.....	monthly		2 50
Register Publishing Company.....	weekly	Saturday	50
D. J. Sanders.....	weekly	Thursday	1 50
J. P. Strong.....	weekly	Tuesday	2 00
Hill & Dodge (Managers).....	monthly		1 50
H. A. Foote, Jr.....	weekly	Tuesday	1 00
S. N. Liles & Son.....			
St. Clair Bros.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
Samuel Archer.....	weekly	Wednesd'y	
W. A. Campbell.....	weekly	Thursday	1 50
P. S. Pender.....	weekly	Saturday	1 50
R. D. Jewett.....	monthly		2 00
Josh T. James.....	daily		4 00
Josh T. James.....	weekly	Friday	1 50
Jackson & Bell.....	daily		7 00
Jackson & Bell.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
W. H. Bernard.....	weekly	Friday	1 00
W. H. Bernard.....	daily		6 00
L. L. Nash.....	weekly	Wednesd'y	1 50
A. J. Connor.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
J. A. Harris.....	weekly	Saturday	1 00

TABLE No.

COUNTY.	Town.	Name of paper.
Orange.....2	Chapel Hill.....	North Carolina University Magazine.....
Orange.....3	Chapel Hill.....	Tar Heel.....
Orange.....4	Chapel Hill.....	Chapel Hill Independent.....
Orange.....5	Chapel Hill.....	White and Blue.....
Onslow.....1	Peanut.....	Onslow Blade.....
Pasquotank..1	Elizabeth City.....	Elizabeth City News.....
Pasquotank..2	Elizabeth City.....	North Carolinian.....
Pasquotank..3	Elizabeth City.....	Economist-Falcon.....
Person.....1	Roxboro.....	Person County Courier.....
Perquimans..1	Hertford.....	Perquimans Record.....
Perquimans..2	Hertford.....	Carolina Dispatch.....
Perquimans..3	Hertford.....	Eastern Courier.....
Pitt.....1	Greenville.....	King's Weekly.....
Pitt.....2	Greenville.....	Eastern Reflector.....
Randolph....1	Ashboro.....	Ashboro Courier.....
Richmond....1	Rockingham.....	The Rocket.....
Richmond....2	Rockingham.....	Spirit of the South.....
Richmond....3	Rockingham.....	Southern Index.....
Richmond....4	Hamlet.....	Our Southern Home.....
Robeson.....1	Maxton.....	Maxton Blade.....
Robeson.....2	Maxton.....	Scottish Chief.....
Robeson.....3	Lumberton.....	Robesonian.....
Rockingham 1	Reidsville.....	Webster's Weekly.....
Rockingham 2	Reidsville.....	The Review.....
Rockingham 3	Reidsville.....	Reformer.....
Rockingham 4	Leaksville.....	Leaksville Gazette.....
Rowan.....1	Salisbury.....	Carolina Watchman.....
Rowan.....2	Salisbury.....	Truth.....
Rowan.....3	Salisbury.....	Star of Zion.....
Rowan.....4	Salisbury.....	The Herald.....
Rowan.....5	Salisbury.....	The Herald.....
Rowan.....6	Salisbury.....	The Living Stone.....
Rutherford..1	Ferest City.....	Ledger.....
Rutherf rd..2	Rutherfordton.....	Herald.....
Rutherford..3	Rutherfordton.....	Carolina Press.....
Sampson.....1	Clinton.....	Sampson Democrat.....
Sampson.....2	Clinton.....	Caucasian.....
Stanly.....1	Albemarle.....	Stanly News.....
Stokes.....1	Culler.....	North Carolina Voice.....
Stokes.....2	Danbury.....	Danbury Reporter.....
Surry.....1	Elkin.....	Elkin Times.....
Surry.....2	Mt. Airy.....	Yadkin Valley News.....
Swain.....1	Bryson City.....	Herald.....
Swain.....2	Bryson City.....	Bryson City Times.....
Transylv'nia 1	Brevard.....	Transylvania Hustler.....
Union.....1	Monroe.....	Monroe Enquirer.....
Union.....2	Beaver Dam.....	Our Home.....
Vance.....1	Henderson.....	Gold Leaf.....

9—CONTINUED.

Name of Editor.	How published.	Day of week paper published.	Sub. price per year.
Collier Cobb.....	monthly		\$ 1 50
Societies.....	weekly	Thursday	1 50
Societies.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
Hill E. King.....	weekly	Saturday	1 00
Thomas B. Berry.....	weekly	Tuesday	2 00
Palemon John.....	weekly	Wednesd'y	1 50
R. B. Creecy.....	weekly	Friday	2 00
Nowell Bros.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
Thos. W. Babb.....	weekly	Wednesd'y	1 00
C. H. Horton.....	weekly	Wednesd'y	1 00
Henry T. King.....	weekly	Friday	25
D. J. Whichard.....	weekly	Wednesd'y	1 00
W. C. Hamner.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
R. W. Knight.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
W. R. Terry.....	weekly	Saturday	1 50
S. Dockery.....	weekly	Saturday	1 00
M. H. Pride.....	monthly		50
R. B. Russell.....	weekly	Saturday	50
M. G. McKenzie.....	weekly	Wednesd'y	1 00
W. W. McDairmid.....	weekly	Wednesd'y	2 00
John R. Webster.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
Gilliam & Oliver.....	weekly	Friday	1 50
W. H. Schoolfield.....	weekly	Wednesd'y	1 00
J. T. Darlington.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
O. E. Crowson.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
J. J. Stewart.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
Rev. Geo. W. Clinton.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
J. R. Whichard.....	daily		5 50
J. R. Whichard.....	weekly	Wednesd'y	1 00
H. C. Scurlock.....	monthly		50
J. C. Green.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
D. J. Carter.....	weekly	Tuesday	1 00
L. A. Bethune.....	weekly	Thursday	1 25
Marion Butler.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
T. J. Jerome.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
W. C. Phillips.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
Pepper & Son.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
J. F. Hendron.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
P. D. Hamer.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
Rev. John S. Smiley.....	weekly	Tuesday	1 00
R. H. Pender.....	weekly	Friday	1 00
M. L. Shipman.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
B. C. Ashcroft.....	weekly	Thursday	1 50
J. Z. Green.....	weekly	Tuesday	1 00
Thad. R. Manning.....	weekly	Thursday	1 50

TABLE No.

COUNTY.		Town.	Name of paper.
Vance.....	2	Henderson.....	The Hustler.....
Wake.....	1	Raleigh.....	Progressive Farmer.....
Wake.....	2	Raleigh.....	Biblical Recorder.....
Wake.....	3	Raleigh.....	Press—Visitor.....
Wake.....	4	Raleigh.....	Spirit of the Age.....
Wake.....	5	Raleigh.....	The Gazette.....
Wake.....	6	Raleigh.....	Christian Sun.....
Wake.....	7	Raleigh.....	North Carolina Teacher.....
Wake.....	8	Raleigh.....	North Carolinian.....
Wake.....	9	Raleigh.....	News and Observer.....
Wake.....	10	Raleigh.....	News and Observer.....
Wake.....	11	Wake Forest.....	Student.....
Wake.....	12	Raleigh.....	Voice of Peace.....
Wake.....	13	Raleigh.....	Rose of Sharon.....
Wake.....	14	Raleigh.....	Our Record.....
Wake.....	15	Raleigh.....	Plain Dealer.....
Wake.....	16	Rolesville.....	Bell Cord.....
Wake.....	17	Raleigh.....	Turner's Almanac.....
Wake.....	18	Raleigh.....	Branson's Agricultural Almanac.....
Wake.....	19	Raleigh.....	The Lodge Weekly.....
Wake.....	20	Raleigh.....	The Outlook.....
Wake.....	21	Raleigh.....	State Republican.....
Wake.....	22	Raleigh.....	The State.....
Wake.....	23	Raleigh.....	Caucasian.....
Wake.....	24	Raleigh.....	The Advertiser.....
Wake.....	25	Raleigh.....	North Carolina Farmer.....
Wake.....	26	Raleigh.....	Red and White.....
Warren.....	1	Warrenton.....	The Record.....
Warren.....	2	Warrenton.....	Warrenton Gazette.....
Warren.....	3	Littleton.....	The Youth.....
Warren.....	4	Littleton.....	The Monitor.....
Washington	1	Plymouth.....	Roanoke Beacon.....
Watauga.....	1	Boone.....	Watauga Democrat.....
Wayne.....	1	Goldsboro.....	The Headlight.....
Wayne.....	2	Goldsboro.....	Argus.....
Wayne.....	3	Goldsboro.....	Argus.....
Wilkes.....	1	North Wilkesboro.....	North Wilkesboro News.....
Wilkes.....	2	Wilkesboro.....	Chronicle.....
Wilson.....	1	Wilson.....	Wilson Mirror.....
Wilson.....	2	Wilson.....	Wilson Advance.....
Wilson.....	3	Wilson.....	Zion's Landmark.....

9—CONTINUED.

Name of Editor.	How published.	Day of week paper published.	Sub. price per year.
D. E. Aycock.....	weekly	Wednesd'y	\$ 75
J. L. Ramsey.....	weekly	Tuesday	1 00
Rev. C. T. Bailey.....	weekly	Wednesd'y	2 00
Greek O. Andrews.....	daily		3 00
Rev. R. H. Whitaker.....			
James H. Young, (col.).....	weekly	Saturday	1 50
E. L. Moffitt.....	weekly	Thursday	2 00
E. G. Harrell.....	monthly		1 00
Josephus Daniels.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
Josephus Daniels.....	daily		7 00
Josephus Daniels.....	weekly	Wednesd'y	1 00
Society.....	monthly		1 50
Peace Institute.....	monthly		
Rev. D. H. Tuttle.....	monthly		25
Baptist Tabernacle.....	monthly		25
A. V. Dockery.....	monthly		
S. W. Terrell.....	adv. sheet		
Jas. H. Ennis.....	yearly		
Levi Branson.....	yearly		
Smith, Faison & Co.....	weekly	Wednesd'y	1 50
R. H. W. Leak.....	weekly	Friday	1 00
J. H. Williamson.....	weekly	Friday	1 50
S. A. Ashe.....	weekly	Wednesd'y	1 25
H. W. Ayre.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
P. W. McGowan.....	weekly	Wednesd'y	
Hampton & Jones.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
Students A. & M. College.....			
J. R. Rodwell.....	weekly	Friday	1 00
H. A. Foote.....	weekly	Friday	1 50
P. B. Gibson.....	monthly		40
J. M. Rhodes.....	monthly		1 00
W. F. Ausbon.....	weekly	Friday	1 00
D. B. Dougherty.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
A. Roscower.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
J. E. Robinson.....	daily		5 00
J. E. Robinson.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
T. J. Robertson.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
R. A. Deal.....	weekly	Wednesd'd	1 00
H. J. Herrick.....	weekly	Wednesn'y	1 00
Cantwell & Allen.....	weekly	Thursday	1 00
P. D. Gold.....	semi-mont'ly		1 50

NEWSPAPER SUMMARY.

Daily	20
Weekly	170
Monthly	32
Semi-monthly	5
Bi-monthly	1
Quarterly	8
Yearly	2
Advertising	2
Total	<u>235</u>

POLITICAL AND DENOMINATIONAL.

Democratic	112
Republican	12
People's Party	7
Alliance	9
Independent	10
Independent Democratic	5
Educational	11
Non-political	28
Religious	31
Fraternal orders	1
Not classified	9
Total	<u>235</u>

CHAPTER IX.

BUREAUS OF LABOR.

To those who do not understand what gigantic proportions this work is assuming, this chapter will be of real interest. It gives the names of all the Bureaus of Labor in the United States and foreign countries, with title of commissioner or chief, as the case may be. Also a list of the States and Territories with their capitals where public libraries are situated. We exchange reports with all of them.

LIST OF FOREIGN BUREAUS OF STATISTICS, ETC.

GERMANY.

Imperial Office of Statistics (Department of the Interior). Dr. F. W. Hans von Scheel, Director. Berlin.

PRUSSIA.

Royal Bureau of Statistics (Minister of the Department of the Interior). Karl Julius Emil Blenck, Director. Berlin.

Office of Statistics of the City of Berlin. Dr. Richard Bockh, Director. Berlin.

BAVARIA.

Royal Bureau of Statistics (Department of the Interior). Karl Rasp, Director. Munich.

SAXONY.

Bureau of Statistics of the Minister of State. Dr. Victor Bohmert, Director. Dresden.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Commission Central of Statistics (Minister of Public Instruction. Dr. Karl Theodor von Inama Sternegg, President. Vienna.

Department of Municipal Statistics. Dr. Sedlatzek, Chief. Vienna.

STYRIA.

Bureau of Statistics of Styria. Dr. Ernst Mischler, Director. Gratz.

HERZEGOVINA.

Bureau of Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Dr. Ferdinand Schmid, Director. Sarajevo.

BELGIUM.

Royal Bureau of General Statistics (Minister of the Department of the Interior and Public Instruction). Edmond Nicolai, Chief. Brussels.

BULGARIA.

Bureau of Statistics of Bulgaria (Minister of Public Instruction). F. Ivantchoff, Director. Sophia.

DENMARK.

Royal Bureau of Statistics (Minister of Finance). Marius de Gad, Director. Copenhagen.

SPAIN.

Ing. Francisco de Paula de Arrillaga, Director-General of the Geographic Institute and Bureau of Statistics of Spain. Madrid.

FRANCE.

Office du Travail (Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie). C. Moron, Directeur. Paris.

Victor Turquan, Chef du Bureau de la Statistique Général de France (Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie—Office du Travail). Paris.

ENGLAND.

Robert Giffen, Comptroller General of the Commercial Labor and Statistical Departments of the Board of Trade. London.

H. Llewellyn Smith, Labor Commissioner, Board of Trade. London.

CANADA.

George Johnson, Government Statistician, Department of Agriculture, Statistics and Health. Ottawa.

ITALY.

Luigi Bodio, Directeur Général de la Statistique du Royaume (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Industrie et du Commerce). Rome.

PORTUGAL.

Ernesto Madeira Pinto, Director General of Statistics of Commerce (Minister of Public Works, or Commerce and Industrie). Lisbon.

ROUMANIA.

C. E. Curpenski, Directeur de la Statistique Général du Royaume (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Industrie, du Commerce et des Domaines). Bucharest.

RUSSIA.

Nicolas Troinitsky, Directeur du Comité Central de Statistique (Ministère de l'Intérieur). St. Petersburg.

B. Grigoriev, Chef, du Bureau de la Statistique Municipale. Moscow.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Dr. Elis Sidenbladh, Directeur en Chef du Bureau Central de Statistique du Royaume (Ministère de l'Intérieur). Stockholm.

Anders Nicolai Kiaer, Directeur du Bureau Central de Statistique du Royaume (Ministère de l'Intérieur). Christiania.

SWITZERLAND.

Dr. Louis Guillaume, Directeur du Bureau Fédéral de Statistique (Ministère de l'Intérieur). Berne.

JAPAN.

S. Ishibashi, Chef de Bureau Général de Statistique (Cabinet Imperial). Tokio.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Francois Latzina, Directeur Général de la Statistique de la République Argentine (Ministère de l'Intérieur). Buenos Ayres.

BRAZIL.

Dr. R. Pompeia, Directeur du Bureau de Statistique des États-Unis du Brésil (Ministère de l'Intérieur). Rio Janeiro.

CHILI.

Don Francisco S. Asta Buruaga, Chef du Bureau Central de Statistique du Chili. Santiago.

MEXICO.

Antonio Penafiel, Directeur Général de la Statistique de la République Mexicaine (Ministère du Fomento). Mexico.

PARAGUAY.

I. Jacquet, Directeur Général de la Statistique du Paraguay. Assomption.

URUGUAY.

Honore Roustan, Directeur du Bureau de la Statistique Général. Montevideo.

AUSTRALIA.

Department of Labor and Industry, Public Instruction Office, Sidney, New South Wales, T. B. Clegg, Esq., Clerk in Charge.

STATE LIBRARIES.

<i>State and Territories.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Alabama.....	Montgomery.
Alaska Territory.....	Sitka
Arizona Territory.....	Phoenix.
Arkansas.....	Little Rock.
California.....	Sacramento.
Colorado.....	Denver.
Connecticut.....	Hartford.
Delaware.....	Dover.
District of Columbia.....	Washington.
Florida.....	Tallahassee.
Georgia.....	Atlanta.
Idaho.....	Boisé City.
Illinois.....	Springfield.
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory.....	Talequah.
Iowa.....	Des Moines.
Kansas.....	Topeka.
Kentucky.....	Frankfort.
Louisiana.....	Baton Rouge.
Maine.....	Augusta.
Maryland.....	Annapolis.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.
Michigan.....	Lansing.
Minnesota.....	St. Paul.
Mississippi.....	Jackson.
Missouri.....	Jefferson City.
Montana.....	Helena.
Nebraska.....	Lincoln.

Nevada.....	Carson City.
New Hampshire.....	Concord.
New Jersey.....	Trenton.
New Mexico Territory.....	Santa Fé.
New York.....	Albany.
North Carolina.....	Raleigh.
North Dakota.....	Bismarck.
Ohio.....	Columbus.
Oklahoma Territory	Guthrie.
Oregon.....	Salem.
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg.
Rhode Island.....	Newport and Providence.
South Carolina.....	Columbia.
South Dakota.....	Pierre.
Tennessee.....	Nashville.
Texas.....	Austin.
Utah.....	Salt Lake City.
Vermont.....	Montpelier.
Virginia.....	Richmond.
Washington.....	Olympia.
West Virginia.....	Charleston.
Wisconsin.....	Madison.
Wyoming.....	Cheyenne.

OFFICERS FOR 1895-96.

President :

CARROLL D. WRIGHT,.....Washington, D. C.

First Vice President :

B. R. LACY,.....Raleigh, N. C.

Second Vice President :

LEE MERRIWEATHER,.....Jefferson City, Mo.

Secretary-Treasurer :

LE GRAND POWERS,.....St Paul, Minn.

Executive Committee :

THOMAS J. DOWLING, Chairman,.....Albany, N. Y.
 CARROLL D. WRIGHT,.....Washington, D. C.
 LE GRAND POWERS,.....St Paul, Minn.
 CHARLES H. MORSE,.....Lansing, Mich.
 S. W. MATTHEWS,.....Augusta, Maine

Official Stenographer :

SAMUEL C. DUNHAM,.....Washington, D. C.

Place of Meeting for the Twelfth Annual Convention :
 Albany, N. Y.

CHRONOLOGY OF ASSOCIATION.

Year.	Convention Held at	Month.	President.	OFFICERS—NAMES OF			Num- ber of Bu- reaus repre- sent- ed.
				First Vice President.	Second Vice President.	Secretary-Treasurer	
1883	Columbus, Ohio.....	Septemb ^r	H. A. Newman.....			Henry Luskey.....	6
1884	St. Louis, Mo.....	June.....	H. A. Newman.....			Henry Luskey.....	10
1885	Boston, Mass.....	June.....	Carroll D. Wright.....	James Bishop.....		John S. Lord.....	13
1886	Trenton, N. J.....	June.....	Carroll D. Wright.....	James Bishop.....		E. R. Hutchins.....	14
1887	Madison, Wis.....	June.....	Carroll D. Wright.....	Frank A. Flower.....		E. R. Hutchins.....	14
1888	Indianapolis, Ind.....	May.....	Carroll D. Wright*.....	Frank A. Flower.....		E. R. Hutchins.....	18
1889	Hartford, Conn.....	June.....	Carroll D. Wright.....	Samuel M. Hotchkiss.....		E. R. Hutchins.....	17
1890	Des Moines, Iowa†.....						
1891	Philadelphia, Pa.....	May.....	Carroll D. Wright.....	Samuel M. Hotchkiss.....	Willard C. Hall.....	Frank H. Betton.....	20
1892	Denver, Colo.....	May.....	Charles F. Peck.....	Lester Bodine.....	Samuel W. Matthews.....	Frank H. Betton.....	16
1893	Albany, N. Y.†.....						
1893	Chicago, Ill.‡.....	October.....					8
1894	Washington, D. C.....	May.....	Carroll D. Wright.....	B. R. Lacy.....	George W. Waits.....	L. G. Powers.....	17
1895	Minneapolis, Minn.....	Septemb ^r	Carroll D. Wright.....	B. R. Lacy.....	Lee Merriweather.....	L. G. Powers.....	12

*Frank A. Flower presided; Mr. Wright absent. †No meeting. ‡An informal conference; Samuel W. Matthews presided.

CHRONOLOGY OF BUREAUS.

STATE.	When Or- ganized.	Chief Officers.	YEARS OF SERVICE.	
			Date.	No.
United States.....	1884	Carroll D. Wright.....	1885	11
Arkansas.....	1880	M. F. Locke.....	1889-1893	4
		W. G. Vincenheller.....	1893	1
California.....	1888	John S. Enos.....	1889-1897	4
		John J. Tobin.....	1887-1891	4
		George W. Waits.....	1891-1896	4
		E. L. Fitzgerald.....	1896	1
Colorado.....	1887	C. J. Driscoll.....	1887-1889	2
		John W. Lockin.....	1889-1891	2
		Lester Bodine.....	1891-1893	2
		J. W. Brentlinger.....	1893-1896	2
Connecticut.....	1873	W. H. Klett.....	1896	1
		James F. Babcock.....	1873-1874	1
		Samuel J. Starr.....	1874-1875	1
		Arthur T. Hadley.....	1885-1887	2
		Samuel M. Hotchkiss.....	1887-1893	6
		Robert J. Vance.....	1893-1896	2
		S. B. Horne.....	1896	1
Idaho.....	1890	J. M. Matthews.....		
Illinois.....	1879	F. H. B. McDowell.....	1879-1881	2
		John S. Lord.....	1881-1893	12
Indiana.....	1879	George A. Schilling.....	1893	3
		John Collett.....	1879-1881	2
		John B. Conner.....	1881-1893	2
		William A. Pelle, Jr.....	1883-1896	12
		Simeon J. Thompson.....	1896	1
Iowa.....	1884	E. R. Hutchins.....	1884-1890	6
		J. R. Sovereign.....	1890-1894	4
		W. E. O'Brien.....	1894	2
Kansas.....	1885	Frank H. Betton.....	1885-1893	8
		J. F. Todd.....	1893-1896	2
		Wm. G. Bird.....	1896	1
Kentucky.....	1876	C. E. Bowman.....		
		C. Y. Wilson.....		
Maine.....	1887	Nicholas McDowell.....	1892	4
Maryland.....	1884	Samuel W. Matthews.....	1887	9
		Thomas C. Weeks.....	1884-1891	7
Massachusetts.....	1869	Allen B. Howard, Jr.....	1891	5
		Henry K. Oliver.....	1868-1873	4
		Carroll D. Wright.....	1873-1889	15
Michigan.....	1883	Horace G. Wadlin.....	1888	8
		John W. McGrath.....	1883-1885	2
		C. V. R. Pond.....	1885-1887	2
		A. H. Heath.....	1887-1891	4
		Henry A. Robinson.....	1891-1896	2
Minnesota.....	1887	Charles H. Morse.....	1893	3
		John Lamb.....	1887-1891	4
		J. P. McGaughey.....	1891	
Missouri.....	1879	L. G. Powers.....	1891	5
		W. H. Hilkene.....	1890-1892	2
		H. J. Spaunhorst.....	1882-1893	1
		H. A. Newman.....	1883-1885	2
		Oscar Kochtitzky.....	1885-1889	4
		Lee Merriweather.....	1889-1891	2
		Willard C. Hall.....	1891-1893	2
		Henry Blackmore.....	1893-1896	2
Montana.....	1893	Lee Merriweather.....	1896	1
Nebraska.....	1887	James H. Mills.....	1893	3
		John Jenkins.....	1887-1890	3
		Philip Andres.....	1891-1893	2
		J. B. Erlon.....	1893-1896	2
		J. H. Powers.....	1896	1
New Jersey.....	1878	James Bishop.....	1878-1893	15
		Charles H. Simmerman.....	1893	3
New Hampshire.....	1893	John W. Bourlet.....	1893	1
New Mexico.....	1891	Max Frost.....	1891	3
New York.....	1883	Charles F. Peck.....	1883-1893	10
		Thomas J. Dowling.....	1893	

CHRONOLOGY OF BUREAUS—CONTINUED.

STATE.	When Or- ganized.	Chief Officers.	YEARS OF SERVICE.	
			Date.	No.
North Carolina.....	1887	W. N. Jones.....	1887-1889	2
		John C. Scarborough.....	1889-1898	4
		B. R. Lacy.....	1893	2
North Dakota.....	1890	H. T. Helgesen.....	1889-1898	4
		Nelson Williams.....	1893-1895	2
		A. H. Laughlin.....	1895	1
Ohio.....	1877	Harry J. Walls.....	1877-1881	4
		Henry Luskey.....	1881-1885	4
		L. McHugh.....	1885-1887	2
		A. D. Fassett.....	1887-1890	3
		John McBride.....	1890-1892	2
		W. T. Lewis.....	1892	3
Pennsylvania.....	1872	Thomas J. Bigham.....	1872-1875	3
		W. H. Grier.....	1875-1879	4
		M. S. Humphreys.....	1879-1883	4
		Joel B. McCamant.....	1883-1887	4
		Albert S. Bolles.....	1887-1895	8
		James M. Clark.....	1895	1
Rhode Island.....	1887	Josiah B. Bowdich.....	1887-1889	2
		Almon K. Goodwin.....	1889-1893	4
		Henry E. Tlepke.....	1893	2
South Dakota.....	1890	Frank Wilder.....	1890-1891	2
		Robert A. Smith.....	1891-1893	2
		Walter McKay.....	1893	1
		S. A. Wheeler.....	1895	1
Tennessee.....	1891	George W. Ford.....	1891-1893	2
		John E. Lloyd.....	1893-1895	2
		F. P. Clute.....	1895	1
Texas.....	1887	L. L. Foster.....	1887-1889	2
		John E. Hollingsworth.....	1889-1895	6
		A. J. Rose.....	1895	1
Utah.....	1890	Joseph P. Bache.....	1890	4
Wisconsin.....	1883	Frank A. Flower.....	1883-1887	4
		H. M. Stark.....	1887-1891	4
		J. Dobbs.....	1891-1895	4
		Halford Erickson.....	1895	1
West Virginia.....	1889	Edward Robinson.....	1889-1893	4
		John M. Sydenstricker.....	1893	1

NOTES AND EXPLANATIONS OF CHRONOLOGY OF BUREAUS.

The act creating the United States Bureau was passed in 1884, but no officers were appointed before 1885.

When the constitution for the State of Idaho was framed, it contained a clause providing for a Commissioner of Immigration, Labor, and Statistics. Under the provisions of the constitution Mr. J. M. Matthews was appointed Commissioner in 1890. The legislature has, however, never made appropriation for the pay of the Commissioner, nor enacted any legislation to make the provision of the constitution operative. Hence, nothing was done by Mr. Matthews during his term of office and no successor has been appointed.

In Indiana, South Dakota, and Kentucky the office of Commissioner of Labor is elective.

In Illinois the Bureau of Labor Statistics consists of three Commissioners appointed by the Governor. These Commissioners meet and select a Secretary, and determine the line of investigation to be carried out by the department. The Secretary is, however, the main executive officer of the department, as the Commissioners meet but seldom and exercise only a power of selection in the choice of subordinates and the lines of investigation.

In Minnesota, at the beginning of 1891, Mr. McGaughey was appointed Commissioner, but resigned at the expiration of three months and Mr. Powers was then appointed to fill out the unexpired term.

The Kentucky Bureau, created in 1876 as a Bureau of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Statistics, was made a Bureau of Agriculture, Labor, and Statistics in April, 1892. (See proceedings for Kentucky for further details.)

In Nebraska, Governor Boyd, who was elected at the general election in 1890, appointed Philip Andres. A contest was instituted in the courts as to Boyd's eligibility, and he was unseated, the former Governor, Thayer, assuming the office pending a final settlement. From this time until August, 1891, the Chief Clerk, H. F. Downs, acted as Commissioner, when Luther P. Ludden received the appointment from Governor Thayer. When the gubernatorial matter was finally settled, and governor Boyd declared eligible, he again, in March, 1892, appointed Mr. Andres.

The Connecticut Bureau was created by law July 12, 1873. Later, in 1875, it was abolished, and then re-established in 1885. Two reports were issued under the law of 1873.





